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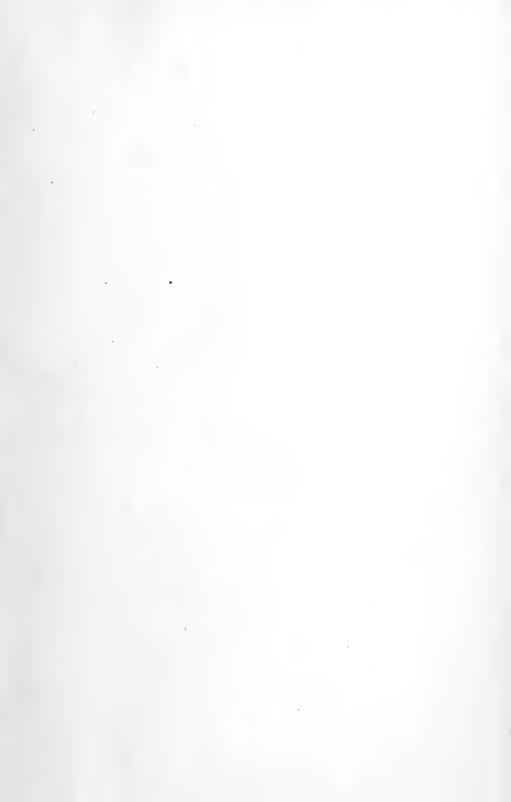
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OF THE

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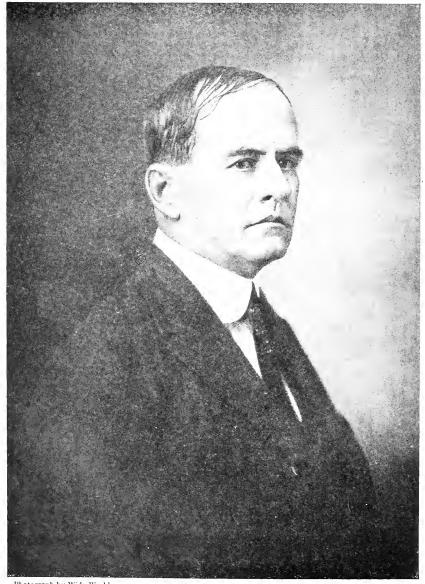
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Agriculture, Industry and Commerce Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Repub lic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Sal vador—Uruguay—Venezuela.
Economic and Financial Affairs
Bolivia-Brazil-Colombia-Mexico-Nicaragua-Salvador-Uruguay.
Legislation Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Costa Rica—Cuba—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Paraguay—Venezuela.
International Treaties
Public Instruction and Education Bolivia—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Mexico—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador.
Labor
${\bf Brazil-Chile-Cuba-Ecuador-Haiti-Mexico-Uruguay.}$
Social Progress Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Guatemala—Honduras—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela.
General Notes
$\label{lem:colombia-Cuba-Dominican} \begin{tabular}{ll} Colombia-Cuba-Dominican & Republic-Ecuador-Mexico-Panama-Paraguay-Uruguay-Venezuela. \end{tabular}$
Subject Matter of Consular Reports



Photograph by Wide World

HIS EXCELLENCY RODOLFO CHIARI, PRESIDENT OF PANAMA (1924-1928)



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No. 1

ITH the pomp and ceremony befitting the occasion, Sr. Rodolfo Chiari, whom the citizens of Panama had chosen by vote to be their Chief Executive for the 1924–1928 term, was inaugurated on October 1, 1924, in the National Theater of Panama City, succeeding Dr. Belisario Porras in the presidential office.

President Chiari, who was born October 15, 1869, in the city of Aguadulce, owes his success in life almost entirely to his intelligence, perseverance, and other admirable traits of character. Leaving school at an early age, he obtained a subordinate position in a store where, in spite of long hours of work, he continued his studies by means of instructors paid from his meager salary, thus equipping himself for a larger position in life. At the age of 21 he was made manager of the store, a fact which testifies to the confidence and esteem entertained by his employers, who retained his services for nine years. Some time later he engaged with his father in agriculture, with such success that after some laborious years they founded one of the chief sugar centrals of Panama.

His busy commercial and agricultural life did not, however, prevent Señor Chiari from taking an active part in public affairs, where the integrity and elevated point of view which characterized all his dealings led to his selection for important posts, among which may be mentioned: Member of the National Constituent Convention, 1904; manager of the National Bank; Designate in charge of the Executive power in 1912, through failure of Dr. Pablo Arosemena, President-elect, to serve; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Sec-

retary of Government and Justice; president of the National Liberal Executive Committee; candidate of the Liberal Party for the Presidency in 1916; Director General of Posts and Telegraphs; and First Designate to the Presidency of the Republic.

In the Government program sketched in his inaugural address, Señor Chiari expressed his desire to continue the work begun in the administration of Doctor Porras, his predecessor, especially in relation to good roads and improved conditions in tural communities; to promote agriculture and health conditions throughout the country; to economize in budget expenditures of public funds; and to extend primary instruction as much as possible, particularly in the establishment of more rural schools and the improvement of existing school buildings.

In the same address President Chiari made the following statements with respect to international relations:

Our international relations will receive my careful attention, and my obligations to foreign nations will be honorably fulfilled. As has very well been said, we ought to live with other peoples in an atmosphere of sincere friendliness, the result of good faith and honor.

The small extent of our territory and resources does not permit us to have recourse to settlements other than those of reason and law, but even were we great, wealthy, and powerful, I should never be an advocate of the use of violence, whether open or dissimulated, for the protection of our interests. Justice, dignity, and faithfulness are the only weapons of defense with which we should arm ourselves, but we must wield them firmly and courageously.

Passing to the important subject of public education, President Chiari said:

I cherish the intention of continuing without interruption the development of public education, of such vital necessity in making our democracy truly effective and permanent. Through education and training we will prepare mothers who will be an honor to the home, and men who will be the capable citizens of the future. In accordance with my ideas and principles, I hope to give instruction such a practical orientation that it will not become a source of parasitism, change the rural nature of our population, or withdraw labor and effort from agriculture, commerce, and industry in general.

In subsequent paragraphs of the same address the speaker favored the early establishment of a national department of public hygiene and health to study and organize a system of sanitation for the cities and villages of the Republic, as far as the national funds will permit. In reference to public works, President Chiari said it was a part of patriotism and administrative wisdom to complete the public works already started in the Republic and to execute such others as are demanded for the progress of the country.

President Chiari assumes the Chief Magistracy of his country with the good wishes of his fellow citizens for a successful and prosperous term of office, in which the Bulletin of the Pan American Union heartily joins.



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

DR. FRANCISCO OCHOA ORTÍZ

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador in the United States

THE NEW MINISTER OF ECUADOR :: :: ::

R. FRANCISCO OCHOA ORTÍZ, who was recently appointed by the Government of Ecuador envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States and who presented his credentials to the White House October 28, 1924, has not only assumed the duties of that exalted position but has taken the place in the Governing Board of the Pan American Union formerly occupied by Doctor Elizalde.

Doctor Ochoa Ortíz is one of the youngest diplomats ever appointed by Ecuador, having barely completed his thirty-seventh year. In spite of his youth he has, however, achieved brilliant success in some of the most important public positions of his Government, a success commensurate with his serene and active spirit and an intelligence of the highest order.

The new minister of Ecuador completed his preparatory studies in the schools of the city of Guayaquil, later entering the University of Cuenca where he received his doctorate in law and political science. It was shortly after this that he entered the field of journalism, in which he became an enthusiastic collaborator in a number of national dailies, including the direction of La Nación, published in Quito.

In 1915 he was appointed secretary of state of the Province of El Oro, being later elected deputy and, still later, governor of that same Province, acting, finally, as State Councillor for the space of three years. Doctor Ochoa was thrice elected Deputy to the National Congress, with which office he combined, on the third occasion, that of the vice presidency of that legislative body. He has also served as senator and as consul general of Ecuador in Panama. At the time of his appointment as minister to the United States Doctor Ochoa held the important position of Minister of the Interior under the present administration, a position which afforded ample opportunity for the putting into practice of his constructive and progressive ideas, and in which he was able to contribute greatly in the prosecution of numerous important public works, notable among them being the construction of the new docks and customhouse in Guayaquil and the railroad to Puerto Bolívar.

The Bulletin offers its respectful greetings to the new Ecuadorean Minister and, at the same time, the most cordial good wishes for a full measure of success in his new and important mission.

THE AMERICAN PRESS IN LATIN AMERICA' :: ::

By Wallace Thompson, F. R. G. S.

O TRAVELER can fail of attaining at least one unity in his impressions of Latin America, however all else may be confused with the uncertainties of unexpected difference. This is how thoroughly and how faithfully the North Americans of this whole vast field are served by five weekly newspapers which vigorous young North American publishers are issuing at the strategic points of the interests of their compatriots: Lima, Valparaiso, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and the City of Mexico.

Because this writing is to be published in one of these five, it might perhaps be fitting to be wary of the necessities of editorial modesty. But the friendly and interested looker-on at the colorful panorama of the Latin American life of his compatriots should, for once at least, be allowed the freedom of his signature. For it is a personal thing, I think, the pride that we of the homeland can take in what the fellows do on the firing line—and pride should be allowed its personal privileges.

THE WEST COAST LEADER

My own experience and acquaintance begins with the West Coast Leader in Lima. I began hearing about the Leader in Venezuela; I heard more of it in Bogotá, and by the time I reached the Pacific coast at Buenaventura I was being given copies of it while the self-sacrificing host contented himself with the Times from home (that is, as the case might be, from London or New York). For the Leader belongs not alone to the Americans but to the British, in much the same way as the South Pacific Mail belongs to the British and Americans in Chile, although the editors of both are now North Americans.

The Leader is the oldest of the weeklies of South America and is the largest in size of page and in bulk. It is the size of a newspaper sheet once folded, is printed on a finished paper, and carries many pictures throughout its pages. It has made, since its foundation 15 or 20 years ago, a special feature of informative, authoritative articles on Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia, combining, one

¹ From The Brazilian American, September 27, 1924.

might say, the qualities of an English business review with a weekly magazine. It covers such developments in Peru as, for instance, petroleum, by a series of six or eight articles written by a staff correspondent after extensive visits to the fields. It has made much of special numbers, but it has also the solid background of a continuous and efficient service of personal news from all Peru and Bolivia, business news, and, when occasions justify it, direct cable service from New York and other portions of the world. It is stoutly Peruvian, so far as it has politics, and has the favor and support of the great elements in Peruvian life and business.

All this is more or less epitomized in the Leader's publisher and editor, C. Noel Griffis. A serious, very reserved young American, Griffis has for 15 years built into his paper as nearly as a very precise and definite mind can find the realization of its ideas exactly what he believed should go into it at each period of its development. He has built himself an exacting public, with an appetite which he has carefully trained (though the public seems unaware of it) to want and to demand exactly what he is prepared to give it. One should sit in the Phoenix Club in Lima and hear the criticisms and even, rare as it may seem, the praise of his paper to appreciate the intensity of their interest in this weekly newspaper of theirs. Griffis gets into equal trouble if he prints too many jokes or if he prints too few. And through it all he smiles mildly and keeps on giving his public a paper they send home in flocks by every mail. of which one friend in Venezuela wrote me: "Send me some copies of the Leader when you are in Lima; we get hungry for it."

THE SOUTH PACIFIC MAIL

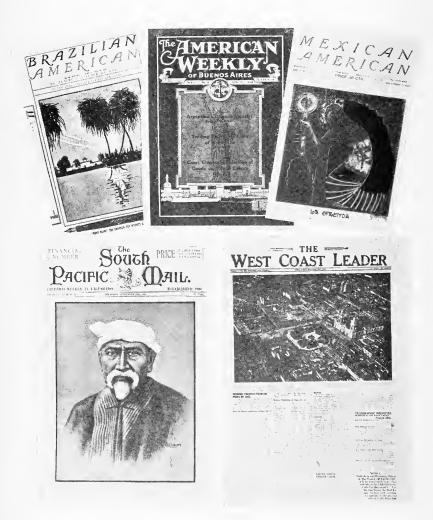
The South Pacific Mail is a paper of another type, gauged to its public, serving it as it has wanted to be served. In a way it is more like the English weekly newspaper than the Leader could be, for in Chile the English-speaking community is largely British, and they have known the Mail through many years when it was under English ownership and editorship. Now it is in the hands of an American, Nelson Rounsevell, formerly associated with Griffis on the Leader and now busily making the Mail into the most active and friendly rival of the Leader. Not that either could or do overlap-Valparaiso is as thoroughly a strategic point for a thoroughly Chilean Englishlanguage weekly as is Lima for a Peruvian one. Rounsevell was in Bolivia preparing a special number of the Leader when he heard that the South Pacific Mail was for sale. He cabled here and there, but stuck to his job in Bolivia, and when that was done went to Valparaiso and closed for the Mail, working out a relationship in the sale of combined advertising with the Leader which helped cheer

Griffis over Rounsevell's loss. Now, with the capable old staff of the *Mail*, but with the new life of his vividly American personality, Rounsevell is making a great weekly newspaper in Chile. The paper is in size and often in bulk equal to the *Leader*, but it has directed its energies chiefly to the production of a fine live news comment service, with the emphasis on the business side. The American and English in Chile are nearly all in trade and interested keenly in business and business topics relating to the nitrate, the copper, and imports and exports generally. Rounsevell has wisely specialized on this sort of accurate information, for which the staff of the *Mail* is peculiarly adapted.

In the course of his development of the magazine, Rounsevell has added special pages of heavy paper with news pictures from Chile, and largely provided by a staff photographer. He has strengthened his various departments and added new ones, and has made the special articles which he provides into live news features, well illustrated and well presented in the distinctive character of the Mail. Few weeklies are more carefully designed to fit their community's needs than is the South Pacific Mail. The personality of the publisher is not obtrusive, although it is a thoroughly tangible personality with his quick, definite decisions, or his willingness to stake everything on a sharp drive into a fine new direction of editorial policy within its determined limitations. As will develop in what I have to say about the other newspapers on South America, so with Rounsevell, the desire is to build a property that will run itself, not that will have to be the reflection of an individual, no matter how forceful.

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY

Across the Andes in Buenos Aires is the American Weekly, now in its vigorous second year, a magazine essentially and purely American, devoted to the interests of the large and prosperous American colony of Argentina, one of the important outposts of North American business in South America. Buenos Aires is the largest city in South America and one of the greatest cities in the world, and the field for the American Weekly is a tempting one. John W. White, who founded and publishes this magazine, is the newest of the editors of these banners of Americanism in Latin America, but his acquaintance with his field extends over one of the longest periods of any of his colleagues. For nine years he has been the special correspondent in Buenos Aires of great American newspapers and he was the first correspondent of the Associated Press when the office of that organization was established in Buenos Aires. He knows the American, English, and Argentine communities, and he has designed and carried out his magazine to suit an experienced conception of their tastes.



FIVE ENGLISH LANGUAGE WEEKLIES PUBLISHED IN LATIN AMERICA BY AMERICANS

The West Coast Leader of Lima, the South Pacific Mail of Valparaiso, the Brazilian American of Rio de Janeiro, the American Weekly of Buenos Aires, and the Mexican American of Mexico City

He specializes on sound business articles, careful expositions of Argentine law and business customs, and an exceedingly able summary of cable news, but all lightened with a varied series of articles from a substantial list of local American contributors, material of the color of Buenos Aires but from the American resident's viewpoint. He publishes this material in intimate phraseology, and makes of the departments features which have much the sustaining results of a good serial in a fiction magazine.

Typographically, the American Weekly is the most carefully prepared of all the magazines, but the wise journalistic and thoroughly American touch which its editor puts into its pages is, to the visitor, yet more attractive. The American Weekly is forming its style and making its links to its community, for it is still new, but it has won its place so solidly that in the picturesque kiosks of the great Avenida de Mayo in Buenos Aires its characteristic blue and white cover hangs in the rows of magazines, the only foreign-language publication which many of the dealers are willing to display.

THE BRAZILIAN AMERICAN

In Rio de Janeiro is the Brazilian American, of which Robert C. Brown, his wife, and mother are joint publishers. Perhaps actually no more individual than the three other American magazines of South America, it has, none the less, the sense of being by far the most intensely personal. A crowded, lively newspaper published once a week, it has built itself into a great property in six years, and serves actively the interests of the American community of the largest of the South American countries. It faces its job of covering the whole of a country as large as the parent land of its publishers, and calmly succeeds, it may be added. The magazine is essentially founded on its departments, its shipping news being authoritative both as to ship movements and as to passengers and mail; its social columns from outside cities as well as from Rio are as thoroughly done as this very important phase of such a magazine should be, and its legal, news comment, and cable summary pages carry simple authority in Rio, and, it may be added, with the Brazilians as well as with the purely English-speaking community.

Robert C. Brown, the editor, has served his time well in the writing game, as author of much well-known fiction and able articles. He has turned a very considerable genius into the business of producing a thoroughly workmanlike magazine in Rio de Janeiro which to the eye of the craftman from the north is thoroughly worthy of his old record. He and his wife recently put their organizing ability to the severest possible test by going away for eight months and leaving the organization in charge of Mr. Brown's mother—who is "63 years

young," as Elbert Hubbard used to say—to run by itself. When they came back and the mother went away for her own vacation, the Browns, husband and wife, found they were more or less ornamental about the shop—or so they put it. They have thus put their own very interesting personalities to work in an effective and efficient machine, which is one of the most thoroughly workmanlike of magazines for the exact field which it fills.

THE MEXICAN AMERICAN

On their trip abroad the Browns went to the City of Mexico, where they founded, this year, the Mexican American, patterned closely on the Brazilian American, with the same vividly colored covers, similar departments, and the same general style of make-up. This is in charge of Louis Winchester and Jesse D. Crosswy. The latter was formerly Associated Press correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, and both men are of the type of American journalist who have built the four magazines in South America. The Mexican field is one of the most tempting in all Latin America, for with a reviving American and English speaking community the field was literally untilled, as it had been since the closing of the daily Mexican Herald, in the midst of the Carranza revolution in 1915. The magazine which is being made there, the Mexican American, is uncannily fitted to the present needs of the English-speaking community in Mexico, and is of great credit both to the designing and executive ability of its founders, Robert C. Brown and Rose Brown, and the skill of its editors.

There are certain things yet to be said of all these individual young magazines.

The Americans of all their communities give fervent thanks, as do I, that they recognize the limitations as well as the opportunities of their field. Not one attempts to be a daily newspaper published on Saturdays only; not one tries to meddle in local politics; not one apologizes for not doing either of the above. Nor do they seek to be fiction magazines; they let the devotees of American fiction buy their fiction in the usual characteristic tablets of the homeland. They fill a need of their communities, and they have the loyal interest and support of those communities.

LARGE STREET SALES

But they all have a surprising circulation amongst the best type of the natives of the countries in which they are published. The news-stands sales of all of them are remarkably high; I have seen them all blossoming out as the most important of the day's publications in all the chief news stands of each of their capitals. The Peruvians buy the West Coast Leader and read it because they find

it gives them both English reading and the same interest as it does to the resident Americans, and because it also gives them advertising news, which no other periodicals in Lima carry. The Chileans read the South Pacific Mail, and it is well known in Santiago that the Chilean officials who do not read English (and there are few Chileans who do not know the language enough to read it) have sons or daughters who translate the Mail to them each week. In Buenos Aires, the American Weekly sells much of its advertising on the fact of its quality circulation amongst the most cultured Argentines, and British advertisers find its appeal to their own large colony is exceedingly direct, due, as is perhaps the case with the other magazines, to its special departments. In Rio de Janeiro the sales to Brazilians is nearly two-thirds of the street and news-stands sales of the Brazilian American, and on Avenida Rio Branco on Saturday morning the red and blue and yellow cover of the Brazilian American gleams from beneath the arm of many an otherwise thoroughly Brazilian gentleman. In Mexico the cultured Mexicans have been devoted readers of the English publications since the early days of the Mexican Herald, and the Mexican American has come to fill a want, for the practice of their important second language (English), for reading a magazine of current and local interest, a want second only to that which it fills in the American and English community of Mexico itself.

NEWS IN THE ADVERTISING

Nor is what I have said about advertising to be taken lightly. In all Latin America the Spanish or Portuguese press simply has not been able to adapt itself to the type of advertising as news and information which the great magazines of the United States have proven is the most direct appeal to the buyer. The natives of these countries—the buying sort—read the advertisements in the American weeklies published in their capitals, even when they do not read the advertisements in their own press. And deep in their hearts thay have a pride in patronizing the advertisers who support their own American magazines, for their own good pride does teach them to praise their comrade's pride, as one R. Kipling put it.

The mention of Kipling reminds of my own description of myself to an American chamber of commerce in South America as a Gunga Dhin. For I have had, in the course of a long and intensely interesting journey for the past eight months through South America, the opportunity to carry some word now and then back and forth from the firing line. And as Gunga Dhin I have discovered in my heart a profound admiration and respect for the fellows on that firing line. The Americans and the English in South America are on the firing line, all of them. But most of them have a pretty stout line of

communications back home; if they are not representatives of a great house they have a number of great houses for which they are agents, or else they are working on pretty definite things connected with their national communities in this or that Latin American capital.

THE FIRING LINE

There are relatively few of them who are out in the skirmish line doing it on their own. And of that relatively few, the five men I have written about here are a part. They are sitting out, each one of them in his little earthwork (and it has not been so awfully long since that earthwork was not much higher than two editions of the paper ahead), pegging away at the job, skirmishing ahead of the church and ahead of the traveling salesman, and years ahead of the professional magazine manufacturer back in New York who makes his stuff up out of Commerce Reports. And never a communication to the home base of supplies; when they run out, they run out and the paper shuts up. Of course, the men who are making the papers I have described here have won their spurs by coming through in spite of all the hell and the high water, while the rest of the community sat back and watched them.

That is the real firing line, and that is the way it is held; not by the tall yet fat gentlemen with shiny tauric eyeglasses who sell their New York salary drafts for a little above par of exchange.

The five American weeklies in Latin America cover that field. They serve their communities of cheery expatriates. They give the kindly folk of the land which is their host the welcome weekly visit of a live and interesting English lesson, and a breath of real advertising news directed at them, personally. They blaze the way for those of us who have no gifts to ask of any of you, but want to understand and to help, like Gunga Dhin. They make good newspapers with the magazine touch that makes us all feel familiar friends with them. They make it possible for us all to do our part of the big Pan American job a little better, because they believe enough in Pan Americanism (of the real sort) to come and sit out in front and plug away.



THE PRESENT STATE OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL RE-SEARCH IN MEXICO'

AND SUGGESTIONS REGARDING ITS FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

By Dr. MANUEL GAMIO

Director of the Bureau of Anthropology, Department of Agriculture of Mexico
(Continued from the November, 1924, issue)

II.

Having made the explanations which seemed necessary, I shall now enter upon my subject, following it in inverse chronological order; that is to say, beginning with the present indigenous groups and then referring in succession to those of the colonial and pre-Hispanic epochs.

During the seven years since its creation, the Department of Anthropology has endeavored to ascertain which indigenous groups have not yet been scientifically classified, from the point of view of their culture, in order to proceed to their respective study and classification. A prolonged research for bibliographic material results in two equally discouraging conclusions: 1. The number of competent, scientific investigators who have written and edited studies of this kind is excessively small. 2. From all these studies there could not be obtained sufficient data for the complete classification of even one indigenous group, as shown by diagrams which in synthetic way express the incomplete knowledge regarding the cultural life of those groups, obtained after the long bibliographic search to which we have just referred and which was in charge of Prof. Alberto N. Chavez and various assistants in the Department of Anthropology.

The first great error which meets the eye in these diagrams lies in the fact that, following the established routine, we made the scientific classification of groups according to a linguistic instead of a cultural standard. I will explain why, from our point of view, it is erroneous to have given such preeminence to the linguistic aspect over the cultural and even over the physical type. An ideal classification would be one based jointly upon physical, cultural, and linguistic characteristics, but this can not be done except in determinate indigenous groups such as the Maya of Yucatan who live in an isolated geographic

zone, bounded by the sea and impenetrable forests—a condition which has contributed to the conservation of their characteristics. It can be said of them that their physical type, their culture, and their language are all Mayan. This does not hold true for the natives of other regions, since continual migration and conquest caused some groups to adopt the language of the invaders, while at the same time they conserved their racial and cultural characteristics. Such is the case with our Indians who live near large cities. Typical of this example are those of Teotihuacán, who have completely substituted the Spanish language for the Aztec, while at the same time the majority preserve the indigenous racial and cultural characteristics.

On the other hand, in the section bounded by Oaxaca, Veracruz, and Puebla, there are groups which have Zapotec racial characteristics, whereas their culture is Totonacan and their language Popoloco. Finally, on the coast of Oaxaca, there are groups which speak Spanish, but have the indigenous type of culture and the racial characteristics of the Negro.

So, since this question of classification is one that is not yet settled satisfactorily, and later I shall explain why, in the particular case of the Mexican groups it is best to adopt the criterion of culture rather than that of linguistic or physical type.

The use of the linguistic classification in the great census made each decade in Mexico, unfortunately, has caused nearly all governments to believe that the indigenous population constitutes a minority of the total population (2,078,914 in the census of 1900 and 1,960,306 in the census of 1910), and that therefore laws and institutions have been adapted to a country with a supposed majority of white population. The facts of the matter are that besides those individuals who speak an indigenous language, there are millions of others who speak the Spanish language but who in race and cultural habits are indigenes and not whites, as the census implies. There are many cases, also, of individuals speaking both languages who, when questioned by their enumerators, declare that they speak only Spanish, since they harbor the idea that ability to speak the indigenous tongue connotes social inferiority—an idea unhappily corroborated by their experience.

Still less would it serve the purpose to use the physical type as a basis of classification in the census, since it is impossible for the enumerators to acquire the scientific knowledge necessary for the determination of racial characteristics.

To the enumerator it is difficult or impossible to know at first hand whether the individual whom he is recording in the census speaks both the Spanish and an indigenous language, especially when that individual says that he knows only the first. Still less is it possible to investigate his genealogy, his facial index, etc., in order to record him as indian, or as mestizo of this or that grade. Only specialists



Courtesy of the Dirección de Antropología of Mexico, from La Población del Valle de Teotihuacán

PHOTOGRAPHS OF NATIVES FROM THE TEOTIHUACÁN VALLEY, SHOWING THE HIGH TYPE OF FACIAL ANGLE



 $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{MEXICAN} & \text{INDIGENE} \\ \text{TYPES} \end{array}$

On their way home from market in Puebla to a village about 8 miles distant studying representative series could carry out such an undertaking. On the contrary, any enumerator knows at first sight if the dress, the house, the domestic utensils and industries, and even the general ideas of the individual being recorded are of the backward indigenous type or of the modern culture type.

Although we can see, by elimination, that it will be better to adopt for census purposes a classification according to culture, I am going to give other reasons which are even more important. most urgent present problem of Mexico is to arouse the latent energies and possibilities which in eight or ten millions of indigenes have lain dormant for several centuries. When this mass of automatons recovers the dynamics which it had in the remote past and acquires the efficiency which characterizes modern action, it will then develop and make effective use of the almost virgin resources of the country. To arrive at these results it is necessary first to ascertain the number which constitutes this indigenous mass; next we have to determine the cultural characteristics by which any typical group may be identified. Based upon such knowledge, a practical solution of the problem can be attempted by the convergence of four means harmoniously applied: 1. Encouragement of those characteristic features of indigenous culture which have, and will always have, a definite value according to modern cultural criteria, such as decorative art, the habit of daily baths, etc. 2. Grafting the characteristics of modern culture upon those of indigenous culture as, for example, in the industrial arts. 3. Substituting modern methods for the deficient characteristics of indigenous type, such as establishing medical inspectors and clinical ambulances in order that the harmful diagnosis and therapeutics of magicians may disappear. 4. Encouragement of modern cultural factors, now that they are beginning to be accepted by the indigenes, as, for example, to increase the quantity and improve the quality and efficiency of modern agricultural implements used by the Indian. We think that our preference for the cultural classification is now justified from several points of view.

Returning to the cultural charts, I will say that the anthropometric data which appear in them should not be taken into consideration, since they are not unified. That is to say, they were copied faithfully from various authors using different methodologies. It is therefore preferable to give attention to the anthropometric tables previously mentioned.

With regard to the cultural data which are here noted, I have said that they are insufficient to characterize any one of the groups in Mexico as a whole. Their usefulness consists, in our judgment, in the fact that they may be considered as a guide or orientation by way of general preparation for the execution of later cultural investigations.

Moreover, the scientific methodology employed by their respective authors constitutes a piece of very valuable instruction for those who are entering this field of study. We shall now examine the knowledge which exists regarding the material and intellectual culture of pre-Hispanic origin: Ethical ideas, aesthetics and religions, chronological systems, social institutions, architecture, minor arts, industries, etc. These cultural manifestations are uneven and do not belong to one type of civilization; that is to say, even when they present a certain general analogy, indicative of some remote contact or common origin of the group which possess them, there exist morphological differences, probably due to the influence of the regional environments in which they were developed, because of which there may be established various types.



INDIANS AT XOCHIMILCO, NEAR MEXICO CITY

On the way to market with fruit grown on the *chinampas*, or floating gardens, which existed before the time of Cortés

How many and what are these cultural types which existed in Mexico and in what way do they differ? By what classification shall we abide? The colonial authors did not answer the question satisfactorily. In the first place, they exaggerated the number of pre-Columbian groups, as is demonstrated by the very large number of names lacking any positive significance with which they distinguished these groups, with the frequent result that many of these names referred to the same group. In the valley of Mexico, for example, the colonial chroniclers mention the Tolteca, Tepaneca, Aculhuas, Nahoatlaca, Otomis, Matlaltzincas, Aztecas, etc., all of whom, according to modern and positive archaeological conclusions, may be aligned within three groups: That of Aztec type, that of Teotihuacán

or Toltecas, and that of the archaic or "subpedregal" type. The colonial authors classified some groups linguistically, such as the Nahoatlaca, a term which connotes to those who speak it a sweet and melodious language. An example of former cultural classification is the word "Chichimeca" by which the groups of relatively advanced civilization distinguished those which were backward or savage, such as the Otomis. Ethnic characteristics were also a basis of classification, as illustrated by the names of certain families of the north which were given the names of Black Feet, Long Face, etc. Finally, the regions from which groups came, or in which they lived, also gave origin to names such as Aztecs, from Aztlán, place of rushes, and Xochimilcas from Xochimilco.

Discarding, then, the colonial sources, let us see if the modern ones are more satisfactory. Although it can not be doubted that the present indigenous groups in Mexico are direct descendants of the pre-Spanish ones and present more or less visible vestiges of the culture of their ancestors, it would be impossible to apply to both the ancient and modern groups the modern linguistic classification which we have discussed, since it would result in a great many names for the probably small number of pre-Hispanic groups which existed, as the differentiation of their cultural characteristics, made in recent years, indicates.

In view of this, we have taken as a basis the classification according to cultures, as made by the most competent Mexican and foreign archaeologists, together with the experimental investigations conducted for several years by the Department of Anthropology, and we formulate the following classification of pre-Hispanic Mexican cultures: 1. The Maya type. 2. The Teotihuacán type. 3. The Aztec type. 4. The Mixtec-Zapotec type. 5. The Mexican Pueblos. 6. Transition type. 7. Totonac-Huaxtec type, and 8, Archaic or sub-Pedregal type.

Since this classification omits certain well known-cultural names and presents others that are less known, I shall make a rapid explanation. We do not use the term "Toltec type" on account of its vagueness and inconsistency, substituting instead the term "Teotihuacan type," because the archaeological city of this name embraces a whole group of allied types which are of more importance and more clearly defined in their manifestations than the type called "Toltec." We omit the "Nahoa type", which would be a contradictory term since it is sometimes used to designate the Teotihuacán type and sometimes the Aztec type of the valley of Mexico. The name Chichimeca was applied by the Indians before the conquest to the groups that were backward and savage, but since it did not denote any special cultural type, we discard it also.

Neither do we not accept a Tarascan type, since powerful arguments have been adduced to prove that the so-called Tarascan type is none other than the Archaic in a more advanced stage than it is found in the excavations in the Pedregal of San Angel and Tlalpám. When we use the term "Mexican Pueblo type" we mean a prolongation of the culture of the Pueblo Indians of the United States into Chihuahua and perhaps Nuevo León and Coahuila, and we take as representative the Pueblo of Casas Grandes. The "Transitional type" means for us the type intermediate between the Mexican Pueblos and the Archaic culture of Jalisco and Michoacán which is generally called Tarascán. As representing the culture of the Transitional type I may cite the archaeological remains found at Chalchihuites. Let us see, now, what our knowledge really is regarding the material and intellectual characteristics of the several cultures thus classified.

Special attention has been given to the Maya civilization by scholars both of colonial as well as modern times. Therefore we have more or less reliable information on almost all its aspects, but especially on its chronology and its artistic evolution. In spite of this, several problems remain as yet unsolved, among which the stratigraphical one would provide the clue as to whether the civilizations of the Maya region were one or many, and also as to its geographical scope. We shall also have to emphasize more methodically the character of the contacts between such different cultures and to make minute research regarding the influences of geographic environment, climate, minerals, flora, and fauna upon the development of this civilization.

We know enough of the material aspects of the type called Teotihuacán, but it is only of late that we have been initiated into the understanding of its intellectual aspects. We still have to consider two points: 1. What was the geographical extension of this type of culture and what was its influence upon other civilizations? 2. It has to be considered as the mixture of two cultural archtypes which are first the sub-Pedregal or Archaic civilization as it exists in Teotihuacán, and second, obscure vestiges which, brought from the north, present a certain resemblance to the Pueblo and Transition civilization.

In striking contrast, the Aztec civilization is widely known in its intellectual aspects, above all, during its last period of evolution, its ethics, religion, art, chronology and religious, civil, and military institutions. But, on the other hand, what do we know of its material aspects? What are the most noted features of its architecture, sculpture, painting, or industry? We know very little about these, and the little we know is due to recent discoveries in the valley of Mexico, as yet unpublished.

The Mixtec-Zapotec civilization.—Not only is little known as to its various aspects, but its inherent characteristics have not yet been extricated from those which are the result of powerful influences exercised upon it by other civilizations, as, for instance, that of the Maya at Monte Albán, the Aztec at Mitla, and the Teotihuacán in its ceramics.

The type of culture of the Mexican Pueblos is almost totally unknown. Fortunately, its investigation will be relatively easy because it forms an extension of the Pueblo culture of the United States which has been thoroughly studied.

The ruins of Cempoala are Tajin, the "palmas," sculptured yokes, and some few pieces of sculpture are, in brief, what characterize the "Totonác-Huasteca" culture in Vera Cruz, and Tamaulipas abounds in monuments of the same type which unfortunately have not been studied scientifically. The Archaic or sub-Pedregal culture, which can justly be called the Mother Culture of America, is known only from its ceramics and stone objects, the tombs at Copilco and one architectural monument, the pyramid of Cuicuilco. In short, of the pre-Hispanic civilizations only two or three are relatively well known, while of the other five, we barely recognize their existence.

Languages and dialects.—The number of these perhaps runs into the hundreds and very numerous also are the publications about them, from the colonial period down to modern times. Yet we believe that there are not more than 10 studies of these languages which can properly be called scientific. Moreover, the older investigations had tendencies which our modern point of view regards as obsolete and inefficient. The colonial chroniclers generally belonged to religious orders, so that naturally their vocabularies, catechisms, prayers, etc., were always intended for the conversion of the Indians, the study of the languages, as such, being only a means. the writers of the nineteenth century also produced grammars and dictionaries which, besides following antiquated methods, were partly undertaken to facilitate the learning of the Indian languages. This also was a mistake, since, to begin with, the methods used were defective and, in consequence, antisocial in a country like Mexico, where the heterogeneity of language constitutes one of the most serious obstacles to a truly national development.

From my point of view, one of the first aims that should govern the study of Indian languages is that of facilitating a comprehension of the pyschology of the Indian. We all know how difficult it is to get at the Indian's way of thinking. Because of his timidity and distrust he remains dumb before the investigator or else he covers his ideas in modern garb until they seem hybrid and insignificant. On the other hand, if we should first make a thoroughgoing study of the languages, structurally as well as theoretically, collecting and minutely analyzing

the numerous texts, we should be in a position to begin to investigate and understand the peculiar shades of Indian thought which up to now we do not even recognize.

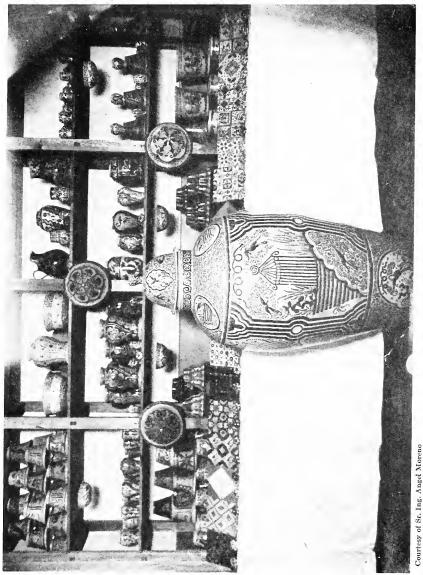
ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH AS PART OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

Anthropology in its widest theoretical scope and its application in an unlimited sphere of practice is the basis upon which the material and intellectual well-being of the people can be built. Governments are agents of the people and their mission is to furnish the means to realize the well-being of the people. No government, therefore, can be logical and efficient in its action if it does not take into account anthropological factors. On the American Continent and, above all, in those countries the population of which has the largest percentage of the Indian race, the truth of this assertion has been proven by history. The abnormal way in which these countries have developed is due to the fact that their governments have ignored anthropological problems; such, for instance, as the creation of the mestizo type, the struggles between fusing civilizations, the substitutions of languages, and anthropo-geographic conditions.

The Mexican Government becoming aware of this some time ago granted its decided support to anthropological research. It was the first to create a Department of Anthropology, which, among others, works in cooperation with the Departments of Irrigation, Agriculture, and Forestry. It has invested more than any other government during the last few years in this kind of study and has been the first to try out the practical conclusions of these studies among a group of people, as in the case of the experiments in the valley of Teotihuacán and in Oaxaca. I shall now set forth in summary the results that were obtained in Teotihuacán.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE VALLEY OF TEOTIHUACÁN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, AND THE RESULTS OF THOSE EXPERIMENTS

After a careful analysis of the meager living conditions under which the population of the valley of Teotihuacán live, we came to the conclusion that if we could solve two great social problems we might bring about, or at least initiate, the material and intellectual well-being of the people of that region. These problems were, first, the establishment of certain economic measures; and, second, certain reforms in education which, going beyond the prescribed limits within which we were generally held in educational matters, would in the new program include training in diverse human activities. To secure this end, we set aside the old traditional method of elaborat-



MODERN TILES AND OTHER POTTERY MADE IN A PUEBLA FACTORY

The large vase, which is 6 feet high, is valued at \$1,500. The row of glazed and painted tiles is particularly notable

ing a long theoretical program and proceeded directly to the solution of the problems by objective and practical means.

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM

The wages of the 400 workmen that the Government was employing in the Valley were raised to \$1.25 per day, not because this measure would directly improve the conditions of the 8,000 inhabitants of that place, but to try to obtain a raise in the wages of the men employed on the haciendas of the vicinity, which were running from \$0.30 to \$0.60 per day. We also reduced the working hours from 12 to 8. We have continuously petitioned the National Agrarian Commission to procure constitutional endowment of land for the 7,914 inhabitants who do not possess any. We have also asked to have the necessary amount of water returned to the villages which have been dispossessed of it. Several cooperative plans have been studied for the building of dams, cisterns, and wells for irrigation. And a great number of pamphlets explaining improved ways of tilling the soil and new machinery have been distributed, and the creation of agricultural cooperatives was agitated.

Several workshops were established to exploit the natural resources of the region which had been untouched until then. Clays were utilized for glazed polychrome ceramics, with typical Indian designs, and also for porcelain and glazed tiles of all sorts. The fiber of the century plant (the maguey de pulque) was transformed into sacks, ropes, nets, and even cloth. Out of straw and different roots, hats were made, as well as baskets and mats. From obsidian, earrings, necklaces, and other jewelry was produced. This material was sometimes set in polished steel incrusted with silver or gold. Tezontle, a sort of spongy lava, was used instead of straw, being mixed with the clay to make the bricks acquire greater resistance. From the "chicalote" (Argemona mexicana, Linn.), a wild plant which needs no care whatsoever, and from turnips, oil was extracted to make soap. All of this was done, making use of the mineral and vegetable resources only.

The archaeological monuments of the region could well furnish a source of income in attracting tourists. So we made intensive investigations, and with the information thus gained wrote guidebooks, descriptive pamphlets, and carried on an extensive publicity campaign with very brilliant results, since during the winter of 1922-23 we had an average of 500 daily visitors, which meant about 15,000 pesos per month injected into the economic life of the region, assuming that each visitor spent 1 peso on food, fruit, and industrial products. Among these tourists there is an excellent market for the ceramics, obsidian jewelry, and silver-inlaid objects described.

As regards roads, a wide automobile highway was built between Mexico City and Teotihuacán, and the inhabitants were aided in building neighborhood roads. A bridge was built over the Oztotipac River, and it was arranged with the Interoceanic Railroad to build a new station called Piramides, while the Central Mexican Railway has established a special daily service at reduced rates.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM

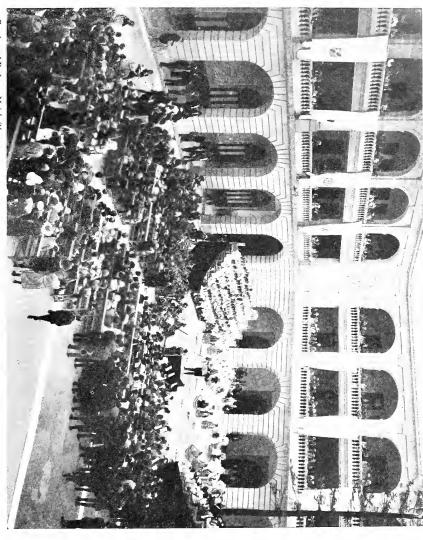
Theoretical education.—The population of the valley was four centuries behind the times as regards culture. Its education had to start from the beginning, not limited only to reading and writing, but had to be well rounded, that is to say, it had to include industrial, commercial, agricultural, hygienic, moral, and civic instruction. A school for children and adults was accordingly opened to serve not only the immediate neighborhood but any and all comers, and it was arranged so that every pupil might attend daily, periodically, or sporadically according to his resources.

Spiritual and civic education.—From time to time ideas of humanity, nationality, society, morality, justice, altruism, cooperation, and mutuality are inculcated in intelligible and concise language. The drawbacks of religious fanaticism, of superstitions and magical practices, of drunkenness, and other vices are set forth. The pure and honorable lives of great men of our history are related, as well as some of the salient passages of this history.

Theoretic-practical education.—In the program that was inaugurated, the study of reading, writing, and the four divisions of arithmetic are taught successively, these studies always being given the most immediate practical application. There is no textbook in geography, but the geographical variations of the soil are explained in an objective manner by demonstrating the mountains, valleys, and rivers of the region, the vegetation, the animals, the plants that grow in the highlands and valleys. An objective view of the Republic is given the pupils each year by the making with them of a large relief map of earth, stones, and plants. Climatic phenomena, temperature, prevailing winds, rainfall, etc., are explained in plain and simple terms.

Neither do we use any textbook in geometry. Elementary measurements of surface are taught in an objective manner. Triangles, quadrilaterals, polygons, and circles are taught and applied immediately to pieces of cloth, land, etc. In a similar way we have the pupils measure heaps of straw, water tanks, sacks of sand, and finally the metric system is explained, teaching them how to construct the scales, the measures, and weights, as a proof that the system has been understood.

Such is the theoretical education in the school at Teotihuacán, an education which by its limitations is not in agreement with the



FESTIVAL IN ONE OF THE PATIOS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDU-

At which a large chorus of school children sang folk songs and several groups of students danced interesting and beautiful regional dances to the music of an excellent popular orchestra

extensive and learned programs generally followed in other schools but which in this rural region of Mexico has been sanctioned by experience. One must keep in mind, of course, that this instruction is accompanied by another kind, which I shall mention later.

Industrial education.—The pupils, and the inhabitants of the region in general, are taught to recognize the natural resources of mineral and vegetable origin by taking them to the beds, deposits, and other places where they are found. In the workshops, which have already been described, they are taught to make industrial products from these raw materials, which are sent to the best markets for such products. I should explain that these workshops were not equipped with very expensive machinery, because in that case the children and adults learning the trade would have been forced to emigrate to the big industrial centers to use the knowledge gained. This would merely mean furnishing new quotas of slaves to the machine system of the big cities, while our idea is to realize the ideal of individual independence and to stop to a certain extent the flow of population from the rural districts to the capital and other industrial centers. So the equipment in the workshops is very simple and inexpensive. For instance, for the cutting and polishing of obsidian there are three kinds of tools. The first, for very simple objects, can be bought for 5 pesos; the second, which costs 25 pesos, has wooden axletrees and pulleys, and with it more complex and refined objects can be made. The third costs 65 pesos and includes a little motor of one-eighth horsepower, carborundum disks, etc., with which all sorts of objects can be made. Besides the workshops for the development of natural resources in an industrial way, others were established to teach useful and practical trades in the region. The following is a complete list of the workshops of Teotihuacán:

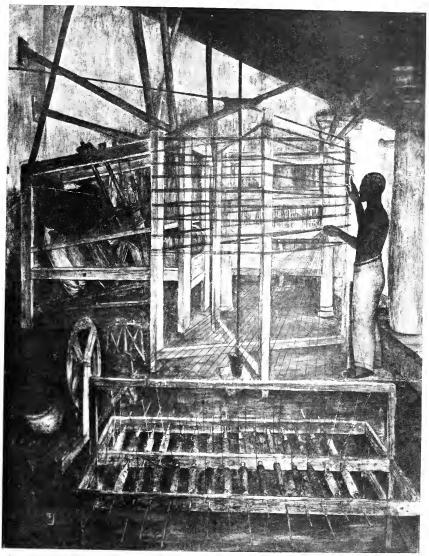
Ceramics
Obsidian grinding
Rope making
Fiber weaving
Basket weaving

Soap making Carpentry Blacksmithing and plumbing

Brick making Masonry

Besides these industries established in the workshops, instruction is also given in embroidery, weaving, drawn work, and bee and silk culture. These last two can be developed easily because of the climatic conditions and of the abundance of mulberry trees and the great variety of flowers in the valley.

Agricultural education.—This is devoted exclusively to the cultivation of more productive crops than those known from remote times. Among the large landholders the traditional crops have been wheat, maize, barley, and the century plant or maguey. Among the small landowners maize alone has been the traditional crop. On the school farm the cultivation of cantaloupes, strawberries, tomatoes,



Courtesy of Katherine Anne Porter

THE WEAVERS

One of the large frescoes by Diego Rivera in the magnificent new building of the Department of Public Education in Mexico City

and white beans has been initiated because these products are four or five times more remunerative than maize and demand almost the same labor.

Hygienic education.—As the surface waters of the region are the property of the large landowners, and as the underground waters run deep and the poverty of the natives prevents them from installing pumps, there was naturally a lack of water not only for agricultural purposes but also for personal hygiene. This explains the want of cleanliness. To solve this, in addition to the measures already mentioned shower baths and a swimming pool were opened to the public. The school teacher sees to it that the children bathe at least once a week and look after the care of their bodies, including hair and clothing. All the children have been vaccinated. Twice a year all who apply are vaccinated, and besides a traveling phy-





Courtesy of Katherine Anne Porter

WOOD-BLOCK CUTTING DONE BY PUBLIC-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE FIRST YEAR OF ART STUDY AS TAUGHT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN GUADALAJARA

sician rides over the region to vaccinate the people of more distant valleys. About 5,000 persons have been vaccinated.

Three small hygienic living quarters have been built to serve the natives as house models. Good ventilation, an outlet for smoke, separation from domestic animals, etc., are features of these model houses.

Sports for children and adults have been introduced in the school so as to help their physical development. These include racing, jumping, swimming, ball playing, skating, and so on.

Artistic education.—This phase has received special attention, for as the present inhabitants are descendants from the famous artists who built the monumental archæological city of Teotihuacán, it is possible to awaken in them their ancient and now dormant sense of beauty and to strengthen that which is theirs to this day. The

schoolrooms are adorned with large pictures of the great archæological monuments of the Republic as well as reconstructions of bygone scenes from life. This tells the children more of their historical antecedents and of the feeling for beauty of their race than the exotic posters imposed by standard pedagogy. One of the best musicians of the region has been obtained under contract to teach music to the children and adults in the school and to organize choruses. Picturesque ballets are made from the elements of the old Catholic-pagan dances. Folk plays are got up, the themes inspired by local fables and folklore traditions, by native artists who play their rôles with such ease and talent that they were invited by one of the leading theaters of the capital to give several representations there. At present the installation of a "magna-vox" radio receiving station is contemplated in order to take in the concerts given in the capital. The theaters, the moving-picture exhibitions, health lectures, etc., are given in a large natural open-air amphitheater conveniently adapted, with a capacity of 2,000 and having gigantic picturesque natural rocks as the background.

Decorative art and music are encouraged by means of periodical competitions in which the neighbors take part, as well as skilled potters whose designs are the most original in the Republic.

Medical assistance.—As there was not a single physician to give aid to the 8,300 inhabitants of the region, the sick in need of urgent treatment were brought to the Red Cross station or to the General Hospital of Mexico City, but since it was impossible to do this with the large number of patients, a free medical clinic was opened, equipped with a modern surgical department in charge of a doctor whose duty it is to look after the public and to teach the prevention of disease through hygiene, vaccination, exercise, etc.

Whoever knew the situation of the people of the valley of Teotihuacán from 1917 to 1919 and examines their present living conditions, will recognize that the result obtained in this new conquest based upon economic and educational measures and inspired by the desire of redeeming the natives of Mexico, is a satisfactory one. As concrete results I shall mention the following: Wages have risen from 75 cents to a peso, which is the daily wage paid by the haciendas. Rural property has improved in value from 25 to 500 per cent, according to its distance from the roadways built. There has been a 10 per cent increase, at least, in the population. The establishment of passenger and freight service trucks since the opening of the new roads, and the reduction of railroad fares have facilitated movement of the inhabitants and of their industrial and agricultural products. The holdings of cattle, goat, swine, and sheep, as well as of poultry, have considerably increased. The physical appearance of the inhabit

ants has improved, as well as the appearance of their dwellings and villages. Smallpox, which was endemic to a terrible degree, has disappeared. Finally, the ground for intellectual and artistic expression has been prepared.

Efforts are being made to extend the betterment system described to all the neighboring villages and, ultimately, through the States of Puebla, Mexico, Hidalgo, and Tlaxcala, which constitute the zone

under consideration.

In spite of all that has been here set forth, let me confess

sincerely that much remains to be done, and that in what has been done the deficiencies are great.

Courtesy of Helen F. Huncke
PRE-COLOMBIAN PYRAMID AT CUERNAVACA
Showing method of construction

KNOWLEDGE OF ANTHROPOL-OGY IN MEXICO, THE UNIT-ED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

In the United States there has been more anthropological work done than in Mexico if one compares only the bulk of the work of scientific character; but one must also take into consideration the ratio of wealth and of population of the two countries. Moreover, I believe that this country suffers from defects similar to those pointed out in Mexico, namely, lack of studies of a thoroughgoing character. Numberless studies of scientific trend exist, but with rare exceptions they are monographic and one-sided, which makes it impossible for

one to form a really ample and satisfactory concept of the human groups studied. In the United States, anthropology has not been applied very generally to procure social betterment. If it had been, the 300,000 Indians of the reservations would have been incorporated into modern civilization by a skillful and harmonious blending of both cultures. It is true that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has for

some years been doing a noble work in trying to better the condition of the Indians, but, to be frank, I think that the work would have had better results if it had been based upon the results of the research work that has been done by numerous institutions and individuals.

In Central and South America, I believe that with few exceptions the study of anthropology is still more incomplete than in Mexico.

SOME SUGGESTIONS

In view of the deficient anthropological knowledge as to this continent, as just explained, I wish to submit for consideration the following suggestions: 1. It would be advantageous to have, in every country in which conditions permit the interests of anthropology to be represented, a bureau with these aims: Collect all the investigations that have been made; prevent the duplication of investigations; diminish the number or even prevent research and publications not of a scientific nature; see that official and private donations are devoted to studies that are scientific; encourage studies of an integral character and cooperative authorship and discourage monographs; show to the Governments the importance of anthropological research and try to get from them direct and positive help in its development. Such bureaus should be in constant intercommunication regarding the results of their work.

I can say that in Mexico such a bureau now exists, although it has not yet fulfilled all the functions outlined.

2. In order to appreciate the complexity of the anthropological problem in America one must know it in all its aspects in each country. It is therefore necessary that the scholars of each country not only know the publications of every other country but that they try them out including interchange systems and methods. For that purpose I suggest that every now and then certain regions in one country be studied by the best equipped specialists of the several countries. Their labors being of widely converging tendencies, would result in a well-rounded joint work of great importance that could serve as a model for subsequent studies in other regions of America.

If these suggestions should ever be given effective consideration, I should even go so far as to propose that Mexico be the starting point, and that the anthropologists of other nations assemble there. The Mexican Department of Anthropology, with due sanction of the Government, would place at their disposal all its resources.

Before closing let me express my respectful admiration of the Carnegie Institution for the ample and profound investigation that it plans to conduct in the peninsula of Yucatan, the seat of the great Maya civilization. I wish also to offer my grateful thanks to Dr.

John C. Merriam, the highly and duly esteemed president of this institution, who charged me with this lecture.

If great ideas have not been expressed, at least this occasion demonstrates the most earnest desire for mutual understanding and close cooperation between the men of science of this great country and my own.



PRE-COLOMBIAN PYRAMID AT CUERNAVACA

Note inner and outer structures

TROPICAL PLANT RE-SEARCH FOUNDATION ::

OBJECTS

HE Tropical Plant Research Foundation is an organization formed under the auspices of the National Research Council and incorporated on June 6, 1924, under the laws of the District of Columbia governing societies for scientific and similar purposes. It has no capital stock and is not conducted for financial profit but to advance knowledge.

The particular objects and business of this foundation are to promote research for the advancement of knowledge of the plants and crops of the tropics; to conduct investigations in plant pathology, entomology, plant breeding, botany and forestry, horticulture, and agronomy, and to publish the results thereof; and to establish and maintain such temporary or permanent stations and laboratories as may be necessary for the accomplishment of these objects, under the restrictions and regulations established in its by-laws.

As a result of a conference of foresters and officers of the Pan American Union on October 29, 1924, the Tropical Plant Research Foundation has been commissioned to collect all available information relative to the forests of Latin America, as a preliminary step toward a Pan American Forestry Conference, and the outlining in a definite manner of problems of tropical forestry which might perhaps become subjects of research under the auspices of the Foundation.

HEADQUARTERS

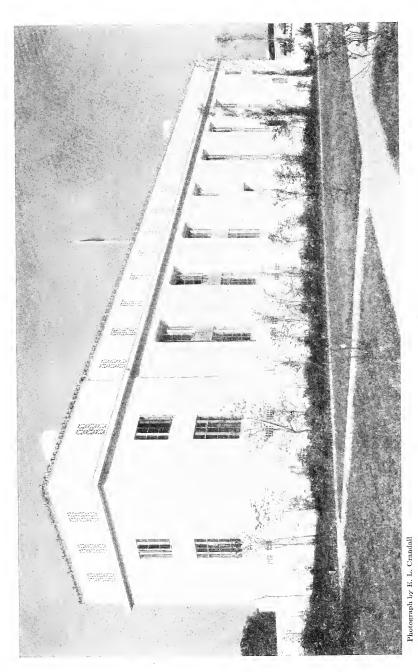
The central office of the foundation is in Washington.

The laboratory headquarters in the United States will be at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Yonkers, N. Y., where the facilities for this type of work are unexcelled.

No permanent headquarters in the tropics are planned at present. The work will be done in the field or at temporary field laboratories located where the particular problem requires.

ORGANIZATION

The administration of the foundation is vested in a board of nine trustees, four of whom represent business interests, while five must be scientific men. The work of the foundation is in charge of a scientific director and general manager selected by the trustees.



The Tropical Plant Research Foundation had its origin in this building on June 6, 1924, under the auspices of the National Research Council NEW BUILDING OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The foundation is intended to be an effective working agency which will provide for tropical plant industries a research service similar to that performed in the United States by the research bureaus of the Government and by the Crop Protection Institute.

It will work on a project basis. Each undertaking will be definitely organized around a particular problem or group of problems, such, for example, as the diseases and insects of sugar cane in Cuba. A scientific staff will be employed.

SCIENTIFIC CONNECTIONS

The establishment of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation is the outcome of the widespread interest in the tropics among the scientific men of the country, who now unite in an advisory relation to support the future work of the foundation.

The National Research Council is represented on the board of trustees by one member of its Division of Biology and Agriculture.

The American Phytopathological Society and the American Association of Economic Entomologists each has one of its members on the board of trustees and maintains an advisory committee whose assistance may be sought in selecting the most competent investigators for the foundation staff, or in other matters where the counsel of experienced leaders is needed.

FINANCIAL

The foundation will be supported by funds contributed by individuals or organizations interested in tropical plant products.

These funds will be received and held until needed by the treasurer of the National Research Council, which will cause to be made an annual audit of the accounts of the foundation.

INFORMATION SERVICE FOR TROPICAL WORKERS

The foundation will engage actively in conducting field research in the tropics.

It will also seek to promote scientific work by other agencies in the tropics and to lend its facilities to workers who need assistance.

It will assemble records of work already done in the tropics or bearing upon tropical problems, compile special indexes and bibliographies, gather a working collection of reference books and maps, but will not build up a large special library.

There will be established a personnel register of scientific men in the United States and other countries who have had experience in the tropics or who are for other reasons particularly equipped for tropical service. It will gather information concerning the plant industries of the tropics and the plant production problems which they are facing.

It will become acquainted with all agencies engaged in work related to that of the foundation and keep in contact with the progress of their research. This information will be freely available to all interested workers.

The scientific staff is at present composed of the following members: Entomologist, Prof. D. L. Van Dine; assistant entomologist, Mr. C. F. Stahl; pathologist, Dr. James A. Faris; assistant pathologist, Mr. Marion N. Walker; chemist and soil biologist, Dr. R. V. Allison.

Other appointments to follow.

The advisory committees are the Division of Biology and Agriculture, National Research Council, the Advisory Board of the American Phytopathological Society, the Committee on Policy of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, and the Executive Committee of the Cuba Sugar Club.

SUGAR-CANE PROJECT

The foundation is undertaking an investigation of sugar-cane production problems in Cuba, with the support of the Cuba Sugar Club, an organization of sugar mills and producers of cane. In this work, which is to extend through a period of five years, particular emphasis will be placed upon mosaic disease, root diseases, and insect pests, the breeding and testing for disease resistance of new cane varieties, and soil-fertility problems. One or more field stations are being established in Cuba for this project.

Other research projects dealing with tropical crop industries are under consideration.

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Head of Department of Biological Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Prof. D. L. VAN DINE,1

Specialist, Extension Entomology, Pennsylvania State College. Formerly Entomologist, Hawaii Experiment Station and Porto Rico Sugar Experiment Station.

¹ Prof. Van Dine has since resigned as trustee to join the scientific staff.

Mr. V. M. CUTTER,

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Retired. Formerly Director, Cuban Experiment Station and Porto Rico Sugar Station.

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Dr. R. A. HARPER, Dr. WILLIAM CROCKER, Mr. H. C. LAKIN.

SCIENTIFIC DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER

WILLIAM A. ORTON, Sc. D.

Ex-Pathologist in charge, Office of Cotton, Truck, and Forage Crop Disease Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.



A TYPICAL CHILD HEALTH CENTER, MEXICO CITY::::

HE stranger in Mexico City interested in social welfare should not fail to enter the wide doorway of Colombia 20, invitingly open, ascend the stairs at the back of the patio to a spacious corridor whose railing is hung with pots of blossoming plants, and ask permission to visit the series of bright shining offices devoted to the Eduardo Liceaga Child Health Center. The immaculate rooms are full of mothers and babies, doctors, nurses, laboratory and other assistants. Dr. Isidro Espinosa y de los Reyes from his office efficiently directs the functioning of the clinic, while the adjoining room. lined with charts showing the care and growth of the baby, is provided with a doll, scales, and small bath tubs for use in demonstrations of proper methods of bathing, dressing, and caring for an infant.

Dr. Espinosa has given the Bulletin the following account of the routine of the Center, and the eloquent figures which summarize its valuable work in the comparatively short space of its existence, but to be fully apprehended these should be translated into terms of plump and rosy babies in the arms of their proud mothers—proud of their own and their babies' health and of their ability to give their children what is every child's due, a good physical start in life.

The National Department of Public Health established the Eduardo Liceaga Child Health Center in September, 1922. This center consists of a clinic for expectant mothers in which prenatal care is given, and another clinic for babies who, although not ill, need to be watched and so cared for as to prevent the onset of diseases which arise primarily from disobedience of the rules of health, special emphasis being placed on correct feeding and in general on all recognized principles of postnatal care.

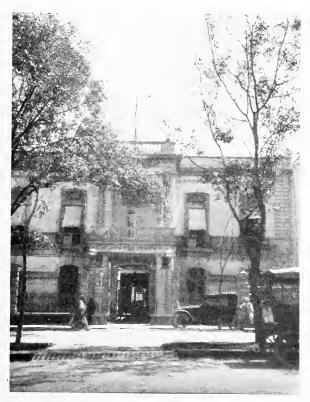
MATERNITY SECTION

In the maternity section attention is given to all women who desire attention during pregnancy or who, when near confinement, ask through the Center for care in one of the public maternity hospitals. In either case, they are required to present themselves in

¹ Translated and adapted by Elsie Brown, Bulletin staff, Pan American Union.

the administrative section, efficiently directed by Sra. María de los Angeles Ampudia, assistant to Dr. Espinosa, to be registered and to receive card No. 7, which gives them the right to consultation.

Upon presenting this card to the nurse, each patient receives a bottle which she returns with a sample for urinalysis, as one of the necessary steps in diagnosis when the case requires special investigation; the sample is sent to the laboratories of the Department of Public Health, using form No. 14, on which the results are noted.



MAIN BUILDING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF MEXICO

In every case sufficient blood is taken for a Wassermann test, and the report on this as well as that on blood pressure, taken during the first and subsequent visits to the clinic, are noted on special form No. 9. If these data indicate that the patient needs special treatment for any abnormal condition, she is warned of the danger to herself and her child if the condition is not corrected and is sent to the social welfare section, which takes charge of carrying out the treatment.

CHILD HEALTH SECTION

In this section work is carried on as follows: The person presenting a child for registration receives from the admission office card No. 6, which serves both as a credential for admission and as a record of attendance. When her turn comes she undresses the child for examination by the nurse.



MOTHERS AND BABIES AT THE EDUARDO LICEAGA CHILD HEALTH CENTER, MEXICO CITY

The nurse weighs the baby and records the weight both on the card retained by the section as well as on the weight record, form No. 12, which the mother keeps as a means of gauging her child's condition and of knowing the measures she should take in accordance therewith. This card also serves as a record of illnesses and of attendance at the Center.

The clinic physician, on presentation of the card, emphasizes to the mother the necessity of bringing the child every week, at the same time noting on the office weight record the recommendations entered on the mother's card, in order to follow up the results at the next visit to the clinic.

As the intention of this Center is to put into practice every possible method for the prevention of disease, each child attending the Center is vaccinated or revaccinated, as the case may be, unless vaccination has just been performed, the result being duly recorded on form No. 16. In accordance with the regulations of the Department of Public Health every child who is successfully vaccinated is given



CHIEF ASSISTANT IN THE EDUARDO LICEAGA CHILD HEALTH CENTER DEMONSTRATING THE PROPER WAY OF BATHING A BABY

a certificate signed and dated by the physician performing the vaccination.

If the clinical examination discloses the fact that a child is suffering from some ailment, the case is sent to the Clinic for Sick Children, provided the disease is noncontagious. If, however, the disturbance arises from incorrect alimentation and can, in the judgment of the physician, be overcome by a change in diet, the child is placed in the care of the Social Service Section.

SOCIAL SERVICE SECTION

This section has charge of certain tasks in the Center itself and of others performed outside. In the former are included: The daily collection from the other sections of the Center of a list of all cases reporting to them, these being taken in charge by the nurses of the Social Service Section, who see that no baby or expectant mother registered in the Center lacks the medical attention necessary for proper care. In pursuit of this end, when word is given that an



IN THE EDUARDO LICEAGA CHILD HEALTH CENTER
A physician, one of the visiting nurses, and laboratory assistants

expectant mother or a child needs medical services in addition to those offered by the Center, the nurse notes on card No. 12 of the woman in question the place and the hours in which the attention needed may be received, this card serving as an admission to the Public Charity clinics or to public hospitals.

In either case the nurse gives the office of the second institution a copy of the clinical data collected during the patient's visits to the

Center, and also obtains the patient's clinical history during her stay in or visits to another institution, with the reasons for her dismissal.

When a woman has given birth to a child in her own home, the nurse visits her and collects the same data as if the former had been a patient in a hospital.

Upon receiving word that a woman who has been attending the Center during her pregnancy has given birth to her child, the nurse visits her, pointing out anew the benefits to the baby of being brought



BABIES INSTITUTE AND GENERAL LABORATORIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MEXICO CITY

to the Center and giving the mother advice by means of practical talks or pamphlets, a valuable series of which is published.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

This section has the following duties, of great importance in the efficient functioning of the Center: To give the proper card to each woman attending the Center; to keep a record of admissions and dismissals; to collect and coordinate data from the other sections;

to send to the laboratories samples for analysis, filling out the proper cards; and to answer and file all correspondence. The following report of the Center will be of interest:

Copy of report to Department of Public Health of the Eduardo Liceaga Child Health Center, September, 1922, to June, 1924

	1922-23	1923-24
WOMEN		_
Number of expectant mothers coming for first consultation	483	78'
Subsequent visits	1, 786	2, 68
Wassermann tests	474	86
Injections of neosalvarsan	756	1, 44
Injections of neotrepol		41.
Dismissed at childbirth Deaths		27
Deaths		4
my podermic injections		-11
BABIES		
Babies brought for first consulation	1,048	1, 265
Subsequent visits	3, 158	4, 45
njections of sulfarsenol	607	2, 14
[njections of neotrepol		62
njections of camphorated oil		3
Injections of milk Vaccinations	100	1: 12
Dismissed at maximum age	30	55
Distrissed at maximum age	20	4:
Deaths	. 20	1.
VISITING NURSE SERVICE		
Home visits	1, 283	1, 958
Talks given by visiting nurses	21	3,



BUENOS AIRES ESTAB-LISHES HOME MATER-NITY SERVICE :: :: ::

HE Monthly Record of the Argentine National Department of Labor for March, 1924, states that the home maternity service, established by a municipal ordinance of Buenos Aires, and passed June 26, 1923, is now in operation. The results of this ordinance in a great city of nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants should prove of almost inestimable benefit. The provisions of the ordinance are the following:

ARTICLE 1. A free home maternity service is hereby created.

ART. 2. For the purpose of this service the city shall be divided into as many districts as may be convenient.

Arr. 3. The purpose of this service shall be to provide medical and obstetrical aid to women requesting it during pregnancy, childbirth, and the post-partum period, such aid to be given by—

- (a) Maternity hospitals;
- (b) Midwives attending cases in the home;
- (c) A corps of obstetricians.

ART. 4. The functions of the maternity hospitals shall be:

- (a) Examination and treatment of pregnant women in clinics;
- (b) Hospitalization of such cases of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperalism as by obstetrical accident or complication can not be attended in the patients' homes;
- (c) The maternity hospitals and the district offices which may be determined upon by the sanitary bureau shall direct and inspect the service of the obstetricians and midwives.
- ART. 5. The service of midwives is hereby established and shall function as follows:
 - (a) One or more midwives, as may be necessary, shall be designated for service in each determined area;
 - (b) They shall give professional care to women during pregnancy, child-birth, and the post-partum period;
 - (c) Midwives shall receive a fixed sum as fee for every patient attended. To this end the executive department shall determine the amount of such fee and the method of verifying the services rendered by each midwife.
- Art. 6. The corps of obstetricians shall be duly constituted and shall function as follows:
 - (a) Specialists in obstetrics, attached to the maternity hospitals, shall be appointed to the number indicated by the sanitary bureau;
 - (b) The sanitary bureau shall select the places where the obstetricians shall be stationed and their service district;

- (c) Obstetricians shall be constantly available to render medical and surgical assistance in response to emergency calls from midwives, and shall duly inspect and verify the service performed by the latter.
- (d) The obstetricians shall receive a monthly salary.
- ART. 7. The sanitary bureau shall furnish gratuitously necessary medicine and aseptic material to women attended at home.
- ART. 8. The executive department shall propose to the Municipal Council the number of physicians to be appointed and the salaries to be paid, in accordance with article 6.
- ART. 9. It shall be the duty of the executive department and the sanitary bureau to study the principles laid down in the original projects of this service, as noted in the minutes, in order that the regulations for the execution of the present ordinance may include those provisions in the original plan which proved adequate and practicable.
- ART. 10. Funds required for the execution of this ordinance, to the amount of 60,000 pesos, shall be debited to the appropriation for special ordinances in the 1923 budget. In subsequent years the appropriation for this service shall be included under its proper heading.
- ART. 11. This ordinance shall be called Home Maternity Service and under this title shall be added to the digest of municipal ordinances.



PROMISING CANDIDATES FOR FUTURE CITIZENS

THE NOVEL IN AMERICA'

BRIEF CONSIDERATION OF ITS PRESENT TENDENCIES

By Alfredo S. Clulow

F the work of Jorge Isaacs, so much in vogue in a not remote epoch and which is doubtless responsible for many of the tears shed by the sensitive souls of that romantic period, did not succeed, in conjunction with Amalia by José Marmol, in setting the type of the American 2 novel, in the continental sense, then it never has been, nor ever will be set. There is, nevertheless, more than sufficient reason today to believe in the spiritual independence of our novelists and to accept much of their work as essentially native and of the soil, the worthy offspring of fruitful America, which, after so much contention, has ceased to be a servile adjunct to the European novel, just as America has ceased in politics to keep within the narrow limits of the colonial yoke.

It is evident that both Mármol and Isaacs paid tribute to the romanticism in fashion in the period in which they wrote, just as it is equally evident that later authors have paid tribute to the creed of Zolaistic naturalism which succeeded the former. This is the main reason why originality has been denied the novelistic genre in America. It may be observed that those who were most persistent in this campaign of disparagement were certain Spanish writers who on diverse occasions discoursed with considerable assurance of cases and things of which they knew nothing, or of which they knew only casually and by hearsay. Now, finding it impossible to deny what has been abundantly proved, they can not but recognize that the American novel, as such, has reached a stage of development and importance such that it is difficult to make an inclusive study of the subject. Indeed, there are writers who, like Carlos Reyles and Enrique Larreta, have swept all Europe in triumph with those two jewels of literature from the Río de la Plata region: El embrujo de Sevilla and La gloria de Don Ramiro. The same can be said of the novel, Nacha Regules, by Manuel Gálvez, which has already passed into its twelfth edition and which has just been translated into English and German.

If the names cited are too few to definitely establish the importance of the novel in America, that of the eminent writer, R. Blanco Fombona, who has produced works of inestimable artistic merit,

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¹ Translated from the Spanish of Nosotros, Buenos Aires, May, 1924.

² American and America here and throughout are used in the continental sense, and more particularly, as applied to the Ibero-American Republics.

might be adduced. His Máscara heroica is worthy of the most fervent applause; it has indeed received the honor of being confiscated. In this epopee the formidable polemist presents in vivid outline the protagonist, Juan Bisonte, ostracized because of his courageous independence and his refusal to lend himself to Government political intrigues, with their humiliating genuflections so flattering to those tyrants who, an insult to our democracies, are still to be found in America.

In thus asserting the independence of the American novel, I repeat what I affirmed in a previous conference on Reyles: That by independence is not meant an absolute limitation to things national and native, neither does it imply a disdain of all that bears a foreign stamp. On the contrary, I have the deepest conviction that a good American novel can be produced in full accord with the best foreign canons and inspired wholly or in part in foreign sources. For example, La raza de Caín, also by Reyles, is one of our finest American novels. Indeed, so many are the foreign influences which have influenced Reyles in this particular work, that it has been affirmed that it is a non-Uruguayan novel. The author of Semblanzas de América meets this objection very well when he says: "The village rivalries, Menchaca's ³ rastacuerismo, the spontaneous kindness and humility of women like Sara 4 and Laura, 5 have an unmistakable American sayour." In this connection the writer is one of those who maintain that Reyles in La raza de Caín, has achieved an American novel—something more than a pale reflection of French

The foregoing expresses my own feeling in the matter. Real originality does not consist in scorning a priori whatever is not autochthonous; on the contrary, a work of singular perfection and beauty may very well be the result of a harmony of method and procedure derived from foreign models but whose inspiration is, notwithstanding, deeply rooted in native atmosphere and soil. Reyles, who in his work follows the great masters of the realistic and of the psychological novel, has transplanted the methods and formulas of these to American soil and there gives himself to the production of works the motives and originality of which, particularly in the matter of plasticity and coloring, are undeniably American. In the construction of a building, does not the builder in raising the framework have recourse to imported materials? In similar fashion the novel, which for its framework looks toward the great masters, becomes a thing of living beauty and great esthetic significance when shaped and completed in harmony with national manners and customs.

^{3, 4, 5} Characters in La raza de Cain.—Editor's note.

These observations apply also to Eduardo Barrios in connection with his notable *Un perdido*, a realistic novel *par excellence* and one which merits the fullest consideration of a critical character, consideration which the general limits of this discussion on the status and importance of the novel in America do not permit.

Rodó, that great master of style, observed in one of the last of his European articles: "I count as among the absolute impossibilities the finding of beauty which is not conscious of itself, and as relatively impossible, the finding of a conscious beauty which is not dimmed with a certain disquiet in the presence of an extraneous beauty." It occurs to me that this thought, expressed with such simplicity, could be applied to that itch for predominance which many writers with a mistaken patriotism display on behalf of the novelists of their respective countries. Such an attitude is extremely prejudicial since it tends to extol mediocrities, that is, writers of little weight and importance, whose work can not withstand even the most superficial critical analysis, and which gives the impression of a tree which sheds its bark not to renew itself more luxuriantly, but to wither, for lack of vigor and youth.

We must therefore put aside this mania for localism, and gauge American literary values entirely regardless of the particular nation involved, especially in view of the fact that we all belong to a common fatherland, great and generous America, whose ideals we must unitedly uphold without mean preoccupation or prejudice as to sect or mental bias, none of which serve any purpose but the disparagement, by lucubrations weak artistically and of little spiritual power, of American literature in the eyes of the foreign consensus. Moreover, modern American life has so many points of contact with the actual life of European cities, that an author who gives himself to the writing of a novel based on national life will find that his work when completed will, nevertheless, contain many points of resemblance to the work of European authors inspired by similar motives.

In order that an American novel may possess the real stamp of originality the author must go out into the country districts there to study life on the field and farm. Only thus will he be able to produce work which can be qualified as original, since only there will he find the real underlying motives of our America which, even where they tend to disappear through the "civilizing" influence of the city, are still in certain spots pure, typical, and unspoiled, suggesting more than one beautiful theme to the close observer. This is what Victor Pérez Petit accomplished in his laureate novel, Entre los pastos, what Acevedo Díaz achieved in his Branda, and Javier de Viena, in Gaucha and his national stories—all of our country. Alcides Argüedas, a Bolivian writer of great talent, also

set out to achieve a purely American work, and we must admit that he has done it in his La Raza de bronce.

Not long ago there came to me from Cuba, that beautiful tropical island, El relicario, a novel of manners and customs from the pen of a distinguished poetess, Graziela Garbalosa, who is also engaged in this crusade on behalf of true values for literary America. In El relicario Cuban life and usages are reproduced in such fashion as to give a double interest to this novel, which presents a new world to those of us who know only the Cuba of Martí, Gay Calbó and other noble spirits through its proliferous intellectual activity, at the head of which marches as standard bearer that scholarly review, Cuba Contemporánea, in which collaborate the finest minds in the literary circles of that beautiful island—the cradle of the sublime poet of Los trofeos.

Up to this point I have been speaking of the novel in America and have purposely abstained from discussing the American novel since, as I have already stated, I do not believe that a type of novel exists which can properly be called American in the continental sense of the word. I have tried to claim a prominent place in the world's symposium of literature for those novelists who some time ago abandoned the beaten path, having decided to walk thereafter where they pleased and to create American novels of parts, novels which display that stamp of originality which accredits them as American born. As for the rest, to maintain that a typical American novel exists, would be to venture where a misstep might well prove fatal.

The type of novel which predominates in the American continent is a regional, not a continental type which when transplanted from one country to another ends as a not too successful grafting. It matters not that writers of the caliber of Rodó have declaimed against a mistrustful and narrow isolation, against the crudity of literary independence, "which of itself is original only at the price of obscurity and candid ignorance." Little does it matter, either, that those writers who are unable to comprehend that "intellectual nationality is not of the soil" should be exalted in the light of their own unmeasured desire to set back the spiritual life of their respective nations to the obscure incubation period of regional literatures, since in spite of everything they will persist in their narrow criterion. They are far indeed from even an approximate vision of the significance of the spiritual bonds which now unite the different peoples of the American Continent, who have hitherto been separated by a veritable Chinese wall of isolation. To such writers is due in great measure the fact that the works of European authors are better known in America than the productions of our own American brethren, and it may be affirmed that many of those who to-day boast of being well informed in literary matters do not mention or intentionally ignore writers of eminence who are constantly producing work in accordance with purely American inspiration. This lamentable error is due chiefly to an exaggerated localism, and, in those at the opposite extreme, a slavish imitation of the writers of the Old World.

Briefly, the solution of this problem will, I believe, be found in a wider and more complete acceptation of the tendency suggested at the beginning of this brief consideration of the importance of the novel in America. "Literary Americanism," as a norm, as a prepossession or bias as it were, would permit the two extremes mentioned to meet, to combine forces. It would admit localism within reasonable bounds and, at the same time, would enable those whose norm is essentially related to the "style" of European writers to realize their production in so far as the mechanics and craftsmanship of the plot is concerned. Such work, seasoned and vitalized with American ideas and atmosphere, would mark a new step toward that relative independence and originality so much to be desired.

LITERARY AMERICANISM

Let us now consider briefly that interesting aspect of literary productivity known as literary Americanism, the significance of which is far from being either as simple or as trivial as would appear from current references thereto. Literary Americanism is something more than a mere sense of intimateness and confraternity, of identity of taste and opinion on the part of the peoples of Spanish America, or even absolute attachment to things national, of the soil, of that ancestral home in which a good mother cradled our first childhood dreams. . . .

"Literary Americanism" is not an invention of Rodó; it is not even an original idea. The fact is that the insuperable craftsman of Ariel, interpreting the feeling of an entire epoch, assumed the priestly robe to officiate at the divine mass of a new literary orientation, and to conceive those happy phrases which, full of unction and truth, will become indispensable norms in the guidance of American thought.

Rodó's preaching was not directed toward the obtaining of an absolute originality in the method of American writers. He was in no sense an enemy to foreign influence, nor of schools alien to American thought; indeed he, himself, had come under their influence. What he consistently combated was a servile imitation of foreign masters and models, that imitation which in a certain period in the development of our literatures was both general and absolute. Rodó believed that "literary Americanism had its origin in the aspiration to give to the merest sketch in American literary work a unique touch, a distinction which would stamp it as with a hall mark of material independence, thus complementing liberty of thought with

liberty of form and expression. . . ." This aspiration toward a certain reasonable originality, legitimate from whatever viewpoint, must not however be confounded with that conscious striving after originality evidenced in unmeasured pretension and pedantry no whit less, which leads to the most absolute lack of comprehension of actual literary values and which eliminates as superfluous and pernicious imported literary influences, which, as such, are rejected by the group of convinced iconoclasts who, to bolster up their mistaken attitude invoke the oft repeated and badly understood shibboleth of literary Americanism.

The master of Ariel desired originality, yes; he desired something of that love for the things of the native soil; he desired that we American writers should consider the almost forgotten inspiration drawn from nationality not regional or otherwise narrowly limited; and that we should delineate life-our own American life. No matter if the molds and patterns be extraneous and from afar, but greatly to mind whether in these are reproduced, with the warm affection they should inspire, the usages, the landscapes, the atmosphere which have during the best years of our life surrounded us.

Rodó preached a return to the common mother; that we should forget for a time those none too clearly seen gardens at Versailles and the beauties of the Decameron to breathe the pure tonic air of our native pampero and to sit for a few moments beneath the shade of our hospitable ombú; that instead of depicting the exotic gavotte and minuet we should record our almost forgotten national dances, which even if destined to disappear before the sophisticated and absorbing metropolis, still conserve the rustic poetry of times gone by, in which our countrysides lived the whole legend of the epopee of freedom. Rodó would have us turn a filial glance to the native born, to the native soil, and do our work without exotic hothouse importations; to depict the beautiful landscapes basking in the full sunlight of heaven, to fill our spirits with the evocation of the untamed unchanging mountains, full of life and mystery.

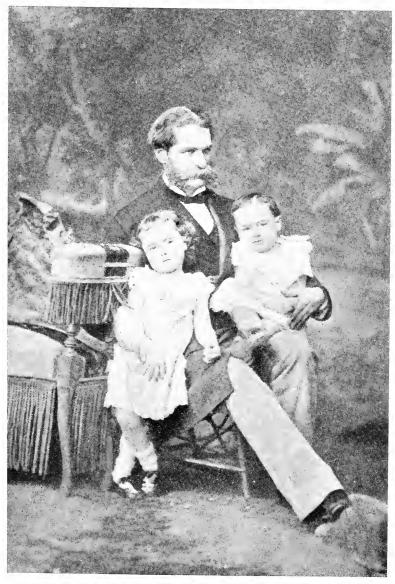
Fortunately, there are not lacking numerous writers, who are thus returning to the old first love . . . who are turning their tired feet to the common hearthstone, and who are producing what may truly be called American literature and not sickly or "decadentemente exquisita." In Uruguay we have, as already stated, Carlos Reyles, Victor Pérez Petit and Javier de Viana, among prose writers. Cultivators of "literary Americanism" are, also, Rufino Blanco Fombona, Álcides Arguedas, Alejandro Andrade Coello, Luis Velazco Aragón and Saul de Navarro, in Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Brazil, respectively. Argentina also can boast of her eminent followers of the same cult, among whom may be mentioned Manuel Gálvez, Ricardo Rojas and Martiniano Leguizamón. It may

be added that in spite of the fact that foreign models are much more common in poetry, nevertheless, in these same models much vigorous American poetry is being moulded.

Velazco Aragón somewhere has said: "Our American art is in ourselves; in that sacred communion of the writer with *la tierra*, in that particular manner of *feeling* life which is ours." And this was, also, José Enrique Rodó's belief when he wrote that fervid message, so saturated with faith in the ideal and in the constant enhancement of the cult which he so happily denominated "literary Americanism."

Following this simpática tendency, the importance of the novel in America will constantly increase; it will however never become what is understood by some as the typical American novel. Beautiful American novels undoubtedly will be produced, novels which will depict American places and things, but between these works and the establishment of an exact canon—the achieving of a type which at any or all points synthesizes the sum total of continental aspirations—there is wide ground for discussion, and such a type would be very far indeed from being the faithful reflection of what in this case I understand to be the truth. A proof of this is that the best novels which have been written in America can be read in any or all of the countries of the Continent with no resulting weakening of either plot or action. And it cannot be stated that works such as Un perdido, La raza de Caín, El hombre de hierro and others are not American.





ABILIO CESAR BORGES, BARON OF MACAHUBAS $\qquad \qquad \text{Notable Brazilian physician and educator}$

CENTENARY OF A GREAT BRAZILIAN EDUCATOR

By Homer Brett

American consul at Bahia, Brazil

N SEPTEMBER 9, 1924, the State and city of Bahia officially celebrated the centenary of the birth of one of the most illustrious sons of Brazil. He was not a soldier victorious in war, nor a statesman honored with power and position, but a man who devoted his life and energies to the cause of popular education, with a singleness of purpose and a passionate enthusiasm as unusual as they were admirable.

Abilio Cesar Borges, Baron of Macahubas and Grandee of the Brazilian Empire, the son of Miguel Borges de Carvalho and his wife, D. Mafalda Maria da Paixão Borges, was born at Rio de Contas in the then Province, now State, of Bahia on September 9, 1824. At 14 years of age he entered the Conceição College in the city of Bahia and in two years completed his secondary studies. For five years in Bahia and one year in Rio de Janeiro he studied medicine and was graduated with high honors on December 20, 1847, despite the fact that during the time of his medical studies he had devoted much time and labor to literary pursuits. In 1845, when 21 years of age, he was founder and president of the Literary Institute of Bahia and editor in chief of Crepusculo, an interesting review. During his year in Rio de Janeiro he cooperated with the principal men of letters of that time in founding the Philomatic Academy and wrote many articles for the leading journals. He became so noted for talent and industry that the Brazilian Historical Institute and other similar societies elected him to membership while he was yet a student.

Returning to Bahia with his doctor's degree, he had scarcely begun the practice of medicine when he was offered the post of director of the Medical Faculty of Bahia, then the only such organization in Brazil, an honor which never before or since has come to one so young. But for him it was too late. The bitter need of thousands and tens of thousands of Brazilian children growing up in ignorance had made a deep impression upon his spiritual nature and now, as truly as any man ever felt impelled to the ministry of religion, he felt a divine call to teach. Already while taking his medical course he had been an instructor for four years in the Collegio Conceicão, and now forsaking his bright prospects in the medical profession he left Bahia in 1850 and opened a school in the interior of the State. In 1856 he was appointed director general of primary and secondary instruction in the Province of Bahia, and throwing himself into the work with feverish zeal he soon became famous for his activity, the reforms he effected, and his unceasing war upon the corporal punishment of pupils, which until then had been believed to be indispensable. "Love," he said, "and not terror, counsel and not castigation, are the useful weapons of a true teacher." From this time onward Dr. Abilio Cesar Borges was the most outstanding figure in Brazilian educational circles, and the two annual reports which he submitted yet constitute the Magna Charta of public instruction in Brazil and an ideal, in large part, as yet unrealized.

But, impatient because his ideas were not adopted as he desired, Doctor Borges gave up his official position and resolved to open a school in which he could carry out his pedagogical plan with full liberty and so in 1858 he founded the Gymnasio Bahiano, at the head of which he remained for 14 years. Success was instantaneous and within a few months 300 pupils were enrolled. It was the most notable Brazilian educational institution of its time and its fame still persists as having been the alma mater of such men as Ruy Barbosa; Castro Alves, the poet; Araujo Pinho, once governor, and Francisco Marques de Goes Calmon, present governor of the State.

After several voyages to Europe and years of study of educational problems he broadened his field of effort by establishing in Bahia in 1871 the Collegio Abilio, which was considered by competent critics as being equal in methods and equipment to any institution in Europe. And six years later, after another trans-Atlantic voyage, his tireless energy led him to found two more colleges, one in Botafogo and the other in Barbacena. Both were well organized and equipped and were extraordinarily successful.

Already named Baron de Macahubas, in 1882 he was the Brazilian delegate to the International Pedagogical Congress in Buenos Aires and acquitted himself so well in that brilliant gathering that he was rewarded by being raised to the rank of Grandee of the Empire. His fame was not confined to his own country. In Argentina a school was named for him; his name was well known in educational circles in Belgium, France, Germany, and England; and at the universal exposition in Paris the grand gold medal for inventions of educational appliances was awarded to him.

At his own cost for books, clothing, and other necessities, he educated hundreds of poor children, some of whom now occupy

important positions in the country; and by a special system which he originated he taught many ignorant adults to read.

His writings upon educational topics were extensive, and even after the lapse of many years of progress they are still of practical value.

He was one of the earliest, ablest, and most ardent opponents of slavery and with others founded the Sete de Septembro Society, which published *O Abolicionista*, the first journal in Brazil devoted entirely to the cause of emancipation.

During the war with Paraguay he not only helped to rouse the national spirit by his writings, but at his own cost armed and equipped the battalion of Bahia Zouaves which fought bravely in the field.

On the centenary of his birth all the school children of the city took part in the unveiling of his portrait in the hall of the Bahia Historical Society, and able orators paid tribute to him as one of the noblest of Bahia's brilliant sons. Brazilians believe that as a lover of education Abilio Cesar Borges deserves to rank with Andres Bello and Sarmiento in South America, and as a practical teacher with Spencer, Arnold, or any of the world's best and greatest.



A JOB OF UNDER-STANDING :: ::

[In order to make its resources and information available to others interested in the foreign born and work with them, the Foreign Language Information Service has instituted a special organization service which has proved valuable to a large number of social and civic organizations, teachers, librarians, social workers, and many others. Inquiries regarding this service and requests for The Interpreter which will be sent to those wishing it, should be addressed to the Foreign Language Information Service, 119 West Forty-first Street, New York City.]

HE United States as we know it to-day consists of 105,000,000 people, of whom more than one-third are either foreign born or the children of foreign born. These newcomers are Americans by choice, not chance. They have cast their lot with us partly for economic reasons but also, in no small degree, for certain spiritual reasons. To most of them the ideal of democracy counts for something; so does the American tradition of tolerance, of freedom of conscience, of fair play, of good sportsmanship. For these reasons they have come to us more readily eager to be accepted, hoping to become Americans as quickly as may be.

But two barriers stand in the way—their own ignorance of our language, customs, laws, and institutions; and our impatience with their ignorance.

To undermine and remove these two barriers and to erect in their place a bridge of understanding is the task which the Foreign Language Information Service has undertaken—a task that calls for many qualities: a keen knowledge of the newcomer and his ways; a wise tolerance, tact, good sense, restraint. And the greatest of these is restraint, knowing what to avoid—and avoiding it.

Among the things that this Service early learned to avoid are these common errors:

THE WRONG WAY

Forcing the newcomer into a ritualistic practice of Americanism. The Service has learned that a flag-waving, anthem-singing patriotism imposed from without is but a poor substitute for the real thing, for that genuine love of America which bubbles from within—provided it be given a chance; warning the newcomer in clarion tones of his duties to America, while withholding from him a knowledge of his rights; feeding him propaganda, which he soon discovers for what it is; telling him white lies about American life which are promptly

contradicted by the facts of his daily experience; demanding of him that he surrender, under pain of excommunication, all thought of mother land, all native love of kith and kin, all of his own traditions, songs, and stories, his books and newspapers.

These and a myriad like errors were avoided. Nor did the organization permit itself to be entangled in any of the controversial



Courtesy of Foreign Language Information Service

HEADINGS OF SOME OF THE 1,200 FOREIGN-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES

These newspapers print articles on many phases of American life furnished by the Foreign Language Information Service, which help the immigrant to adjust himself to the conditions of his new life

questions involved in this matter of a real unity for America. Upon the general question of immigration policy it takes no sides.

Its interest in the immigrant begins the moment that Uncle Sam, looking over the line of applicants, picks here and there with the casual remark: "Here, you look like the makings of a pretty good American. I will give you a chance anyway; go to it."

A GREETING AT THE GATEWAY

At the moment that Uncle Sam turns his back, leaving the newcomer to find his way as best he can, the Foreign Language Information Service steps in, saying tactfully:

"This is not a simple business, this becoming an American. There are many things to learn about it, and it's easy to trip. If we can give you a lift now and then we'll be glad to; but of course you must call upon us when you need it—we don't want to force ourselves upon you, you know.

This little hint is passed to the newcomer in the one place where he can not help seeing it—his own newspaper. Not the New York Times, nor the Chicago Tribune, which means nothing to the newcomer who knows not a word of English, but his own newspaper, printed in his own tongue for him and his kind. There are something like 1,200 newspapers of this kind, supplying reading matter for millions of people who buy them regularly and read them faithfully. For the average reader of an American newspaper, it is the sport page and the comics that count. For the average reader of the foreign-language newspaper it is the serious news that counts; because that is the most direct way open to him to learn what is going on in the New World about him. Often this knowledge makes the difference, for the newcomer, between a happier, well-adjusted life among his strange new surroundings and a miserable existence in the midst of forces which he may not understand.

SPEEDING THE NEWS TO THE NEWCOMER

Does the newcomer take the hint? Well, last year 800 foreign-language newspapers¹ reaching 9,000,000 readers printed under good display, no less than 48,000 articles prepared by this Service. More than 25,000,000 words! And all of them good words—simple, unbiased information about every phase of American life which the newcomer needs to know if he is to be assimilated promptly and wholesomely into the life of our people.

AMERICA DAY BY DAY

From these articles the worker learned of chances for schooling for himself and children; of public libraries and their resources; of health and sanitation in home and factory. The farmer learned all about American farming methods and prospects; how to rent or lease or buy; how to use farm-loan organizations; how to build farm buildings, run dairies, and raise poultry. The housewife learned wonderful new things about American ways of preparing and pre-

¹ Of the total of 1,200 newspapers some 300—including French, Spanish, Greek, Portuguese, are, as yet, not served by the organization, owing to lack of funds.





Courtesy of Foreign Language Information Service

NEWCOMERS FROM RUSSIA TO THE UNITED STATES

The Foreign Language Information Service is able to interpret America to these immigrants through newspapers published in their own language

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serving foods, of caring for children, of cooking and housekeeping. The miner learned how to avoid accidents; the ex-soldier how to reinstate his Government insurance; the seaman how to take out

his citizenship papers.

Three-quarters of this material came originally from the Federal departments at Washington in the form of reports, special stories, and releases, which were adapted and translated by the Foreign Language Information Service for the benefit of the immigrant reader. The rest came from semipublic agencies like the National Tuberculosis Association and the National Geographic Society, or were specially prepared by the Service. The State Department sent informastion about passports, the Treasury Department about income-tax complications, the Public Health Service told of the prevention of common colds, first aid, the fight against common diseases, the balancing of a diet, etc. The Post Office Department told the newcomer what a pink 2-cent stamp would do for him, how to send and trace packages abroad, how to keep in touch with the old home, whose frontiers and boundaries changed so often. The Department of Labor handed him labor statistics, aids to naturalization and citizenship, immigration rules and regulations. The Children's Bureau, the Department of Commerce, the Bureau of Education, the Veterans' Bureau—in fact, nearly every department, bureau, commission, or institution in Washington had something of value to tell the newcomer. And he devoured it all in 16 languages!

So popular have these releases of the Foreign Language Information Service become that in many issues of the newspapers they spread over several columns. And the secret of their popularity is their freedom from propaganda or bias of any sort. They state the facts as clearly and readably as possible, and permit the reader to make his own editorial conclusions. As one grateful editor expresses it, in a

letter to the Service:

You seem to know exactly what is of importance and interest to the immigrant reader * * * and you never inject offensive propaganda of any sort. That is the best method of Americanizing, not by coercion, abuse, preaching, nagging, bragging. * * *

Side by side with this widespread educational work of the Foreign Language Information Service there goes on another work, no less important and in many ways more human in interest. The newcomer who reads in his paper the helpful articles that emanate from this source learns instinctively to turn to the same organization when in trouble. Last year nearly 10,000 newcomers who had some difficulty or other confided their affairs to the Service.

From North Carolina came several Slovene farmers who had bought farms from a land company under promise of ample irriga-



FUTURE AMERICANS

The Foreign Language Information Service undertakes to remove the barriers in the way of the newcomers becoming Americans by supplying helpful information

tion, and who found themselves high, dry, and on the edge of bankruptcy. The company was made to see the farmers' side of the case.

ANSWERING CALLS FOR HELP

From Denmark came a pathetic inquiry from a mother seeking a son who had gone to America years before and was lost from sight. Now, in the lexicon of the Foreign Language Information Service, there is no such word as "lost." A shrewd inquiry among the Danish papers, a searching of names among the Scandinavians



Courtesy of the Foreign Language Information Service

FOREIGN LANGUAGE INFORMATION SERVICE

An immigrant who has found his place in the productive life of the United States

on farms, in mines, in factories and workshops all over the country, and in time the lost son answered the call. An incidental discovery of great interest and value made by the Service is that there is no human craft afloat on the sea of life too small to leave a wake where it drifts by. Requests for information which at first seemed grotesquely impossible have been successfully answered because some rural postmaster was impressed years ago by the broken English or the cheerful smile of some obscure "Ole Oleson."

To the Czechoslovak Bureau there came a bitter cry from a poor woman in Iowa who, with her husband and two children, face deportation on the charge, most terrible of all to a self-respecting immigrant worker, of being "L. P. C."—liable to become a public charge. Four years ago they had broken up their home in Czechoslovakia, sold their belongings and come to the United States. Here they had worked, saved, and studied to fit themselves for their adopted country. Last June the mother graduated from a school of citizenship. That same month her husband contracted tuberculosis; and a few months later an immigration officer served the hapless family with a notice of deportation. In panic the poor mother wrote to the Czechoslovak Bureau of the Service. To-day, through the good offices of this bureau, a fraternal organization has bonded itself to the United States Government to pay all sanitarium expenses and in other ways make good any loss that may be incurred by the country through the temporary disability of this worker, who is on his way to a speedy recovery.

FAIR PLAY THE VITAL FACTOR

While striving by means of first aid, fair play, and simple truth telling about America to promote the assimilation of newcomers, the Service does not overlook the attitude of native Americans toward the foreign born, that most vital factor in the problem of national unity. It holds that ignorance is the mother of intolerance, and that the intolerance manifested by some native Americans is a wire entanglement that bars many alien residents from their goal of citizenship and permanent adjustment.

THE INTERPRETER

One undertaking of the Service, therefore, is to familiarize the older population with some of the problems which confront the newcomer, and some of the valuable contributions made by these new Americans to our national life. To this end a monthly bulletin, The Interpreter, is issued, also occasional news releases, and a monthly digest of editorial opinion in the foreign-language press. The increasingly cordial reception of this material by the American press is a strong indication of that fundamental desire for good will and understanding upon which the enduring structure of national unity may be built.

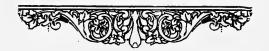
Another work which is proving increasingly useful to hundreds of member agencies and individuals interested in the problems of immigration and integration is a special organization service which supplies authoritative information upon every phase of these problems to schools and libraries, Government departments, chambers of commerce, and social agencies.

UNCLE SAM'S GIFT OF TONGUES

A visitor to the office of the Foreign Language Information Service, located in the heart of New York City, will find a staff of 60 native and foreign-born men and women, representing 16 foreign-language groups—Czech, Danish, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Slovene, Swedish, and Ukrainian. Here the truth about America is translated into a language which the immigrant knows and distributed to the newspaper that he reads. Such a visitor will see immigrant men and women coming in person to the office to get facts about citizenship, tax requirements, and a thousand other questions that trouble them. Here, in a word, the visitor will discover in daily process the hand-to-hand and heart-to-heart contact which the Service is developing between America and her adopted children.

There is nothing presumptuous in the rise of this Service or its claim to fill a patriotic need. It was born at the command of the Federal Government during the war, and especially designed under presidential direction to promote that complete national accord which could only be attained by reaching the foreign born in languages which they understood. In that field the Service functioned so successfully that when the great crisis of war had passed a demand arose in both official and private quarters that it be continued. Considerations of long-standing policy and practice made its operation impossible as a peace-time activity of the Federal authorities, but those who believe in its value to the Nation are contributing funds to support it as an independent instrument of understanding and unity among all your people.

In that proved capacity the Foreign Language Information Service exists to-day, six years of achievement commending it to all classes in the country as an agency which the Government employs, which the immigrant trusts, and in whose permanent labor for America every one is invited to share.





ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE SUGAR, 1923–24.—According to statistics published by the Bureau of Statistics and Rural Economy of the Department of Agriculture the operations in the 1923–24 season in the 37 sugar mills were as follows: Cane ground, 3,786,221,365 kilograms; sugar produced, 256,257,615 kilograms. This production is 39,799 tons greater than that of the previous year and is greater than that of all but three years of the past ten, the exceptions being 1913–14, 1914–15, and 1919–20. In the year 1922–23, when the total world production of sugar amounted to 13,547,900 tons, Argentina occupied the thirteenth place as a sugar-producing country, with 1.6 per cent of the world production.

Fifth Cereal Prize Exhibition.—The Cereal Exchange of Buenos Aires has resolved to hold the Fifth Cereal Exhibition in two sections, the first for wheat, oats, barley, rye, birdseed, and other grains, to begin on March 31, 1925, and the second for fall products, corn, alfalfa, rice, cotton and peanuts, on July 31, 1925. Competitors must cultivate a minimum of 10 hectares of the product exhibited and submit exhibits in 10-kilogram lots. Samples of lightweight products, such as alfalfa seed, peanuts, cotton bolls, ginned cotton and spurge, may be sent in 4-kilogram packages; corn exhibits must be accompanied by six ears. Money prizes, certificates, and medals of honor are to be awarded.

Grain exports.—The tonnage of principal grain exports from January 1 to September 25, 1924, compared with that for the same period of 1923, is given as follows by the Buenos Aires *Prensa* of September 27, 1924:

Products	1924	1923
Wheat . Corn . Linseed . Oats .	Metric tons 3, 968, 760 3, 339, 392 1, 152, 055 540, 192	Metric tons 3, 363, 890 2, 297, 190 1, 001, 190 359, 977

Crop areas.—The Bureau of Statistics and Rural Economy of the Ministry of Agriculture on September 15, 1924, furnished estimates of cereal plantings as follows: Total area sown to cereals, 10,855,000 hectares, or 264,256 hectares more than the area sown

last year, representing increases of 1.9 per cent for wheat, 8.1 per cent for linseed, and 1.9 per cent for rye, and decreases of 3.8 per cent for oats and 1.2 per cent for barley. The area according to grains is for the present year: Wheat, 7,100,000 hectares; linseed, 2,300,000; oats, 1,007,000; barley, 255,000; and rye, 130,000.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.—The *Times of Argentina* for September 22, 1924, gives the following comparison of agricultural prices for the years 1923 and 1924:

	1924	1923		1924	1923
Wheat, per 100 kilos Maize, per 100 kilos Linseed, per 100 kilos Oats, per 100 kilos Wool (average) per 10 kilos	Pesos 14. 60 10. 60 22. 35 10. 10 18. 00	Pesos 11. 55 8. 80 22. 70 8. 30 12. 00	Sheepskins (average) Hides (slaughterhouse) Chilled beef, per pound Frozen beef, per pound	Pesos 1. 50 12. 00 . 33 . 28	Pesos 1. 00 10. 00 . 21 . 17

The peso was quoted at 40½ pence in September, 1923, and at 43½ pence in September, 1924, making the increase in the gold value of these products really about 8 per cent more than the above paper value.

International dairy exposition.—The international dairy exposition organized by the Ministry of Agriculture has attracted much attention in Buenos Aires. It was opened in September and was visited by school children, high-school students, and the general public, who saw demonstrations of artificial souring of cream pasteurized for butter making, films showing dairy operation, and cheese and butter making. Economical meals based on milk products were demonstrated, and lectures on the composition and benefits of milk as well as the dangers of unclean milk were also given. A large amount of dairy equipment was exhibited.

South American Chemical Congress.—The South American Chemical Congress, which opened on September 18, 1924, held its final session in the University of Buenos Aires on September 25. At this meeting Montevideo was selected as the city where the second congress will be held in 1928, and the final resolutions of the congress were approved, including the following: That a chemical review of reviews be established to generalize the use of Spanish chemical terms; that national institutes of chemistry be founded; that delegates encourage the formation of chemical associations for the advancement of science and closer scientific relations between countries; and that a South American codex alimentarius be published through the cooperation of two delegates appointed by each country.

BOLIVIA

Industrial Propaganda Exhibit.—In connection with the Bolivian Legation in Berlin an exhibition has been organized for

propaganda purposes, showing various national products and raw materials.

New automobile road.—The automobile road recently completed between La Paz and the important city of Sorata was opened to traffic in the early part of August, 1924.

Sale of Vicuña skins.—With the view of protecting the trade in vicuña skins, and due to the fact that the marking or seal required by law to be placed on every skin disappears when the skins are kept for some time, a resolution was issued by the Treasury Department, at the request of the Furriers' Association, whereby instructions were given to the customhouses to destroy the seals on releasing the skins and substitute a written permit.

BRAZIL

Construction on the west of Minas Railway.—This railway is being extended in three directions: First, to the port of Angra dos Reis; second, toward the hinterland of the State of Goyaz; and third, by means of a branch line, from Ibiá to Uberaba, the total length of this section to be 274 kilometers, of which 30 kilometers have already been completed. The first-named prolongation of the main line presented the greatest difficulties, because of the crossing of a mountain range and the unhealthfulness of the region traversed. Many tunnels, embankments, and viaducts had to be constructed, but only 21 kilometers remain to be completed. Much is expected from the development of Govaz which will follow the extension of the railroad, on account of the fertility of the soil and the excellence of the climate in that State. Work on the Ibiá-Uberaba branch is progressing from both ends; this branch will serve especially to promote commerce between remote districts of the State of Minas Geraes.

The receipts of this railway have shown a steady increase from 3,548 contos of reis in 1915 to 10,337 contos in 1923, those for 1924 being estimated at 11,500 contos.

Iron and machinery manufacture.—Taking advantage of the privileges granted by Decrees No. 12944 of March 30, 1918, and No. 4246 of January 6, 1921, a concessionary has agreed with the Government to erect in Santa Barbara, State of Minas Geraes, a blast furnace having a minimum capacity of 30 metric tons of pig iron a day, and capable of being adapted to the manufacture of steel. He also obligates himself to install in Rio de Janeiro a steel and iron mill, foundry, and plant for the manufacture of machinery, the latter to include farm implements and many kinds of machinery for use in connection with agricultural products, such as machines for cleaning grain and cotton, cutting sugar cane, and extracting and refining oils, as well as saws, turbines, etc. The mill will have a minimum capacity of 30 tons of pig iron and 20 tons of steel.

Foreign trade.—The foreign trade of Brazil for the first half of 1924 is reported as follows by the Bureau of Commercial Statistics: Total value of exports, 1,799,669 contos of reis, paper; value of imports, 1,196,321 contos; favorable balance, 343,710 contos. The figures for the first half of 1923 were: Exports, 1,598,773 contos; imports, 1,066,411 contos; favorable balance, 348,769 contos.

RIO DE JANEIRO—PETROPOLIS HIGHWAY.—At last report it was expected that the excellent dirt highway being constructed under the auspices of the Brazilian Automobile Club from Rio de Janeiro to Petropolis, the famous summer resort about 30 miles distant among the hills, would be entirely completed by the end of 1924. The greatest difficulties were encountered in the marshy districts which had to be traversed.

Refrigerator cars.—The Central Railway of Brazil expects shortly to inaugurate a service of refrigerator cars for the transportation of milk, eggs, meat, and vegetables between Rio de Janeiro and the States of Minas Geraes and São Paulo.

Immigration.—See page 91.

CHILE

Concession for establishing a radio sending station.—By an Executive decree of March 31, 1924, the All American Cables (Inc.) was authorized to establish and manage, for a term of 30 years, a radio-transmitting station and the corresponding receiving station, to be used exclusively for radio communication with foreign land stations. Transmission will be made by continuous wave system, generated by means of high-frequency alternators. This concession does not imply a monopoly or any special privileges. The concession stipulates that the schedule of charges be submitted to the Government for approval, and that it can not be changed without previous consent of the Government. Within 6 months the concessionary must present the general plans for building the station, and within 15 months the definite plans and specifications. Three months following the approval of same, work must be commenced on the station, which should be ready for use two and a half years from the time building operations are begun.

Foreign commerce for 1923.—During the year 1923 the foreign commerce of Chile amounted to 872,538,237 pesos, of which 329,310,655 pesos correspond to imports, and 543,227,582 pesos to exports, figures which show an increase of 9,129,077 pesos and 204,640,549 pesos, respectively, over those for 1922. The increase in the imports indicated by these figures was due principally to livestock products, worth 6,267,580 pesos; agricultural products, 6,024,771 pesos; textiles, 33,359,489 pesos; minerals, 12,628,288 pesos; transportation material and equipment, 10,949,785 pesos; and

various manufactured articles, 10,419,522 pesos. As to the exports the principal articles responsible for the increase shown were nitrate, valued at 138,380,625 pesos; iodine, 7,902,929 pesos; wool, 2,779,149 pesos; wheat, 2,025,685 pesos; copper bars, 38,137,209 pesos; copper ore, 1,841,363 pesos; and iron ore, 6,820,947 pesos. The peso used here is the gold peso of 18d.

COLOMBIA

Foreign commerce during 1923.—The value of imports during 1923 was 58,162,294.27 pesos, and of exports 65,856,458.44 pesos, against 44,148,024 pesos and 53,816,331.39 pesos, respectively, during 1922, the total customhouse revenue amounting to 17,236,512.86 pesos in 1923 against 9,992,914.80 pesos in 1922. (President's Message, August 7, 1924.)

Exportation of precious metals and other products.—In 1923 exports included gold bars valued at 4,248,810 pesos; 272,899,364 pounds of coffee, valued at 43,380,449 pesos; 1,478 kilograms of platinum worth 3,629,331 pesos; bananas, weighing 160,807,152 kilograms, worth 3,603,899 pesos (exports of bananas during the first six months of 1924 amounted to 111,095,792 kilograms, valued at 2,475,510 pesos); 5,907,993 kilograms of tagua (vegetable ivory) nuts, valued at 230,192 pesos; and 40,231 "Panama" hats, valued at 308,167 pesos. (President's Message, August 7, 1924.)

Post and telegraph offices.—The extension of the telegraph lines in May, 1923, reached 21,821 kilometers; and in August, 1924, 22,111 kilometers. Telegrams transmitted in 1923 numbered 4,172,479, against 3,970,205 in 1922, official messages having increased from 858,570 in 1922 to 937,788 in 1923. Wireless messages containing 487,027 words were also transmitted during the period April 12, 1923, to March 31, 1924, at a cost of 52,931.04 pesos.

Five new telegraph offices were opened during 1923 in the Departments of Nariño and Boyacá, and 4 more were established, in the beginning of 1924, in the Department of Caldas, 95 requests for new offices being at present under consideration. The revenue derived from this service during 1923 was 1,300,735.43 pesos, an increase of 55 per cent during 5 years. (President's Message, August 7, 1924.)

COSTA RICA

Immigration of laborers.—In order to increase labor available for the coffee and banana plantations, the President on September 24, 1924, submitted to Congress for approval a decree remitting the requirement that immigrants possess 100 colones for entrance into the country, when these immigrants are agricultural laborers.

CUBA

BAN ON IMPORTATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—As a precaution against the ceratitis capitata, conotrachelus perseal, and other flies injurious to agriculture, decree No. 1260 was published on September 20, 1924, prohibiting the importation of fruit, vegetables, all kinds of potatoes, seeds, plants, or their parts, from Porto Rico, Jamaica, the Bermuda Islands, Mexico, Central and South America, and from the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, the Philippines, Spain, France, Italy, and other countries on the Mediterranean, with the exception of potatoes from the Canary Islands and fruits and vegetables from the United States, which will be rigorously inspected by the port officials before they are admitted.

National Road Education Federation.—As recommended by the Pan American Highway Commission which visited the United States in June, 1924, the National Road Education Federation was recently established in Habana for the purpose of educating the public in the advantages to be derived from good roads, Sr. Adolfo Arellano, delegate to the Pan American Highway Commission, having been elected president. Their motto will be: "Good roads—prosperity for everybody."

The American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba, having been requested to cooperate in this progressive movement, responded by appointing a good-roads committee. Mr. F. W. Borton, a member of this committee, has offered the use of his broadcasting station, 2BY, and station PWX will be asked by the committee to aid in disseminating good-roads propaganda. Stickers printed with the Good Roads motto will be pasted on the windshields of automobiles and other vehicles, and everyone interested in good roads is requested to incorporate this slogan in his local advertising.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SEED BED OF TOBACCO.—The Chamber of Commerce of Moca has planted a large plot of yellow tobacco, in order to obtain seeds of this variety for quantity production. In addition, the Department of Agriculture has given the above-mentioned chamber of commerce a quantity of this seed for free distribution.

ECUADOR

New hotel.—The Metropolitan, a new hotel equipped with all modern conveniences, has recently been opened in Quito. Its many attractive features and good management will be an added incentive for tourists to visit Quito.

GUATEMALA

ROAD COMMISSION PLANS.—Some months ago a group of interested persons assembled in Guatemala City to consider plans for the increase

of means of communication. This group, composed of business men, agriculturists, automobile owners, and property owners, formed an association, which has outlined a road-building program, including roads from Guatemala City to San José by way of Antigua, from Antigua to Panajachel via Patzún, from Panajachel to Quezaltenango, and from Guatemala to Santa Ana in the Republic of Salvador. The first road mentioned is the most important, since it forms an outlet for coffee exported from Antigua and coffee and sugar from Escuintla. Private means and labor are to be used in building the roads in addition to Government funds.

Radio stations.—Guatemala now has three wireless stations which will soon to a large extent supplant the telegraph system, so difficult to keep in repair, due to the fact that outlying districts are reached by wires run through heavy tropical forests. The three stations are the Puerto Barrios station of the United Fruit Co., the station in Quezaltenango, presented to Guatemala by the Government of Mexico, and the Government station located in the capital. It is expected that before long small stations will be established in the interior of the Republic in Ocós, Petén, and other regions.

HAITI

IRRIGATION PROJECT.—The Government has appropriated \$43,000 to commence work on the irrigation project for the Artibonite Valley which will be the largest single project in Haiti, there being about 150,000 acres available for irrigation. In the upper valley the crops to benefit will be cotton, bananas, and corn, and in the lower valley sugar cane, rice and corn. (Commerce Reports, November 10, 1924.)

Sisal hemp.—Arrangements are now under way for the establishment of a governmental sisal (henequen) experimental station. (Commerce Reports, November 3, 1924.)

MEXICO

COTTON MILLS.—The Revista de Hacienda for October 6 and 13, 1924, publishes the following figures in regard to the cotton mills of the Republic for the period November 1, 1923, to April 30, 1924:

Total number of factories, 140; number in operation, 107; value of plants and machinery, 73,221,387 pesos; total horsepower employed in operation of plants, 42,293 (horsepower derived from electricity, 23,482); total number of operatives, 36,507 (men, 26,887; women, 6,480; children, 3,140); hours of work during six months' period cited, 142,666; cotton consumed, 13,060,863 kilograms; yarn spun, 1,203,972 kilograms; goods woven, 124,966,070 meters, or 10,164,867 kilograms; knit goods, 379,019 kilograms; miscellaneous goods, 110,899 kilograms; and value of goods sold, 40,172,453 pesos.

The average wage for an eight-hour day varies with the section of the Republic and the type of factory, as follows:

	Number of fac- tories in operation	Men	Women	Children
SECTION Center	74 14 9 10	Pesos 1. 85 1. 68 2. 50 1. 93	Pesos 1, 40 1, 15 1, 52 1, 76	Pesos 0, 90 , 61 1, 01 , 71
TYPE OF FACTORY				
Yarn. Yard goods. Yarn and yard goods. Yarn and knit goods. Yarn, knit, and yard goods Yarn, yard, and printed goods. Printed goods. Dyed goods.	73 6 3 11 2	1. 81 1. 95 2. 00 2. 52 1. 89 2. 34 2. 77 1. 20	1, 29 1, 40 1, 36 1, 92 1, 32 1, 79 1, 25	. 78 1. 05 . 84 1. 15 . 77 . 96 . 78 . 65

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF VERACRUZ.—The National Department of Agriculture estimated the value of the agricultural production of the State of Veracruz for 1924 at 150,000,000 pesos, the chief crops being sugar cane (79,859,232 pesos), coffee (19,268,539 pesos), sugar (14,032,627 pesos), corn (6,093,592 pesos), and dried peppers (3,848,130 pesos). The damage done to the crops by the plague of locusts is reckoned at 8,092,730 pesos, to be deducted from the previous amount, the corn crop having been 70 per cent destroyed and beans, peppers, and tobacco having also suffered extensively.

Amendment to homestead decree.—See page 86.

NICARAGUA

RAILROAD MATERIAL.—Recently 1,118 tons of railroad material, consisting of 3,751 rails, 372 barrels of spikes, 58 barrels of bolts, and other articles, arrived at the port of Corinto, ordered by the Nicaraguan Government from the United States for the construction of the railroad to Matagalpa.

ESTIMATED COTTON AREA.—The area sown to cotton, according to reports given by planters in the region of Chinandega, totals 3,000 manzanas, or approximately 5,160 acres.

PANAMA

New ship under Panaman flag.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. has registered its motor ship, *The City of San Francisco*, under the Panaman flag, paying to the Government a tax of \$2,594. This steel ship, which was recently completed in Gothenburg, Sweden, has a displacement of 2,594 tons, a length of 90.25 meters, a beam of 14

meters, and a depth of 5.50 meters. It is equipped with twin screws, has two decks, and will ply between the Pacific ports of America.

PARAGUAY

Road commission.—A few months ago Sr. Don Albino Mernes, Director of the National Department of Engineers, called a conference of engineers, the municipal intendent of Asunción, the Director of the Banco Agrícola, a member of the Council of Industry and Agriculture, the Chief of the Roads and Public Works Office, and the Director of Lands and Colonies to consider a plan for constructing necessary roads in Paraguay. At the third meeting the following main roads were proposed:

(a) From Capitá to Encarnación, (b) from Capitá to Ajos, (c) from Villarrica to Yhú (principal branch Ajos to San José), from Caraguatay via Manduvirá to the Paraguay River, (e) from Caraguatay via Cascupé to Asunción, and (f) from Caraguatay to Asunción.

GOVERNMENT COLONIZATION.—The Land Office recently commissioned an inspector to take a census of the population and plantations of the Independencia colony, founded in 1920 in Villarrica Department. The following facts were reported:

This colony covers 10,000 hectares, divided into 575 agricultural lots and 9 forest pasture reserves. The inhabitants consist of 238 Germans, 12 Austrians, 10 Argentines, 6 Brazilians, 2 Frenchmen, 2 Englishmen, 7 Swiss, and 544 Paraguayans. According to trade these colonists include 567 farmers, 1 mason, 1 bookeeper, 2 butchers, 6 carpenters, 3 merchants, 3 teachers, 1 electrician, 85 students, 1 pharmacist, 1 iron moulder, 3 blacksmiths, 1 engineer, 6 mechanics, 1 tanner, 1 telegrapher, 1 turner, 1 shoemaker, and 136 children.

Rice covers 10 hectares, sweet potatoes 18, alfalfa 2, tobacco 67, sugar 22, maize 180, mandioca 139, peanuts 7, peas 32, and cotton 10. There were also 10,851 orange trees, 5,690 banana trees, 29,152 yerba mate bushes, and 2,341 tartago plants. The livestock included 218 cows, 180 calves, 116 young bulls and oxen, 41 bulls, 130 sheep, 8 goats, 86 horses, 43 mares, 8 donkeys, 539 pigs, and 6,487 farmyard fowls.

To increase wheat production.—The National Mill recently requested the Lands and Colonics Office to include wheat among the products whose cultivation is being urged upon the farmers of the country. The National Mill has promised to purchase at all times national wheat at prices equal to the current price in the Argentine market for exported wheat, although Paraguayan wheat is not always equal to that purchased from abroad. It may, however, be improved by selection, as has been done in other countries.

Highway funds.—The President recently authorized the expenditure of 25,000 pesos national currency for the improvement of the road from Las Cordilleras through Paso Cabañas to Caacupé. This road is an important highway, passing through a rich agricultural region in which are located the towns of Caraguatay, Barrero Grande,

Tobatí, and Atyrá, whose products are sent to Caacupé to be exported eventually through Ypacaraí. It is probable that a line of busses will be run between Ypacaraí and Caacupé. The citizens of the last-named town are to aid in the completion of the road.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—See page 90.

Customs tariff.—See page 86.

PERU

Petroleum production in Peru.—Peru is first in both production and exportation of petroleum in South America and eighth among the petroleum-producing countries of the world, and promises to become a larger factor in South America's future export trade than it is at present. In 1923 the petroleum production of Peru was estimated at more than 6,000,000 barrels, a considerable increase over the figures for 1921 and 1922. Crude petroleum still heads the list of exports in spite of the possession of two well-equipped refineries, Peru having shipped in 1922 a total of 3,904,107 barrels of petroleum, of which 1,942,021 were crude. Reports following exploratory surveys indicate a probability of the existence of rich oil fields in a region as yet inaccessible for exploitation. (Commerce Reports, October 20, 1924.)

Broadcasting concession in Peru.—According to recent advice received from Lima, the Government has granted to the Peruvian Broadcasting Co. a 10-year concession for exclusive broadcasting privileges in the Republic. (Commerce Reports, October 20, 1924.)

Canning industry established.—The Amazon Industrial Co. was organized recently in Lima for the purpose of canning fish caught along the southern coast of Peru, and also of utilizing the production of fruit in the Moquegua Valley. The company's capital is reported to be more than Lp. 8,000. Machinery has already been received for installing two canning factories to be operated by this company; that for canning fish will be located at the port of Ilo, and the other for preserving fruit in Moquegua, 38 kilometers by rail from the former city.

SALVADOR

Cotton cultivation.—Through the press Mr. F. W. Taylor, Director General of Agriculture of Salvador, has advised the farmers who have this year planted cotton as a new crop to proceed with their experiment, in spite of having to reseed certain areas, due to excessive rains. He says that it is important to keep to the original number of hectares planned for the new crop, and that cotton should furnish a profitable product for Salvador.

URUGUAY

Foreign trade.—According to a report published by La Mañana of September 14, 1924, for the month of July the official valuation

of foreign imported products, based on the customs tariff, was 4,766,435 pesos, while the real value of the exports was 9,374,979 pesos. The official value of imports from January 1 to June 30, 1924, amounted to 29,393,591 pesos, and the real value of the exports for the same period to 66,668,587 pesos.

CROP FORECAST, 1924-1925.—The Office of Agricultural Statistics and Economics reports the following areas sown to grain in the Departments named:

Department	Wheat	Oats	Birdseed	Linseed	Barley
Artigas Canelones Cerro Largo Colonia Durazno Flores Florida Maldonado	Hectares 233 88, 080 6, 330 78, 110 11, 510 9, 140 52, 310 17, 300	Hectares 58 2,560 1,010 12,200 4,380 2,160 4,720 910	Hectares 80 720 9	Hectares 40 120 140 19,770 90 580 410	Hectares 30 190 23 630 6 114 100 35

Petroleum.—Tests for oil are being made in Uruguay at Paso de Ullestie on the boundary between the Departments of Paysandú and Río Negro, as the land appears to have the same geological characteristics as those of Comodoro Rivadavia, one of the Argentine oil fields. The depth of the drilling, which is being carried on under the direction of the Geological Institute, was, at the time of the report, only 150 meters, at which were encountered pink sand and white sea pebbles. It is supposed that oil would not be found short of 500 to 600 meters down.

VENEZUELA

Two republics to be connected by railway.—Venezuela and Colombia will shortly be connected by the extension of two of their principal railways, facilitating transportation and providing a new commercial route for products between the two countries.

According to reports received from the engineers who have undertaken this enterprise, the Táchira Railway, in Venezuela, will be extended 15 kilometers by a new line to be built from the Oropé Station to La Grita River, and the Cúcuta Railway, in Colombia, will be prolonged 5 kilometers, by a line from the aforesaid river to Puerto de Villamizar.

Radio sets.—A concession has been granted by the Government to a Venezuelan, under which he may introduce, sell, rent, or install radio sets in Venezuela, provided that they are exclusively for private use and that he reports the amount and quality of the apparatus ordered from abroad together with the names of the persons to whom he sells or rents sets. The latter are also under obligation

to inform the Government if the apparatus passes into the hands of a third party.

New Highway.—In accordance with a presidential decree a new highway will be built from a point suitable for a port below the Atures rapids in the Orinoco River, terminating above the Maipures rapids, in the same river. This will provide means of communication in Venezuelan territory between the upper Amazon districts and the rest of the country.

Petroleum and mineral production.—During 1923, petroleum production in Venezuela amounted to 639,257 tons, 504,052 tons of which were exported and 78,257 tons sent to the San Lorenzo refinery, producing 5,131,651 liters of gasoline, 3,050,358 liters of kerosene, 4,257 liters of turpentine, 2,430 liters of benzine, 21,309,346 kilograms of fuel oil, and 222,621 kilograms of gas oil. The production of asphalt during the same year amounted to 33,321 tons, 37,965 tons being exported; of gold, to 390,290.66 grams; and of copper, to 44,992 metric tons, 46,082 of which were exported, the public revenue derived from the oil tax amounting to approximately 1,200,000 bolívares and from the mineral tax to 4,014,194.04 bolívares.

NEW LAND LAW.—See page 86.



BOLIVIA

NATIONAL DEBT.—According to figures appearing in the President's message of August 6, 1924, the foreign, internal, and floating debt was as follows:

	June 30, 1924	Dec. 31, 1923
Foreign debt Internal debt Floating debt	Bolivianos 104, 339, 001. 82 19, 316, 387. 00 15, 346, 378. 11	Bolivianos 99, 873, 579. 85 13, 517, 816. 48 17, 196, 796. 55
	139, 001, 766. 93	130, 588, 192. 88

In the foreign debt the increase is due to the issue of \$3,000,000 for continuing work on the Atocha-Villazón Railroad, less the Morgan bonds which were withdrawn from circulation during 1924. These bonds amounted approximately to 3,400,000 bolivianos.

As to the internal debt, the difference noted is caused by the emission of bonds for 6,500,000 bolivianos of the issue of 10,000,000 bolivianos authorized in 1923.

The floating debt was decreased by the amortization of various loans.

Proposed budget for 1925.—According to the budget submitted to Congress for approval by the Executive on August 14, 1924, national expenditures are estimated at 43,873,742 bolivianos and receipts at 39,003,257 bolivianos, leaving a deficit of 4,870,485 bolivianos. It is hoped, however, to balance the budget by the proceeds from several taxes imposed by the last Congress.

LAW FOR INSURING PAYMENT OF REAL ESTATE TAXES.—See page 81.

BRAZIL

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The committee appointed by the Brazilian Government to study the system of budget estimates and the possibilities of balancing the budget rendered its report September 20, 1924. The report pointed out in detail what should be done to reduce expenditure, recommending specific reductions amounting to more than 100,000 contos of milreis. One of the most important subjects discussed was the continuity of policy with regard to public services, since the creation of new services and the appropriation of special funds constitute a heavy drain upon the Treasury. It is hoped that in the future this practice will be continued very prudently and only after due technical investigation, since it results in a large increase in the floating debt, whose interest alone now amounts to 70,000 contos a year. The committee further suggests that the Government's power to issue bonds for public works and similar purposes should be controlled by legislation. In addition to other valuable recommendations, the committee advocates economy in administration, as to number and pay of employees, material, automobiles, and telephones, and the revision of all pension lists.

COLOMBIA

GOVERNMENT FINANCES DURING 1923.—Generally speaking, the year 1923 was the most prosperous in the financial history of the country. The revenue, which amounted to 33,315,104.88 pesos, was expended as follows:

	Pesos
Administration	16, 339, 311. 80
Public service	4, 125, 080. 06
Railway service	2, 003, 319. 01
Interest on the national debt	2, 182, 829, 72
Amortization of the national debt	4, 005, 514. 30
Amount invested in railroads	1, 845, 732. 27
Balance	2, 813, 317. 72

On August 31, 1922, the internal debt, including the Treasury bonds, amounted to 21,767,478.40 pesos, which on June 30, 1924, was reduced to 16,747,887.42 pesos, by amortization of this to the amount of 5,019,590.98 pesos. On August 31, 1922, the balance of the foreign debt was 19,332,657 pesos, which was increased to 24,332,657 pesos by the loan of \$5,000,000 obtained in October, 1923, from Messrs. Blair & Co., of New York, to cover sundry expenses of the Treasury. On July 1, 1924, the balance of the foreign debt was 20,545,976.30 pesos, amortization having been effected to the amount of 3,786,680.70 pesos. (*President's Message*, August 7,1924.)

MUNICIPAL LOAN.—By a presidential decree a loan of \$10,000,000 has been negotiated by the Municipality of Bogotá with the firm of Dillon, Reed & Co., of New York. The initial issue of bonds was for \$6,000,000, \$2,225,000 of which will be used to cover municipal debts and the remainder for public works. The bonds bear 8 per cent annual interest and are redeemable in 1946.

MEXICO

SALE OF DRAFTS.—The National Monetary Commission inaugurated last September a new department, which sells to commerical houses foreign drafts against silver at rates more favorable than those offered by banks. During the first week its operations reached almost a million dollars in drafts.

NICARAGUA

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NICARAGUA.—The National Bank of Nicaragua has now bought in all the 51 per cent of the shares of its stock not previously in the hands of the Republic, so that it is now sole owner of this institution.

SALVADOR

Inter-American High Commission.—The new members of the Salvadorean section of the Inter-American High Commission are the following: President, Don J. Benjamín González; secretary, Dr. César V. Miranda; members, Sr. Bartolo Daglio, Sr. Mauricio Meardi, Sr. Herberto de Sola, Sr. J. A. Sumner, Sr. Manuel J. Iraheta, Barón Franzenstein, Sr. José E. Suay, Dr. Lucío Quiñónez, Dr. Rafael Vega Gómez, and Dr. Miguel Gallegos R.

URUGUAY

Public Revenue.—La Mañana of Montevideo for September 14, 1924, publishes as official the following figures on the public revenue: During the 11 months from June, 1923, to May, 1924, the public revenue was 38,709,920 pesos as compared with 33,893,012 pesos in

1922-23, 31,589,363 pesos in 1921-22, 32,701,967 pesos in 1920-21, 33,097,888 pesos in 1919-20, and 28,734,293 pesos in 1918-19.

The customs revenue from July, 1923, to May, 1924, was 14,322,879 pesos, as compared with 13,522,095 pesos in 1922–23, 10,958,824 pesos in 1921–22, 12,639,177 pesos in 1920–21, 14,381,451 pesos in 1919–20, 11,355,248 pesos in 1918–19, and 10,547,104 pesos in 1917–18.



Law for insuring payment of real-estate taxes.—In order to insure the payment of certain taxes, a law was promulgated on September 5, 1924, forbidding any public official to draw up or record documents transferring possession of real estate by inheritance, exchange, mortgage, lease, or any other manner, whether gratuitously or for a consideration, unless it be proven that all national, departmental, and municipal taxes have been paid to date. Any official failing to comply with this law will be fined 50 bolivianos for the first offense, 100 bolivianos for the second, and in the event of a third offense will be dismissed from office.

BRAZIL

Suspended sentence.—An important addition to Brazilian penal law was made by Executive decree No. 16588 of September 6, 1924, which established the power of the court to grant a suspended sentence for first offenders convicted of crimes punishable with fines which may be converted into prison terms, or for those convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment of less than a year, provided they are not hardened criminals, the suspension to last for two to four years in case of a crime, and for one to two years in case of misdemeanor. If the accused is again convicted while under suspended sentence, he will immediately be required to fulfill the first penalty and later the second. Sentence will not be suspended in case of offenses against honor and reputation nor against family honor. Suspended sentences shall be registered in a secret record and not divulged except on request of judicial authorities or when the offender becomes liable to the sentence imposed.

CHILE

LABOR CONTRACTS.—On September 8, 1924, the Congress of Chile passed a law on labor contracts, some of whose chief provisions are briefly summarized below:

The law does not apply to agricultural or domestic labor, nor that performed in commercial establishments or houses, or in industrial establishments having fewer than 10 workmen, or employing only members of one family under the authority of one of them.

The duration of the labor contract may be up to one year, after which it is renewable indefinitely for equal periods. When the work in question requires special technical knowledge, the duration of the contract may be up to five years, and must be made in writing. In ordinary cases the contract may be made verbally, but nevertheless the employer or his representative is obliged to give each worker a written statement, viséed by the office of the Director General of Labor, or by a local authority acting in his place, describing the main features of the work required and naming the salary agreed upon.

On the expiration of the contract the employer, upon request of the worker, must give the latter a certificate stating the dates of beginning and completion of his work, and the nature thereof. The contract may be terminated at any time by either party upon six days' notice or payment of six days' wages. When an employer terminates the contract he is required to pay the fare and return fare for the worker and also the transportation of his family, if his work necessitated a change of residence.

The hours of labor are fixed at 8 a day, or 48 a week, but if workers and employers agree to establish a half-day's rest, the limit of 8 hours may be exceeded in order to make up the weekly total of 48. It is also permitted for workers to agree to work not more than 10 hours a day if they so desire, wages being increased accordingly. Actual working hours must be broken by one or more rest periods, the total duration of which must not be less than one hour. Other stipulations are made with regard to the hours of work of minors.

In addition to the provisions as to the time and place of wage payments, it is provided that minors and married women can validly receive payment without intervention of their legal representatives and may have the free administration of their wages. The married woman can, furthermore, receive up to 50 per cent of the wages earned by her husband, provided he has been declared alcoholic by judicial findings. The same right will be enjoyed by the mother with regard to the wages earned by her minor children.

No amount can be deducted or retained from workers' wages for fines, value of water, medicines, medical attention, house rent, use of tools, or other loans in merchandise or money, except for intentional damage to the place of work, instruments, or working material.

The minimum wage stipulated in the labor contract, which can not be less than two-thirds nor more than three-quarters of the normal salary for the work in question and the place in which it is performed, shall be fixed annually by a committee of workers and employers.

For the same class of labor, the wages of men and women shall be the same.

The collective-labor contract must be a written agreement between an employer or an association of employers and an association of workers with the object of establishing certain general conditions for labor and salaries, either for one concern or a group of concerns or industries. Its provisions become obligatory clauses and an integral part of all individual contracts made during its life. The trade-union or workers' association will be directly responsible for the obligations

contracted by each of the workers belonging to it, the collective contract being binding upon all employers and laborers agreeing to it.

Minors between the ages of 12 and 14 years who have completed the school requirements may be admitted to such work as the regulations may determine, but others of that age are not permitted to work. Those of either sex under 16 are forbidden to work at night, and those over 16 and under 18 shall not be allowed to work at night in such employments as the regulations may specify as dangerous to health and morality.

Women of any age may not be employed in mining or other underground work, nor in other occupations which may be classed in the regulations as superior to their physical strength, or dangerous to health and morality. Women shall have the right to 40 days' rest before and 20 days' rest after childbirth, their places meantime to be held for them.

Minors under 18 years of age who have not completed requirements for primary instruction shall be allowed two hours a day for attending school, provided the same is within 1 kilometer of their place of occupation. If no school exists within that radius and there are 20 or more minors employed by the establishment, the company is required to provide a school for them, in which they will be given instruction in primary subjects and rudimentary information about the industry in which they are engaged.

The name of the Labor Office (Oficina de Trabajo) is changed to General Labor Bureau (Dirección General de Trabajo). This bureau, which forms part of the Ministry of the Interior, is charged with the following functions:

- 1. To obtain, coordinate, and publish data and information relative to labor in agriculture, mining, industry and commerce, and especially with regard to organization and wages, working conditions, cost of living, accidents, occupational diseases, labor disputes, labor associations and institutions, and effect of the laws which principally interest workers, with a comparison of labor in Chile with that in foreign countries.
- 2. To study and propose to the Government the legal and administrative measures which may be adopted to better the conditions of labor and the material, moral, and intellectual situation of the workers.
 - 3. To report on the statutes of labor unions and employees' associations.
- 4. To organize and direct the inspection of labor with the object of seeing that the provisions of this law and other laws of a social nature are strictly complied with.

The inspection of work performed by women will be in charge of women. This law goes into effect six months after publication in the *Diario Oficial*.

Presidential and congressional elections.—The following is a résumé of recent decree laws issued with regard to presidential and congressional elections:

A decree law dated November 5 and made public on November 6 at Santiago, Chile, designates for the purpose of registration for the coming elections a period beginning the second Sunday in January and varying in length according to the population of the respective districts. Registration is obligatory for those Chileans possessing the following requirements: First, 21 years of age; second, ability to read and write; third, residence in the respective districts and ability to prove their identity in the manner prescribed by law. The exceptions include noncommissioned officers and enlisted men of the army, navy, and carbineers, governmental police and prison guards, ecclesiastics and certain persons physically or mentally incompetent, and those indicted or condemned for certain crimes, and a few other obvious exceptions.

Another decree law dated November 5 and made public at Santiago on November 6 calls for elections of senators, deputies, and the President of the Republic on May 10, 1925. On July 25, 1925, the senators and deputies shall meet in a general assembly with an absolute majority without distinction as to senators or deputies for the following purposes:

First. To ratify or reject reforms to the constitution which the governmental junta shall have proposed at least two months before the elections of May 10. The reforms which may not be ratified August 25 shall be considered as rejected, and the provisions of the old constitution on those points shall continue in force. This assembly shall be governed by regulations which shall be

promulgated by the governmental junta.

Second. From August 25 Congress will assemble as an official body with at least an absolute majority of its members without distinction between senators and deputies and shall proceed to proclaim as President of the Republic the candidate who has received an absolute majority in the general elections; or, if no candidate has received such majority, that body shall proceed to elect the President in accordance with specified rules which will insure an election by a majority vote of Congress.

Before Congress shall be considered as legally constituted, elections of at least half of the senators and deputies, respectively, must be approved by the qualifying board appointed for this purpose. If such confirmation is not forth-coming prior to the dates set for convocation of Congress, the governmental junta shall change the dates as may be necessary after the foregoing objects have been accomplished. The assembly will take up its duties as the constitutional Congress of the country in accordance with the old constitution and such reforms as may be approved. On September 18, 1925, there shall be completely reestablished in the Republic the full exercise of constitutional government, and at 2 o'clock on that afternoon at a meeting presided over by the governmental junta the executive power will be delivered to the President elect.

COSTA RICA

Immigration of laborers.—See page 71.

CUBA

Pension Law.—See page 92.

HAITI

Emigration law amended.—A note appearing in the *Bulletin* for August, 1924, on amendments to the emigration law of Haiti should have read as follows:

Any Haitian citizen who leaves the country to work elsewhere, at his own expense or otherwise, as well as any Haitian traveling on the deck of any boat whether provided with an emigration license or not, is likewise considered an emigrant. Captains receiving on their vessels emigrants not provided with the special passport required by this law shall be subject to payment of a fine for each emigrant, of from 1,000 to 5,000 gourdes and imprisonment of from one to six months. Such fines may be recovered from ships' agents, owners, outfitters, and consignees. Further amendments provide that a captain receiving emigrants on board a ship not provided with a certificate of seaworthiness and license to transport passengers, shall be subject to a fine of from 1,000 to 2,000 gourdes, for each

emigrant whom he has received or tried to receive, and imprisonment of from one to six months; and that the captain of a boat leaving or trying to do so with a number of passengers exceeding that permitted by his certificate, shall be punished for each person thus illegally taken on board, by a fine of from 500 to 1,000 gourdes, and imprisonment as stated above.

HONDURAS

New constitution.—The new constitution of Honduras, passed by the National Constituent Assembly on September 10, 1924, in Tegucigalpa, appears in full in the Gaceta Oficial of September 20, 1924. The new constitution went into effect on October 3, 1924, thereby abrogating the constitution of October 14, 1894. Its most outstanding new feature is the section on social and labor cooperation, which provides that the State shall regulate obligatory savings in schools, shops, and public offices, whether civil or military, and to afford protection to all kinds of savings funds. It also establishes an Institute of Social Reforms with the following powers: (1) To ameliorate relations between capital and labor; (2) to promote and stimulate the founding of cooperative production, savings, buying and credit associations, the construction of cheap and sanitary houses, and the establishment of accident and life insurance as well as asylums for the poor; (3) to perform any other duties connected with public health and other matters which may be entrusted to the Institute by special law. By another paragraph of this section, the eight-hour day is established, and one day of rest for each six working days. It is also provided that a law of industrial accidents shall define the responsibility of the employer. The labor of women and of minors under 14 is mentioned as deserving special protection, which should be afforded it by a new law.

MEXICO

Decrees with reference to the National University.—A decree signed by President Obregón on September 27, 1924, gives economic autonomy to the National University, reserving to it the following income, of which it may freely dispose: Matriculation and tuition fees, fees for special or professional examinations and for degrees and diplomas, income arising from work performed by students as part of their courses, from publications of the university, from real estate set aside for its service, and from the National Stadium, gifts from private persons, and national subventions.

By another presidential decree, published in the *Diario Oficial* for October 13, 1924, several of the university schools are reorganized. The name of the School of Chemical Science is changed to the School of Science, in order to make it more consonant with the program of studies. The College of Liberal Arts (Facultad de Altos Estudios)

is divided into the Graduate School, the Teachers' College, and the College of Law and Liberal Arts.

It will be recalled that it was announced in last month's issue of the *Bulletin* that certain courses in educational psychology were to serve as the nucleus for the new Teachers' College, in which it is proposed to train teachers for the secondary and normal schools.

Tuition required in technical and commercial schools.—A decree, signed September 27, 1924, provides that students in the Federal technical and commercial schools shall pay tuition, with the exception of those who are financially unable to do so. Income received from manufactures, construction, or repairs executed in such schools shall be paid into a fund to be used for the benefit of the schools themselves or the establishment of new ones.

AMENDMENT TO HOMESTEAD DECREE.—On September 11, 1924, President Obregón signed a decree amending that of August 2, 1923, in regard to lands which might be acquired as homesteads. The amendment forbids the sale or mortgaging of such lands within 10 years after the title is granted in order to prevent speculation and the formation of large estates.

HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Señor Licenciado Francisco Parada Gay has written a history of the Supreme Court of Mexico, in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of that important tribunal, which took place December 23, 1823.

PARAGUAY

Customs tariff.—On September 27, 1924, the President promulgated the customs tariff law sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly. The law becomes effective on September 1, 1925.

VENEZUELA

NEW LAND LAW.—On June 17, 1924, the new land law, governing the distribution, sale, lease, and administration of Government lands, and the allocation of land for homesteads and for common land belonging to municipalities, was approved by the Congress and on the 20th sanctioned by the President.

Chapter II of the law reserves to the Government all national forest lands whose conservation is of public interest in preserving the water supply and those containing an appreciable quantity of precious woods or trees supplying oils, gums, resins or other economic products, as well as lands near salt wells, and bordering the sea or lakes communicating with the sea or navigable rivers.

When advocating the passage of this law in his last annual message to Congress, President Gómez said:

Besides being just this measure is opportune, since the first centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho falls this year, for it will be an appropriate tribute to the Lib-

erators to give our brothers who have no material goods part of the land for which their ancestors heroically shed their blood. If our territory is free to the work and capital of the rich, it is only just that a proportionate part be free to those who have no other means of obtaining it.



GUATEMALA-NICARAGUA

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—On September 10, 1924, a convention providing for the exchange of raw materials and products of national raw materials free of duty between Guatemala and Nicaragua was signed in Guatemala City by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala and the Minister of Nicaragua in Guatemala. (Diario de Centro América, Guatemala, Sept. 12, 1924.)



BOLIVIA

Schools for Indians.—The President, in his message to Congress on August 6, 1924, spoke of the awakening interest shown among the aborigines in all matters pertaining to elementary education, and stated that in view of this fact, the Government had authorized the establishment of 40 schools to be devoted to the purpose of teaching the Indians.

COLOMBIA

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.—The attendance during 1923 at the 7,089 primary schools, 6,139 of which were public and 555 private, was 361,094 pupils, showing an increase since 1922 of 19,303, or 6 per cent of the population, due to the 580 new public primary schools which were established in the Republic. Other schools conducted during the same year were 97 public and 237 private secondary schools, 19 public and 11 private vocational schools, and 2 public and 3 private art schools. The national, departmental, and municipal funds

assigned to education in 1923 amounted to 4,782,949.63 pesos, or a yearly expenditure of 13.24 pesos per pupil. The sum of 270,199 pesos was appropriated for the 1,834 scholarships awarded, at the rate of 147.08 pesos a year.

Pedagogic Mission.—On September 26, 1924, a German pedagogic mission arrived in Bogotá, its members being Dr. Antonio Eitel, Dr. Carl Glochner, and Dr. A. Decker, who have signed a contract with the Government under which they will introduce into Colombia the latest methods of teaching employed in the public schools in Germany. The President of Colombia appointed a committee, composed of Dr. Tomás Rueda Vargas, Dr. Gerardo Arrubla, Dr. Emilio Ferrero, legal adviser, and Dr. Jaime Bonilla, secretary, to work with the mission, in accordance with the provisions of Decree No. 1539 of September 23, 1924.

COSTA RICA

HEREDIA PUBLIC LIBRARY.—In July, 1924, the public library of Heredia was given a location of its own and provided with a librarian, who reports that the number of readers has increased since the library has been moved from the normal school to a more convenient location.

Scholarships.—Sixty scholarships have been founded by the Republic in the Salesian School of Cartago, 9 scholarships to be awarded in each of the Provinces of San José, Alajuela, and Heredia, 8 in Limón, 15 in Guanacaste, and 10 in Puntarenas. The candidates for these scholarships must be between the ages of 12 and 15 years, have passed the fourth grade of primary education, and be chosen from families of small means. Each application for a scholarship must be accompanied by birth, health, and school certificates. The awards are to be made by a commission composed of a representative of the President, one of the municipality, and the president of the regional board of charity. An appropriation of 35,400 colones is added to the annual budget of the Government to pay for these scholarships.

CUBA

Formal opening of this year's sessions of the National University, Dr. Eliseo Gartaya, Rector of the University presiding, which took place on October 1, 1924, was attended by the Secretary of Public Instruction, the deans and members of the faculties of the different schools, and a large number of students. At the close of the ceremony a bust of Martí on a handsome marble pedestal, which was presented by Dr. González Manet, was unveiled in the main building.

MEXICO

Rural education.—The personnel has been chosen for the educational missions which the Department of Education is sending to the States of Guanajuato and Hidalgo. In addition to the teachers of elementary subjects, the missions are made up of teachers of drawing, physical training, chorus singing, and of small industries, such as soap making, tanning, fruit preserving, cooking, poultry and rabbit raising, apiculture, gardening, and dressmaking. In connection with the work of these missions lectures on various subjects will be given by the following well-known educators: Prof. Moisés Sáenz, Education in Mexico; Dr. Manuel Barranco, School Organization; Prof. Alfredo Uruchurtu, Educational Psychology; Señor Licenciado Nicéforo Guerrero, Agricultural and School Cooperatives; and Prof. Ignacio Ramírez, Rural Education.

Information obtained subsequent to the foregoing stated that missions were also sent to the States of Puebla, Guerrero, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, Colima, Sonora, and Sinaloa. The work of these missions corresponds more or less to that of teachers' institutes in the United States, groups of teachers from cities or outlying districts assembling in a central place for a series of meetings and classes under the direction of the mission personnel.

All the missionary and other rural teachers working under the Indigene Culture Division of the Department of Public Education assembled in Mexico City in the winter vacation to discuss their experiences and demonstrate the results achieved, profiting by each other's experiences and making plans for the future. Many of these teachers in the pursuit of their educational mission have to walk or to ride horseback for long distances.

Investigations for Columbia University.—Two representatives of the International Institute of Education of Columbia University, New York City, are spending six months in Mexico gathering data in regard to the Mexican educational system for the course in comparative education required of students working for the degree of doctor of education. The International Institute is interested in gathering scientific data on education and the development of educational theories in every nation in order to make this information available for use throughout the world.

Decrees with reference to the National University.—See page 85.

Tuition required in technical and commercial schools.—See page 86.

PANAMA

Vocational school.—Doña Julia Palau de Gómez is the founder of a vocational school for girls which was opened on May 1, 1922, in

Panamá City, thus realizing a long-cherished dream of Sra. de Gómez. This school teaches geography, civics, history, stenography, business practice, Spanish, English, embroidery, tailoring, drawing, painting, telegraphy, and ceramics. In the first year of its life the school was at a very great disadvantage from lack of resources, but the indefatigable efforts of its founder, who filled in the gaps from substitute teacher to porter, kept it alive. In 1923 a Government subvention was granted the school, which now has 248 students, and could have many more if its resources and space permitted. Of the 14 teachers, 7 give volunteer service. The exposition of the work in 1923 astonished many persons who viewed it.

PARAGUAY

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—The President was recently authorized by law to establish an agricultural school in the Botanical Garden of Asunción under the direction of the botanical staff. The amount of 600,000 pesos national currency is appropriated by the same law for the equipment of the school. The sales of the school's products will help to defray expenses.

PERU

BOOK FESTIVAL.—The book festival, celebrated for the first time in 1922, has been declared by a Government order a permanent holiday, to be celebrated every year on November 10.

SALVADOR

School attendance.—The President of the Technical Council of Education recently reported that school registration has increased from a maximum of 36,571 pupils in 1923 to 43,223 in May, 1924. The attendance averages about 72 per cent.

LIBRARIES.—From August 1 to 31, 1924, the National Library furnished books to 1,164 readers; the Victoriano Rodríguez reading room books and periodicals to 181 readers; the Ignacio Gómez reading room, books and periodicals to 233 readers; the Miguel Álvarez Castro kiosk in Parque Barrios, books and periodicals to 88 readers. These libraries are all situated in San Salvador. In the city of Sonsonate a library was recently opened for women and children.



Wages in Building trades.—The *Brazilian American* for October 4, 1924, reports the following daily wages for Rio de Janeiro workers in the building trades:

LABOR

91

	Milreis paper 1		
Carpenters	11	-15	
Painters			
Stone cutters	15	-18	
Plasters and stucco workers	12	-17	
Bricklayers	10	-11. 500	
Laborers	5.	500- 6.500	

Immigration.—The government of the State of Pernambuco recently created a Department of Labor and Immigration, whose main office is in Recife. Immigrants may choose whether they will work on their own account or as employees; in the latter case the contract will be supervised by the department. To those who desire land of their own the State will sell State land and a dwelling at a moderate price, payment to be made in small annual installments; it also provides facilities for the purchase of farm animals and tools. In addition the price of the third-class passage is refunded and work will be assured immigrants soon after arrival, the State meantime housing them gratis in its immigrant hospice. Work is to be found chiefly in agricultural occupations. State authorities endeavor to promote good health conditions by means of rural sanitary stations and to foster primary education, the State obligating itself to provide schools accessible to immigrants' children.

During the first eight months of 1924 immigrants to the number of

45,978 entered the State of São Paulo.

CHILE

Cost of Living.—Señor Moisés Poblete Troncoso, chief of the Chilean Labor Office, stated in the *Mercurio* of Santiago for September 4, 1924, that the income of Chilean manual workers and office employees is expended as follows:

	Janual vorkers	Office employees
Foodpercentage_	60	45
Rentdo	8	20
Clothing	15	10
Light and heatdo	7	8
Sundriesdo	10	17

Welfare work in the nitrate fields.—The Antofagasta Nitrate Co. has organized a department of social welfare for the benefit of its employees. The duties of this department are to supervise living conditions of the employees, especially regarding housing and sanitation and education, and to provide entertainments and sports. The department will investigate causes of accidents, and take measures to improve working conditions in order to prevent accidents, and will also endeavour, in every way, to make conditions such as to encourage the employees to remain in the company's employ.

¹ The milreis was quoted in New York on October 1, 1924, at 10.79 cents.

LABOR CONTRACTS.—For a résumé of an important new law on this subject, see page 82.

CUBA

Pension Law.—In conformity with Decree No. 1180 of September 2, 1924, which complements the regulations for the execution of the law of October 9, 1923, the persons to be benefited by the pension and retirement law for railway workers will be all those permanently employed in an administrative, professional, technical, labor, and caretaking capacity by any company—either directly or under contract with other organizations—in any of its offices, branches, properties, or services which it customarily renders individuals, institutions, societies, public or private enterprises, and the public in general. A 3 per cent discount is also to be made from the salaries of employees and laborers who work for a firm by contract, those who work temporarily for a contractor on any kind of construction work not coming within the terms of the law.

The General Retirement and Pension Fund Board was constituted July 14, 1924.

ECUADOR

Project for building workmen's houses.—A bill has been passed in the Senate and sent to the Chamber of Deputies proposing the construction of houses for workmen. This bill authorizes municipalities to sell municipal land or to build on such land low-priced and sanitary homes to be leased to workmen on easy terms, thus improving living conditions.

HAITI

LABOR OFFICE CREATED.—According to recent information received from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Haiti, a Labor Office has been created in that Republic. This new department will be intrusted with relations with the International Labor Office in Geneva, in addition to its other duties.

MEXICO

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE POSTAL COLONY.—Readers of the Bulletin will recall an account of the proposed postal colony in the suburbs of Mexico City in the article on Housing in the Americas, which appeared in the March, 1924, issue of the Bulletin. It is gratifying to note the progress of the colony, which has now added to its numerous small but comfortable houses a school and garden. The water supply for the colony has also been installed.

URUGUAY

MINIMUM RURAL WAGE.—October 18, 1924, was the expiration date of the time limit given to rural employers within which laborers

in their service should be provided with the identification books required by the minimum wage law. Immediately thereafter departmental inspectors of labor were to visit rural establishments to assure the execution of this law, whose chief provisions were given in the Bulletin for August, 1924.



ELECTRICIANS' SCHOOL IN PRISON.—The President recently authorized the establishment of a school for electricians in the national penitentiary, to give knowledge of a trade to prisoners so that when released they may have a means of livelihood. In the prison they will do the electrical repair and installation work.

Francisco Javier Correa Asylum.—In memory of her late husband, Señora Clara Alberdi de Correa built the Francisco Javier Correa Asylum for 300 girls which was inaugurated in Rosario on September 27. Work was begun in April, 1922, on this home and school for girls without shelter, the total cost being 800,000 pesos. Señora de Correa has turned the building over to the Dominican Sisters, who will manage the home and school, the donor furnishing funds for its maintenance.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS DAY.—The Board of Education of Buenos Aires Province recently set aside the last school day of September as Kindness to Animals Day, when an effort was made through talks and exercises to develop in children a desire to protect animals and to prevent cruelty to them.

YOUTH CONGRESS.—The organization committee of the Congress of Youth, which was to have been held in Buenos Aires this year, has decided to postpone the congress until May, 1925, in order that more countries may send delegates.

BOLIVIA

LEAGUE OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES.—At a recent meeting held in Oruro by the commercial and industrial employees of that city a society was organized called Commercial and Industrial Employees' League, for the purpose of cooperation and mutual aid among the members.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR POTOSÍ.—The Government has allotted 551,163 bolivianos for the construction of a hospital in the city of Potosí.

board in charge of handling the funds has called for bids for construction plans. It is hoped to have the building completed and ready for service next year on the occasion of the independence centennial.

ATHLETIC FIELD AND RACE TRACK IN La Paz.—The work on the athletic field and race track now being built in La Paz, at the end of the Avenida Miraflores, is progressing very rapidly and will probably be completed within the next few months. Owing to the fact that besides the race course provisions are being made for various other kinds of sports, the field covers a very large tract of ground. Several large stands provide seating capacity for 40,000 persons.

BRAZIL

Brazilian Academy of Economic, Political, and Social Sciences.—This new academy, founded in the latter part of 1924, has 30 active members, 12 of whom were founders. At the request of the latter, President Bernardes of Brazil, honorary president of the academy, appointed 5 members, the remaining 13 being elected by the executive committee. Senator Epitacio Pessoa, one of the justices of the Permanent Court of International Justice, was unanimously elected president for life; Dr. Antonio Felicio dos Santos is dean of the active members. The official organ of the academy is the Revista de Direito Publico e de Administração Federal, Estadual e Municipal, which is edited by Dr. Nuno Pinheiro, one of the members of the academy, and by Dr. Alberto Biolchini.

Health section of the Brazilian Rural Society.—This important São Paulo agricultural society has established a health section, in charge of Dr. Mario Pernambuco, of the State Health Service and Rockefeller Commission, which will aid farmers to solve health problems on their estates, making analyses of drinking water, inspections, and estimates for carrying out sanitary improvements, and recommending treatment of diseases and methods for preventing and checking epidemics.

Prophylaxis of social diseases in the Navy.—A clinic for the treatment of social diseases was opened in the Navy Arsenal in Rio de Janeiro on June 23, 1924. From that date until September 12 of the same year 476 patients had been registered and given 5,337 treatments, including nearly 3,000 injections of various types. The treatment of patients suffering from intestinal parasites was added to the work of the clinic, as well as examination of persons suspected of tuberculosis. The officer in charge expects to give a series of lectures on health topics.

LEPER COLONY.—The first Brazilian agricultural colony for lepers was opened several months ago in Prata, State of Pará. Beginning with accommodations for 500 persons of both sexes, the colony is sufficiently large eventually to receive 800 patients.

Suspended sentence.—See page 81.

CHILE

Health campaign.—The Pediatric Society of Chile, realizing the importance of protecting new generations from the many diseases which deplete the infant population of the nation, has initiated a campaign of child welfare and health. Considering, as one of the most important measures for accomplishing this purpose, that of instructing mothers in the proper care of their children, the society has sent several of its members, specialists in children's diseases, to all the large industrial centers to give lectures for working mothers on the care of children, hoping by this means to help reduce the large infant mortality.

COLOMBIA

THE RED CROSS AND SOCIAL WELFARE.—Under date of October 21, 1924, Sr. Roberto Michelsen, secretary general of the Colombian Red Cross, sent a cordial letter commending the October issue of the Spanish edition of the Bulletin, which issue was devoted to Social Welfare in the Community. Sr. Michelsen expressed himself in part as follows:

The social work undertaken by the Colombian Red Cross has for its basis an extensive program of the creation and support of movements and societies directed toward promoting the welfare of the community. The Red Cross will therefore find extremely helpful the suggestions contained in your excellent publication, which may be considered not only valuable for consultation but also for guidance in the execution of all coordinated work in behalf of the community. The Colombian Red Cross will make use of this number of the *Boletin* in founding the various agencies needed for this purpose.

COSTA RICA

RED CROSS HOUSING.—The Costa Rican Red Cross, in accordance with an official regulation published in the *Diario Oficial* of September 20, 1924, is planning to build more houses on ground which can be offered at low prices, equipped with water supply and provided with sewers, outside of San José. As the capital city is at present unable to furnish further water connections, the Red Cross is seeking to provide housing in the nearby towns where water is plentiful.

HEALTH PARADE.—One of the features of the San José school celebration of the Central American Independence Day on September 15, 1924, was a health parade led by the Boy Scouts, followed by heralds bearing standards with legends instructive in health habits, after which came the children of a number of schools and floats. One of these floats bore an enormous toothbrush. The parade attracted a large crowd which commented enthusiastically upon its organization.

PENITENTIARY SCHOOL.—A school for minors in the penitentiary is reported as progressing satisfactorily under the direction of Sr. Joaquín Quesada.

New school for sanitary inspectors.—A school for sanitary inspectors has recently been established in San José to give a two years' course, including work in anatomy, physiology, etiology with special reference to transmissible diseases, private and public health, sanitary legislation, rudiments of parasitology and veterinary science, and laboratory work. Persons between the ages of 18 and 50 may enter the school. Those not having a bachelor of humanities degree and those not normal graduates may take the course but will receive no license to undertake the office of sanitary inspector until they are 20 years old. The usual health and character certificates are required, as well as an admission fee of 20 colones. Sanitary inspectors are to be paid out of Government or municipal funds.

PLAYGROUND OPENED.—On September 22, 1924, the new play-ground of Plaza García Flamenco was opened to the children of that section of San José. The playground is provided with the equipment needed for a combination of healthy amusement and exercise, the children being under the vigilance of police on special duty.

CUBA

NATIONAL MATERNITY COMPETITION.—The sum of \$16,000 was assigned by the Government for the expenses of the annual National Maternity Competition and Better Babies Exhibition, which took place in November, 1924, under the auspices of the Department of Health and Charity, their object being to improve the national stock, induce mothers to nurse their children, and award prizes to the mothers who give the best care to their children and homes. This was one of the events in connection with the Pan American Sanitary Congress.

GUATEMALA

RED CROSS NOTES.—A chapter of the Junior Red Cross of Guatemala has been established in the Central American School for Girls in Guatemala City, the students holding office in the board of directors and carrying on the work of the organization. Committees have been formed for investigation of conditions of poverty, for propaganda for the association, and for other related purposes.

The International Red Cross Committee in circular No. 232 recognized the Red Cross of Guatemala, approving its statutes and noting the fact that Guatemala was a signatory nation to the Geneva

Convention of 1864 and the convention of July 6, 1906.

Anti-Yellow fever commission.—The Rockefeller Institute in September sent out a commission through the departments of Guatemala to instruct local authorities in means for destroying possible breeding places of the mosquito transmitting yellow fever. Official instructions were sent out by the Government to each department, ordering full cooperation with the Rockefeller commission.

HONDURAS

Hospital in La Ceiba.—The Gaceta Oficial of Honduras for September 11, 1924, publishes the approved statutes of incorporation of the Vicente D'Antoni Hospital in La Ceiba, Honduras. The hospital buildings were built and donated by Viccaro Bros. & Co. Fifty per cent of the dock receipts of Viccaro Bros. & Co. will be devoted to the support of the hospital, half being contributed by the company and half by the Government, which will also provide certain other funds. The clinical service of the hospital includes medical treatment, surgery, obstetrics, pediatrics, and dentistry for patients in the hospital and for out patients. The staff is to consist of consulting physicians, visiting physicians, and a corps of internes. The hospital is designed for the free treatment of the poor, with no distinction of race, nationality, or religion.

PANAMA

International athletic tournament.—On September 27, 1924, a visiting team of students of the University of Cuba played a baseball game with Panaman students in the Balboa stadium in Panama City, the first event of the Cuban-Panaman athletic tournament. In the evening a basket-ball game took place, after which the visitors were guests of the Panama Athletic Association. Other events followed.

On one evening of their stay the party of Cuban students, 100 in number, was received at a meeting held in their honor in the National Institute, at which they presented to the president of that institution the flags of Cuba and its university, a symbol of friendship which was reciprocated by a message sent by Panaman teachers to their Cuban colleagues.

PARAGUAY

Tuberculosis collection day.—On August 23, 1924, the Women's National Charity Association collected in Asunción 25,780 pesos for the benefit of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Sanitary work and hookworm treatment.—The report of the sanitary work done in connection with the hookworm campaign in Asunción in August, 1924, states the following:

Four hundred and eighteen persons were found on examination to have hookworm, and 95, other parasites, while 191 were free of parasites; 2,174 persons received the first hookworm treatment, 505 the second, and 108 the third; 2 lectures illustrated by wall charts were given to 32 persons; 259 houses were found to have proper toilets, and 431 insanitary accommodations, while 314 houses were without toilet; 8 persons were vaccinated; 9 new toilets were constructed under direction; and 62 hemoglobin tests given.

In the Itá Office 5,296 persons were listed in August, of whom 2,859 received the first hookworm treatment, 1,121 the second treatment, and 229 supple-

mentary treatments. Twelve public lectures were given to 1,620 persons, and one lecture in a school to 80 pupils. Of 936 houses visited 93 had insanitary toilets and 843 had none at all. Persons vaccinated numbered 254, those treated for malaria 3, and those given the hemoglobin test 12.

PERU

NATIONAL HYGIENE INSTITUTE.—A supreme resolution of August 22, 1924, authorizes the appointment of a commission to plan the organization and construction of a National Institute of Hygiene. Funds for the construction of such an institute will be obtained from fines for infringement of the sanitation and pharmaceutical laws and from other sources. (Commerce Reports, October 13, 1924.)

SALVADOR

Woman dentist.—Señorita Carlota Estévez Urrutia of Guatemala on September 6, 1924, passed her final examination for the degree of dental surgeon conferred by the National University of Salvador. The Salvadorean press expresses pride in the accomplishment of this young woman.

CHLORINE DISINFECTING PLANT.—In the latter part of August a chlorinating plant was installed in the water system of San Salvador.

Antihookworm campaign.—A monthly appropriation of 1,500 colones is allowed by the National Government for the antihookworm work throughout the Republic undertaken by Dr. Carlos A. Bailey, Director of the Antihookworm Department. This work is being aided by the Rockefeller Foundation, which also sent Doctor Hanson to found a section to combat larval parasites.

Public health knowledge.—An organization of Santa Ana has undertaken to give a series of lectures on public health and scientific subjects to the associated labor organizations of that city. The first lecture was given by Dr. J. E. Olavarrieta on malaria and yellow fever, and endemic and epidemic tropical diseases. He explained methods of exterminating the dangerous stegomyia fasciata mosquito which is the transmitter of yellow fever, and warned his hearers against stagnant water without a protective film of oil.

Workmen's Night school.—On September 15, the national holiday, a workmen's night school was opened in the city of Chalatenango.

URUGUAY

CIVIL EMPLOYEES' COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.—The board of directors of the Association of Civil Employees of the nation has approved the draft of an organization of a consumers' cooperative society for the provision of prime necessities. Each cooperative association formed under this plan is to have an initial capital of

not more than 5,000 pesos lent by the Government, in addition to the entrance fees of the members, the former to be repaid from the profits. The credit to be extended to any member will not exceed 40 per cent of his salary. The plan for the organization of such cooperatives is to be submitted to the Government for approval.

FOOD INSPECTION.—The Departmental Council on May 19, 1924, sanctioned a regulation drawn up by the Municipal Chemical Laboratory of Montevideo providing for an official inspector of manufactured food products. This regulation provides that all manufacturers of food products shall register before October 19, 1924, upon the roll of food producers kept by the Laboratory, that their premises shall be inspected, that food shall not be kept too long before packing, and that new factories may not be opened without registration, while those in operation but not registered will be closed.

VENEZUELA

Honor to a Venezuelan Physician.—Dr. R. Pino Pou, a distinguished Venezuelan physician, was recently appointed corresponding member in Venezuela of the Society of Surgeons of Paris. He is also a charter member of the National Medical Academy and corresponding member of the Medical Academy of Peru.

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.—During the session of the Academy of Political and Social Sciences which was held on September 10, 1924, Dr. Enrique Urdaneta Maya, Dr. V. Márquez Bustillos, Dr. F. Arroyo Parejo, and Dr. R. Cabrera Malo were elected members of the academy and the following officers of the new board of directors: Dr. G. T. Villegas Pulido, president; Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti, first vice president; Dr. P. Hermoso Tellería, second vice president; Dr. Juvenal Anzola, secretary; Dr. Alejandro Pietri, treasurer; and Dr. J. J. Mendoza, librarian.



COLOMBIA

Swiss MILITARY MISSION.—The Swiss military mission engaged by the Government for the purpose of reorganizing the army arrived in Bogotá on September 10, 1924. The members of this mission are Lieut. Col. Hans George Fuchler, First Lieut. Henry Gillibody of the Air Service, and Maj. Paul Gautier.

CUBA

Pan American office.—In accordance with a resolution approved by the Fifth International American Conference which convened in Santiago de Chile in March, 1923, a Pan American office has been established in the Department of State by the Government under the direction of Sr. Manuel Márquez Sterling, where all matters relating to the organization in Habana of the Sixth International American Conference, which is to meet in the Cuban capital, or to any other Pan American meetings and conferences in which Cuba should officially participate, will be studied and prepared.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dominican Republic admitted to the League of Nations.— The application of the Dominican Republic for admission to the League of Nations, made by a telegram from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, dated September 23, 1924, was considered at a plenary meeting of the league on September 29, 1924, with the result that the Dominican Republic was unanimously admitted to the League of Nations.

Columbus Lighthouse Week.—The Columbus National Committee, incorporated in accordance with the laws of the Dominican Republic, decided to designate a week to be known as "Columbus Lighthouse Week," selecting for this purpose the period from November 30 to December 6, 1924, when contributions were solicited all over the Republic for carrying out the great project, under consideration for some time past, of erecting on the island a huge lighthouse in honor of Columbus.

ECUADOR.

ECUADOREAN AUTHOR HONORED.—Sr. Alejandro Andrade Coello received a silver medal at the Universal Exposition in Strasbourg for his book entitled *Vulgata Higiénica*, which is used as a health textbook in the National Mejía Institute.

MEXICO

NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO.—The Honorable James Rockwell Sheffield, American ambassador to Mexico, presented his credentials on October 15, 1924, to President Obregón. In the course of the ceremony he addressed the President in part as follows:

* * * We do not contend for any rights or privileges or powers for ourselves that we would not freely concede to you. We seek no territory, we desire no exclusive privilege; we earnestly hope that the blessings of liberty regulated by law and of free and orderly government so long enjoyed by us may also in fullest measure be yours.

We wish to increase our trade and commerce with every nation, but to achieve this we believe the best way is not to injure others and profit by their ruin, but to help all to a greater prosperity in which all may gain. This applies especially to our relations with you. You are our neighbor. All that contributes to the prosperity and happiness of your people must also contribute to the prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States. * *

* * * It is because I believe you are seeking these things for your people that I look forward with added satisfaction to representing the United States of America in this beautiful capital. May we always meet in that spirit of mutual trust, consideration, and equality which should govern sovereign States in their

official intercourse. * * *

PANAMA

PRESIDENT CHIARI.—The tenth President of Panama, Sr. Rodolfo Chiari, was inaugurated in Panama City on October 1, 1924, amidst the cheers of the populace both for himself and for the retiring President, Dr. Belisario Porras. The cabinet selected by President Chiari retains two members who served under President Porras, Secretary Eusebio A. Morales of the Treasury and Secretary Octavio Méndez P. of Public Instruction. The new cabinet members are Dr. Horacio F. Alfaro, Secretary of Foreign Relations, Dr. Carlos López, Secretary of Government and Justice, and Señor T. Gabriel Duque, Secretary of Public Works.

STATUE TO BALBOA UNVEILED.—The press reports as follows:

Sixteen special ambassadors, representing 12 nations, attended the unveiling on September 29 in Panama City of the beautiful monument of Vasco Núñez de Balboa discovering the Pacific Ocean. The monument consists of a life-size bronze statue of Balboa facing Panama Bay and standing on a globe representing the world, which is supported by four figures representative of the white. Indian, yellow, and black races of the world. Every Latin American nation and Spain subscribed funds to defray the cost of the monument, which is a beautiful work of art by Mariano Benlliure and Miguel Blay, Spain's foremost sculptors. * * * Early in 1913 President Porras conceived the idea of a monument to Balboa and wrote to the King of Spain, saying that he hoped the Latin American countries would contribute the funds. The King of Spain opened the subscription with 50,000 pesetas, an amount which Dr. Porras doubled. The war interfered with further collections of funds, but after the war the municipality of Panama voted \$7,000 and collections were resumed.

PARAGUAY

MILITARY MISSION.—The National Assembly has authorized the President to engage for a period not to exceed four years a foreign military mission, to consist of a chief and two aides to instruct the Paraguayan Army. The cost of the mission is not to exceed 1,000 pesos per month.

URUGUAY

URUGUAY IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—La Mañana of October 3, 1924, quotes a dispatch from Geneva which states that Uruguay 20120-24†-Bull. 1-8

has been elected for the third time to a nonpermanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations. It was the country which received the most votes among those elected. La Mañana concludes that this honor is due to the worthy representatives whom Uruguay has sent to Geneva.

TRIANGULATION OF URUGUAY RIVER.—The Military Geographic Services of Uruguay and Argentina are together carrying out the geodetic triangulation of the Uruguay River.

VENEZUELA

PURCHASE OF AN HISTORICAL SITE.—According to a Government decree, the nation will purchase for 450,000 bolivares the Bolivar sugar mill situated in the State of Aragua and once owned by Simón Bolívar, which is historical not only on account of its associations with the Liberator, but because of its being the scene of the death of Capt. Antonio Ricaurte.





REPORTS RECEIVED TO NOVEMBER 15, 1924

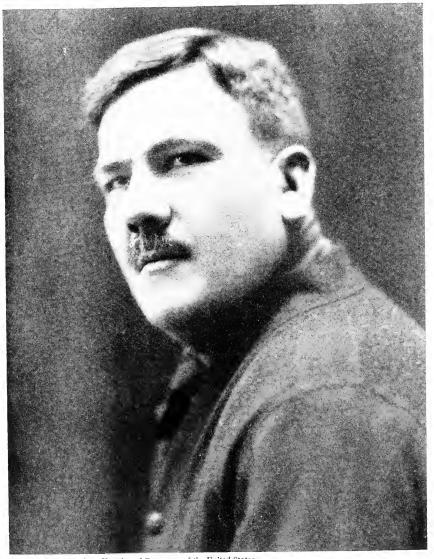
Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Street paying in Rosario New municipal slaughterbouse in Rosario BOLIVIA Mineral exports during August, 1924	Subject	Date	Author
Do. BOLIVIA Mineral exports during August, 1924	Moderal exports during August, 1924	ARGENTINA	1924	
Brazil Che Petrolina-Therezina Railway, Brazil Che Petrolina-Therezina Railw	Mineral exports during August, 1924	Street paving in Rosario New municipal slaughterhouse in Rosario	Sept. 22 Oct. 1	Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario. Do.
BRAZIL Che Brazillan cotton industry	Bolivian exports for the years 1922 and 1923	BOLIVIA		
Do. BRAZIL Che Brazilian cotton industry	Bolivian exports for the years 1922 and 1923	Mineral exports during August, 1924	Sept. 24	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at L
The Petrolina-Therezina Railway, Brazil Sept. 17 Sept. 18 Sept. 19 Do.	The Brazillian cotton industry	Bolivian exports for the years 1922 and 1923	Sept. 30	
Sept. 5 Sept. 5 Sept. 5 Sept. 5 Sept. 5 Sept. 17 Sept. 18 Sept. 19 Sept. 20 Sep	Janeiro	BRAZIL		
Joseph Personant Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 17 Sept. 12 Sept. 17 Sept. 17 Sept. 18 Do.	Motion-picture photography in Recife. Sept. 17 Sestimated sugar stock in Pernambuco. Sept. 17 Sept. 19 Sept. 20	The Brazilian cotton industry	Sept. 1	Jack D. Hickerson, consul at Rio d
Motion-picture photography in Recife	Motion-picture photography in Recife	The Petrolina-Therezina Railway, Brazil	Sept. 5	Fred C. Eastin, jr., vice consul a
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Discovery of balats in the district of the River Xingu. Brazilian income tax regulations	Exports from Bahia district during the year 1923	Exports and imports of Bahia for August, 1924 Entries of sugar into Recife, crop year 1923-24, and	Sept. 22 Sept. 23	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia. Fred C. Eastin, jr.
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	district from Aug. 1 to Oct. 20, 1924.	Present outlook for new sugar crop and exports from	Oct. 22	

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Economic and financial conditions in Puerto Plata district.	Sept. 27	Santa Domingo. W. A. Bickers.
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The coffee crop of the Republic for 1924	Oct. 15 Oct. 21	Do. Do.
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September report on commerce and industries	Oct. 7	Philip Holland, consul general at Guatemala City.
Information on trade-mark protectionProposed new banking law in Guatemala	Oct. 14 Oct. 31	Do. Do.
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Tobacco production in Puerto Cortes consular district Economic report for August, 1924	Sept. 1 Sept. 15	Geo. F. Shaw, consul at Puerto Cortes. Robert L. Keiser, consul at Teguci- galpa.
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Taxation—State legislation of Jalisco, by decree imposes special tax for construction and maintenance of roads.	Oct. 28	Dudley S. Dwyre, consul at Guadala- jara.
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Courtesy of Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL PLUTARCO ELÍAS CALLES

President of Mexico (1924-1928)



VOL. LIX

FEBRUARY, 1925

No. 2

TRANSMISSION OF EXECUTIVE POWER IN MEXICO :: :: :: ::

NDER the radiant winter sky of Mexico, amid the thunder of cannon and the stirring notes of bugle and trumpet call, the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of Gen. Plutarco Calles as the constitutional President of Mexico for the period 1924–1928 took place in the national stadium in Mexico City on the 1st of December, 1924, before an audience of between thirty and forty thousand people. Readers of the Bulletin will recall that General Calles was the successful candidate of the Mexican Labor Party as opposed to General Flores, the coalition candidate, the former being elected by an overwhelming majority.

To those of us who know and love Mexico, the peaceful transmission of the Federal mandate was a most significant and inspiring event. From early morning thousands of city workmen and country people, both men and women, together with an equally large representation of skilled craftsmen and professionals, had been flocking to the great new stadium to take part in this solemn and imposing act. Meanwhile, at the National Palace, in the great central Plaza de Armas, and all along the route over which the great civic and military parade was to pass on its way to the stadium, all was color, beauty, and movement. The City of Palaces, as Mexico not without reason is called, to the northern eye always beautiful, was on this occasion in gala attire. From the gray walls of the historic cathedral, from the balconies of sumptuous private residences, from the façades of the commercial houses both foreign and domestic, from the portals of

the school buildings, from the doorways of even the humblest dwelling floated the national insignia, with its brilliant green, red, and white tricolor. Along the spacious Avenida de la Reforma, lined on either side by the National Guard and the cadets from the National Military Academy in gala uniform, passed never-ceasing lines of carriages and cars, marching troops, groups of labor organizations with their red and black standards, and the various political organizations, while the deep blue of the workman's blouse, well starched and fresh from the ironing table, together with the blue of the feminine sarape of the working women everywhere provided a pervading undertone full of promise and heartening significance in the future of Mexico.

About 11 o'clock the procession started, headed by President Obregón and General Calles seated in the same carriage, and followed by carriages containing the outgoing and incoming cabinet officers, the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, members of the supreme court, and other high governmental and civic officials, to be greeted by the cheers and applause of the multitudes which lined the entire route to the stadium, reached about noon, where the official party quickly found their allotted seats.

The stadium then presented a truly impressive spectacle. At the right of the enormous platform which had been raised in the center there were to be seen the numerous diplomatic missions and special envoys accredited by foreign governments; the imposing array of magistrates headed by the members of the supreme court; the legislative body, together with other high Government officials; and, last, but very decidedly not least, the presidents of the numerous national, local, and foreign labor organizations of the Republic. Nor was it less so when, after the martial strains of the national anthem had brought the great throng to its feet, General Calles was heard amid the profound silence which ensued repeating the words of the solemn oath which marked his assumption of the chief magistracy of the Mexican nation:

I do solemnly affirm that I will defend and enforce the constitution of the United States of Mexico and the laws arising thereunder and that I will faithfully and conscientiously perform the duties of President of the United States of Mexico to which I have been chosen by the people, having in mind the welfare and prosperity of the nation; if I fail so to do, may the nation call me to account.

General Obregón was the first to felicitate the new President, accompanying his words with a fraternal embrace and a warm hand clasp, a dramatic episode the significance of which was not lost upon the vast audience, which applauded vociferously. Our own Samuel

¹ The words in italics were added under the constitution of 1917.

Gompers ² was one of the central figures in another dramatic incident which occurred just before the ceremony began. It happened that as Deputy Morones (now Secretary of Labor) was about to take his seat on the platform he caught sight of the late American labor leader, whereupon he crossed the platform to give Mr. Gompers a fraternal embrace, the two great labor leaders being for several moments the recipients of the enthusiastic homage of that great gathering.

Something more than half a century ago Gen. Plutarco Calles was born in the city of Guaymas, in the State of Sonora, and it is here where his childhood and the early years of manhood were passed. From a mere youth he evinced a strong leaning toward the teaching profession, so that it is not surprising that at the age of 17 he was teaching in one of the schools of his native city, where later he became superintendent of schools.

A number of years later the young educator abandoned the desk to enroll himself in the files of the forces opposing the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz, in which he warmly espoused the cause of Francisco Madero. At the close of this revolution be became alcalde of the town of Agua Prieta, in his native State. In 1913 he joined the forces of Carranza in the notable struggle against the Huerta administration, in which he obtained the rank of general for his eminently meritorious services. In 1915 he again distinguished himself, with General Obregón, in the campaign against Villa—who was at that time invading the State of Sonora—particularly in his heroic and successful defense of Agua Prieta, which for several months was besieged by the forces of Villa.

In 1917 he became governor of the State of Sonora, his administration being marked by a number of laws in favor of prohibition and labor, notably the workman's compensation act, and the establishment in the city of Hermosillo of the famous Cruz Galvez industrial school in which more than 1,200 orphan children of that State receive

a practical education and are taught a useful trade.

In 1919, upon the expiration of his term as governor, General Calles was appointed by President Carranza Minister of Labor and Commerce, a position which he later relinquished in order to take an active part in the candidacy of General Obregón, who was elected in 1920. Meanwhile, however, General Calles held the portfolio of Secretary of War under the provisional government of Adolfo de la Huerta. President Obregón appointed him Secretary of the Interior, a position he held until he became the candidate of the Labor Party for the Presidency, a candidacy in which he obtained the largest number of votes ever registered in the history of the country.

² Samuel Gompers was the principal representative of the United States labor organizations at the Pan American Labor Congress which met in Mexico City December 3, 1924.

President Calles has consistently been a partisan of the laboring and indigenous classes, as his record clearly shows, and a profound believer in the efficacy of education as the fundamental factor in the amelioration and betterment of these classes and the race in general. His program includes the formation of an absolutely national government composed of representatives from every social class in the country; the enactment of laws to ameliorate, progressively, the condition of the working classes, both industrial and agricultural, while at the same time bringing about a better understanding between labor and capital; stimulation of agricultural development as the principal element of national progress, while not neglecting other sources, such as mining, manufacturing, and commerce; to do everything possible to educate the indigenes and to induct these into intelligent and useful community life; to open as many new rural and urban schools as possible under a system of free but obligatory instruction; to greatly increase the number of vocational schools; and in general to continue the educational campaign begun by his predecessor, General Obregón. His foreign policy will be the cultivation of the most intimate and cordial relations, based on the principles of justice and reciprocity, with the nations of the world, and in particular with the United States.

The Bulletin of the Pan American Union offers President Calles the most respectful homage and its best wishes for a peaceful, prosperous, and eminently successful administration.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN PARAGUAY :: :: ::

By Dr. Cecilio Báez

President of the University of Asunción

PERIOD OF THE DICTATORS

OMINGO MARTÍNEZ de Irala, founder of Paraguay and the Río de la Plata and its first real governor—for the Adelantado Pedro de Mendoza and his lieutenant Juan de Ayolas were so only in name—was the first one to open schools in Asunción, the cradle of civilization in these countries. From then on there were primary schools, in which only reading, writing, and counting were taught.

In spite of a royal proclamation of Philip V, ordering the missionaries to teach Spanish to the Indians conquered by them, the Jesuits refused to comply with the command, in order to prevent their converts from having dealings with the Spanish Creoles. In Asunción, however, at the request of the principal families, the Jesuits founded a few elementary schools in which Lancaster's method was employed, even before that Quaker educator from London had invented the method which bears his name, the system of mutual instruction. Father Lozano, Jesuit historian in Paraguay, states that the teaching consisted merely of reading, writing, and Christian doctrine. In the Jesuit school for the clergy, moral and casuistic theology were also taught. One of their pupils was the celebrated Paraguayan evangelist Roque Gonzalez de Santa Cruz, principal founder of the Christian missions to the Indians. In 1783, by royal command, the San Carlos Royal School and Seminary was founded in Asunción, with a course of studies which included grammar and Latin, philosophy and art, moral and dogmatic theology. The Franciscans, who were also colonizers of Paraguay, founded a number of primary schools, in which the same subjects were taught.

The Paraguayan Fernando de Trejo, who became bishop of Córdoba del Tucumán, gave his fortune to the Jesuits for the purpose of founding the university of that Province, now a part of Argentina. When this sect was expelled from America in 1768, the Franciscans

took charge of the university.

In 1805 there was in Asunción only one school supported by the municipality, but there were many primary schools throughout the Province.

The revolutionary government had no time to do anything on behalf of public instruction.

From 1814 to 1840 the dictator Francia was at the head of the Republic. He did not found any schools, but he put no obstacles in the way of the primary instruction that was being given by private individuals and by the Franciscans. He suppressed the San Carlos Seminary (1822) because he was unfriendly to the clergy. Pursuing his chief aim, the defense of Paraguay, he founded a military school. He also established an educational institution for poor or orphan girls. The Argentine General José María Paz states in his *Memoirs* that as a general rule the Paraguayans of that epoch knew how to read and write.

The second dictator, Carlos Antonio López (1842–1862), rendered further services to education. He inaugurated many rural schools, reestablished the San Carlos Seminary, and sent many young men to Europe to secure an education and to learn arts and trades.

The history of Paraguay, published in Europe in 1862 by the Belgian, Du Graty, with the authorization of López, contains this statement: "There are 500 primary schools in the country, attended by 20,000 boys. There are no public schools for girls." At that time the whip and the ferule were much used.

PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE

At the beginning of the Paraguayan war in 1864 the total population was about 525,000. Calculating the school population at 10 per cent, there would then be 52,000 children. At the end of the war—that is, toward the close of the year 1869—the population was reduced to approximately 300,000, although a census taken subsequently indicated a rather smaller number.

The first constitutional government, under the leadership of Cirilo Antonio Rivarola, on March 7, 1870, issued a decree ordering the establishment of primary schools in all the towns and villages of the Republic. On April 23, 1872, the Department of Public Instruction was organized and placed under the charge of Facundo Machain, José Segundo Decoud and Jaime Sosa. This resulted in the founding of an institute of higher education, which disappeared in 1877 with the death of its director, Dr. Facundo Machain, illustrious magistrate and diplomat.

In 1877 Dr. Benjamin Aceval, Minister of Public Instruction, founded the *Colegio Nacional*, of secondary grade, which is the preparatory school for the University of Asunción. Doctor Aceval was in charge of the administration of the *Colegio* until the end of 1886, and was succeeded by Dr. José Zacarias Caminos.

In 1883 the first law school, authorized by a law of July 12, 1882, was opened, and in 1888 its regulations were drawn up by Doctor Caminos. On the initiative of Senator José Segundo Decoud, a law was passed September 24, 1889, establishing the University of Asunción, which included the law school. The university courses opened in March, 1890. At the present time it is composed of the following faculties: Faculty of law and social sciences; faculty of medicine; school of pharmacy; school of obstetrics; school of surveying; school for notaries.

There are now various schools of secondary instruction in the Republic. Other educational and cultural institutions include the International American School and other private schools, a Catholic seminary, the Paraguayan Institute and Academy of Fine Arts, the Commercial School, the Polytechnic Institute, institutes of technical and agricultural training, private and public libraries—among them the library and museum of Juan Silvano Godoy—the park and museum of natural history, charitable and corrective institutions, newspapers and literary reviews, and the Paraguayan gymnasium or lecture hall. The most important scientific institutions of the country are the Bacteriological Institute and the Institute of Radiology. former was established in 1899, the first director being Doctor Elmassian. Under his leadership and that of the present director, Dr. Luis A. Migone, both of whom were trained in the Pasteur Institute at Paris, the institute has made important investigations and is well known in South America. The Institute of Radiology, recently founded by the Paraguayan physician, Dr. Gomez Brizuela, is well equipped for clinical work in radiology and electrotherapy.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION

According to official statistics, during the year 1923, public and private schools enrolled about 73,000 children as follows:

	Boys	Girls
Public schools Private schools	40, 159 1, 167	30, 661 922
Total school enrollment, 72,909 School population, 160,000.	41, 326	31, 583

In 1924 the enrollment in public and private schools was 88,514, of which number 50,569 were boys and 37,945 were girls. There were 14,997 children in the schools of Asunción.

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS

A. Public schools.								
a. In the capital:							* 0	
Rural schools							9	
Elementary schoolsComplete graded schools								
Night schools Practice schools							3	
Tractice schools								- 43
b. In the rest of the co	ountry	:						
Rural schools								
Elementary sch								
Complete grade								
Night schools Practice schools								
Practice schools	S							558
Total publ						-		601
c. Comparative table	of pub	lie prii	nary so	chools:				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Rural schools Elementary schools _	357 48	380 48	388 50	338 52	466 70	420 73	418 75	419 75
Complete graded	66	66	77	81	80	94	93	93
schools Night schools	7	8	8	9	7	7	5	8
Practice schools	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total	484	508	529	486	629	600	597	601
B. Private schools: In the capital In the rest of the cour								13 18
							_	31
C. Total primary schools in								
Public schools								601
Private schools								31
Total								632
Since the Government	seho	ale ha	ve ser	arate	sessio	ons fo	r hove	and
for girls, they are really								
for sink make are really	equiv	/arem	- 1	1. SCII	.11	or no	ys am	tal of
for girls, making 1,202 G 1,233 primary schools.	overn	ment	senoo	ois in a	iii, or	a gra	na to	tai oi
N	ORMA	L INS	TRUCT	TION				
A. Normal schools:							1922	1923
First class, Normal sel	hools f	or prof	essors	- -			1	1
Second class, Normal	schools	s for te	achers				1	1
Third class, Normal se							4	4
Total							6	6
B. Normal school pupils, 195	23.							

Schools	1	Enrollment	;	Graduates			
Schools	Men	Women	Total	Meu	Women	Total	
Normal School, No. I, at Asunción:	_						
Professors' course	1	14	15		4	4	
Teachers' course	5	138	143	1	14	15	
Normal School, No. II, at Villarrica	7	53	60				
Normal School, No. III, at Concepción	1	13	14	1	3		
Normal School, No. 1V, at Barrero Grande		12	12				
Normal School, No. V, at Barrero Grande	15	17	32	2	3	[
Normal School, No. VI, at Misiones	12	20	32	7	5	12	
Total	41	267	308	11	29	4	

Normal School, No. V, at Barrero G Normal School, No. VI, at Misiones	rande 15 8 12	17 20	32 32	7	3 5	5 12
Total	41	267	308	11	29	40
Secondary instruction in six years, the subjec		the bac	chelor's		ee, is	given
First year	Second y	ear		Thire	d year	
Spanish.	Spanish.		Span		<i>J</i>	
French.	French.		Fren			
Practical arithmetic.	Analytical ari	thmetic.	Algel	ora.		
American and National	American and		Plane	e Geon	netry.	
History.	History.		Orier	ntal	and	Greek
Geography.	Geography.		Hi	story.		
Drawing and penman-	Practical ethic		_	raphy.		
ship.	Drawing and	penman-		keepin	g.	
Gymnastics.	ship.		Drav	_		
	Gymnastics.		Gym	nastics		
Fourth year	Fifth yea	ur		Sixth	h year	
Spanish.	Spanish.		Span	ish.		
German, Latin or English (elective).	German, Lati- lish (elective	9		nan, L h (elect		r Eng-
Solid Geometry.	Psychology an	id logic.	Ethic	es a	nd	general
Trigonometry, Topog-	Medieval and	ł modern		ilosoph		
raphy and cosmog-	history.		Civio	es and p	politica	al econ-
raphy.	Physics.		on			
Roman history.	Chemistry.			empor	ary hi	story.
Botany and geology.		hysiology,	Phys			
Common law.	and hygiene	·.		nistry.		
Drawing.	Gymnastics.		Zoole	O.	and f	Consing
Gymnastics,			Gym	$_{ m masucs}$	s and I	encing.

TEACHERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE

School positions provided for in the budget:

	1 1	
1.	School inspectors	15
2.	Directors of normal schools	6
3.	Vice directors of normal schools	2
4.	Regents	6
	Subregents	
6.	Professors 1 with a degree	141
7.	Directors of common schools	611
8.	Vice directors	16
9.	Teachers with a degree	1, 549
	-	
		2.350

These 2,350 budgetary positions in the normal and primary schools (excluding special teachers, secretaries, and janitors) are filled by 1,455 teachers, distributed according to the following table:

	Men	Women	Total
First class, Normal professors Second class, Normal teachers Third class, elementary Normal teachers Fourth class, unclassified	7 20 44 323	15 209 151 686	22 229 195 1,009
Total	394	1, 061	1, 455

With a diploma, 446; without a diploma, 1,009.

Of the 1,455 teachers, 394 are men and 1,061 women; 446 have a diploma, and 1,009 have none. The proportion of teachers with diplomas is increasing, which indicates that the quality of the teaching personnel is improving, as a natural result of the Organic Law of the Teaching Profession.

¹The term "professor" is used not only for instructors in the university but for the highest grade of school teachers.



THE PORTS OF CHILE: WORKS OF IMPROVE-MENT :: :: :: :: ::

By Eduardo Reyes Cox¹

Engineer-Director of Construction Work at the Port of Antofagasta

Introduction

RIOR to 1910 no port construction, in the proper sense of the word, was carried out in Chile. Valparaiso, the principal port, which handled 1,500,000 tons of cargo and 5,000,000 registered tons of shipping annually, had temporary docks for its lighters. These docks were swept by winter storms which caused great damage and even imperiled the ships anchored in the bay.

There are a number of natural harbors along the entire Chilean coast with small docks and piers for lighterage service. Forty or fifty years ago a discussion was begun as to what should be done to improve our ports, and several projects were worked out which gave origin to much discussion without producing any practical results.

However, in September, 1910, a Federal law created a "Commission of Ports" and authorized it to study a general plan of port development. The same law authorized improvement of the ports of Valparaiso and San Antonio, at a cost of \$15,000,000 for Valparaiso and of \$6,400,000 for San Antonio.

PLAN OF PORT DEVELOPMENT

In order to establish the relative importance of the ports, an extensive study of the zones of attraction and the international importance of each port was made by the Commissioner of Ports, taking into account the influence exercised by the opening of the Panama Canal, an improvement that has benefited us enormously and transposed the order of importance of some of our ports.

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¹ Translated by F. C. Marron, from original Spanish presented by author to Annual Convention of American Association of Port Authorities, December, 1923.

In 1911 the net registered ship tonnage movement was as follows:

Port	Net reg- istered tonnage	Number ships	Port	Net reg- istered tonnage	Number ships
1. Antofagasta	7, 083, 035 5, 063, 632 4, 876, 492 4, 520, 570 4, 232, 616 4, 069, 007 3, 560, 972	3, 209 2, 491 2, 203 1, 938 2, 158 2, 086 1, 456	8. Pisagua. 9. Punta Arenas. 10. Taltal. 11. Tocopilla. 12. Valdivia. 13. Huasco.	3, 074, 113 2, 993, 719 2, 658, 664 2, 406, 203 1, 756, 342 1, 224, 313	1, 567 1, 333 1, 476 1, 287 732 703

and 10 smaller ports with a traffic of less than 1,000,000 net registered tons per annum.

The cargo tonnage movement for the same year was as follows:

		Metric tons		Metric tons
1.	Antofagasta	1, 684, 278	7. Talcahuano	397,228
2.	Valparaiso	1, 531, 012	8. Tocopilla	386, 548
3.	Iquique	1, 000, 029	9. Coquimbo	227,823
4.	Pisagua	729,862	10. Punta Arenas	162, 328
5.	Coronel	559, 168	11. Valdivia	159, 798
6.	Taltal	459, 244		

and 12 ports handling a tonnage of less than 100,000 metric tons per annum.

The Commission of Ports decided upon Arica, Antofagasta, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Lebu, and Valdivia as ports having a continental importance, inasmuch as each of them is the terminus of an international railway either already constructed or under construction. Arica has a railway to La Paz, Bolivia; Antofagasta to Oruro, Bolivia; Valparaiso to Mendoza, Argentina; Talcahuano to Neuquen, Argentina; Lebu to Neuquen, and Valdivia to San Antonio, Argentina. Consequently each of these port is the outlet of a very important zone of attraction which assures it a great future development.

Taking into account all of the factors enumerated above, the following order of importance was finally decided upon: Valparaiso, Antofagasta, Arica, Talcahuano, Lebu, and Valdivia.

Following these ports of the first class come the ports that derive their importance from the foreign commerce of the country. They are Iquique, Coquimbo, and Punta Arenas.

Finally come the ports of the third class, or coastal trading ports, the first of which is the port of San Antonio, an auxiliary of the port of Valparaiso.

STUDY OF THE PORTS

After having worked out a general plan of port development, the various projects of improvements were studied carefully in order to determine whether or not the cost could be justified by the volume of traffic it was reasonable to expect, and thus insure profitable

investments. The first projects to be approved were those for Valparaiso and San Antonio, and since then for Antofagasta, Arica, Lebu, and Valdivia.

The estimated cost of the projects and the estimated traffic for each port are as follows:

Port	Cargo movement	Construc- tion	Port	Cargo movement	Construc- tion
Valparaiso San Antonio Arica ¹ Antofagasta Talcahuano ¹	Tons 1, 500, 000 500, 000 450, 000 1, 600, 000 600, 000	\$22, 500, 000 5, 500, 000 4, 500, 000 15, 000, 000 3, 250, 000	Lebu ¹ Valdivia ¹ Total	Tons 500, 000 300, 000 5, 450, 000	\$3, 000, 000 2, 750, 000 56, 500, 000

¹ These estimates were made in 1913 and are subject to increase.

The high cost of construction at Valparaiso is due to the great depth of water in which the jetty was constructed (between 45 and 50 meters along the greater part of its length), and on account of the muddy nature of the bottom of the bay. However, considering that we were dealing with the principal port of the Republic, a port already possessing great commercial interests, it was found necessary to make such expenditures in order to convert it into a modern port.

The improvements at Valparaiso and at its auxiliary, the port of San Antonio, were begun in 1912. Work in the latter port has already been completed, while the work at Valparaiso is still under construction. At the port of Antofagasta construction was begun in 1919, and improvements have been authorized for the ports of Constitucion, Lebu, and Valdivia. At present bids are under way for the construction of the port of Lebu and for the second section of the jetty at Valparaiso.

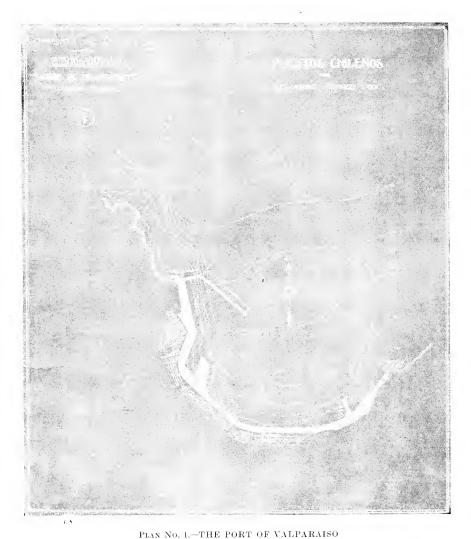
It is thus evident that Chile is putting forth a great effort so that she may face the future with first-class ports and thus secure the full development of her maritime commerce.

We will now give a few details concerning the improvements under construction:

THE PORT OF VALPARAISO

Characteristics of the bay.—The Bay of Valparaiso (see plan No. 1) is sheltered on the south and the east, but is completely open on the north and northwest. Winds blowing from the south do not disturb the bay, and as these winds prevail during approximately 10 months of the year there is no interference with shipping during this time.

On the other hand, winds from the north, and especially the northwest, which blow at times during the winter, provoke storms which attain great violence and cause considerable damage to the shipping anchored in the bay. The waves produced by these storms rise to



In this and the succeeding diagrams the scale as shown is incorrect, due to reduction of blue prints for printing

heights of from 6 to 8 meters, and on exceptional occasions it is estimated they reach the height of 12 meters. It was therefore necessary to protect the anchorage ground against north and northwest winds. Marine currents are unimportant and not worth considering. The

Marine currents are unimportant and not worth considering. The muddy bottom of the bay renders construction most difficult, as the depth of the mud may be considered limitless.

Depths.—Along the shore there is a narrow submarine plateau at a depth of from 10 to 15 meters, which drops off abruptly to depths of 40 to 50 or more meters. This is another disadvantage to be overcome in the erection of breakwaters, as the jetties must be constructed in very deep water. The great force of the waves, the excessive depth of the water, and the muddy bottom of the bay are elements which increase materially the cost of construction. Consequently, the completed improvements can not be justified solely from an economic point of view. However, they are justified in view of the fact that Valparaiso is the principal port of the Republic with many rich interests which must not be neglected.

The project.—The improvements provided for in the project adopted by the Commission of Ports (see plan No. 1), consist of a breakwater which begins at the Punta Duprat, extends 300 meters out into the sea, and then turns toward the south in a second arm 700 meters long. The first section of the breakwater passes through depths of 45 meters and the second through depths of 55 meters.

From the beginning of the breakwater, 1,840 meters of docks with

From the beginning of the breakwater, 1,840 meters of docks with 12 meters of water at mean tide extend along the shore, including a pier 250 meters long and 100 meters wide. At the end of these docks there are other docks 745 meters long with only 8 meters of water alongside. A projecting stone wall extends from the end of these docks for a distance of 1,040 meters to Fort Andes on the east side of the bay. A fill 70 to 80 meters wide was made between the docks and the original water line on which are located the streets and sheds of the port. In the vicinity of Fort Andes a coal pier was planned 200 meters long and 30 meters wide with a depth of water sufficient for the draft of the largest boats.

Type of construction.—A jetty of great monolithic caissons with walls of protected concrete was constructed as a breakwater. These caissons are the largest constructed to date, and when filled weigh approximately 11,000 tons. The dimensions are: 20 meters long, 15 meters high and 16 meters wide. The caissons are sunk to a depth of 14 meters and rest upon a rock foundation 32 meters wide. Where the depth is not sufficient for the above type, a foundation analogous to that of Marseilles was used with an exterior protection of precast blocks placed one upon the other. On top of these monolithic caissons is placed a solid wall of concrete, 3 meters high, thus reaching a height of 4 meters at mean tide. On the outer side of the



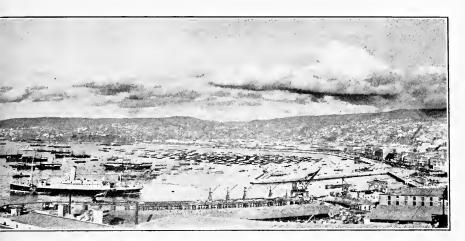
PANORAMIC VIEW Showing the port imp

wall is a parapet which reaches a height of $7\frac{1}{2}$ meters above mean tide. The type described above is considered most suitable for a muddy foundation, not only on account of its light weight (the unit pressure on the bottom being less than 3 kilograms per square centimeter as against $4\frac{1}{2}$ kilograms with the Marseilles type), but also because its protected elements permit movements in the substructure without causing dislocations in the superstructure.

After the caissons are floated out to the point of location, they are filled with water and sunk. They fill with sand, are weighed down with blocks, and are left to settle for some time. When the settling due to the muddy bottom has taken place, the caissons are refloated, the permanent bed is prepared; then they are again sunk and filled with concrete.

Docks, streets and appliances.—The warehouses necessary for the service of the port, as well as customhouses, with direct access to the boats, were provided. There is an electric plant of 525 kilowatts for the dock service which furnishes power for the following equipment: Eight revolving portal cranes of 3,000 kilos capacity; 14 revolving portal cranes of 1,500 kilos capacity; 30 vertical axis capstans of 750 kilos capacity; 8 vertical axis capstans of 250 kilos capacity; 16 dock elevators of 1,500 kilos capacity; 48 arc lamps. The current is direct current of 440 volts. The port also has an 80-ton stationary crane.

Construction.—The contract for the execution of these improvements was let, after public bids had been taken, to the English firm of Pierson & Sons, in 1912. The contract provides for the construction of all the docks, the filling, the coal pier and the first section of



PORT OF VALPARAISO sunder construction

the 300-foot breakwater, with the idea of later contracting for the second section which is considered indispensable as a protection for the anchorage ground. Three million pounds sterling have been spent on the improvements.

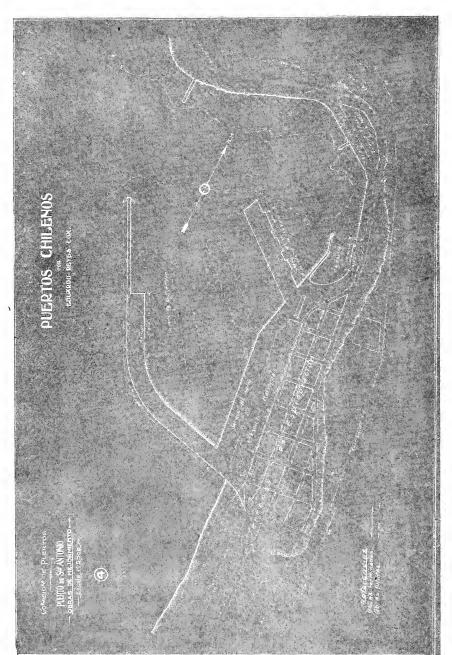
At present the project with its roads and docks is almost complete, and a 600-meter section is fully equipped with cranes in operation. Public bids were recently taken for the erection of the second section of the jetty, 700 meters in length, and the cost will be in the vicinity of 1,500,000 pounds sterling.

When these works are completed, Valparaiso will be able to preserve its rank as a first-class Pacific port.

THE PORT OF SAN ANTONIO

This small port, situated a short distance to the south of Valparaiso, may be called the natural port of the capital, Santiago, and of the central agricultural section of the country. It is 70 kilometers nearer Santiago than is Valparaiso; hence its importance as an auxiliary lighterage port for the exportation of agricultural products to the northern section of the country.

Characteristics and estimated traffic.—The port is situated on a sandy shore to the north of the mouth of the river Maipo. It is completely sheltered from northern winds (see plan No. 2), and is open on the west and south. Consequently, winds blowing from the south, contrary to the conditions prevailing at Valparaiso, cause a constant disturbance of the waters, rendering the anchorage ground dangerous. On the other hand, storms coming from the north do not disturb the bay in any way. Therefore, a breakwater must



PLAN NO. 2.—THE PORT OF SAN ANTONIO

shelter the bay on the south and the west. The depths are favorable, as there are not over 15 meters of water where the jetty is constructed and the sandy bottom, which is from 3 to 4 meters thick, rests on a hard, solid foundation. Because of the protected nature of the bay on the north, the force of the waves is less than at Valparaiso and the construction was planned for waves 6 meters high.

Under these conditions it is easily understood that the cost of the work was moderate and it was possible to secure appropriations for

the work on an estimated traffic of 400,000 tons per annum.

Improvements already completed.—A contract was signed in 1911 with the French firm of Galtier for the construction of a jetty 1,500 meters long which follows a course that may be seen on the plan. The location of this jetty was the cause of much discussion and study, due to the problem presented by the possible filling in of the anchorage ground by sand from the shore, on which there is a strong coastal current running from south to north. The correctness of the theory of the plan adopted has been proven in practice, as the current has been diverted so that it passes free of the point on the north of the port and no filling in has been noted in the anchorage ground.

Type of jetty.—The wall constructed is similar to that at Oran, Algeria, with a prism of rocks protected on the outside by blocks placed one upon the other, and a parapet 9 meters above mean tide.

The upper platform is 4 meters high.

Additional improvements.—When the construction of the jetty and the filling in had been completed at a cost of approximately \$3,650,000, the Government, in 1918, proceeded with the construction work. The jetty was extended, 300 meters of docks with 10 meters of water alongside were constructed adjacent to the jetty for the mooring of boats, and a pier was also constructed with docking space for three boats. At the same time sheds, warehouses, track facilities and the necessary cranes were supplied. An electric plant was erected which furnishes power to the electric cranes and other appliances of the port. These facilities were placed in operation toward the end of the year 1921 and during the year 1922 handled 350,000 tons of cargo. The tonnage for the present year (1923) will greatly exceed that amount.

The port will continue its development on its own resources, thanks to a law which sets aside for this purpose the funds secured from the sale of lands reclaimed from the sea that are not needed for port purposes. The total invested here is approximately \$5,000,000.

THE PORT OF ANTOFAGASTA

On account of its location as the principal port in the nitrate zone of Chile, the port of Antofagasta is very important. Besides, it is

PUERTOS CHILENOS

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PLAN NO. 3.—THE PORT OF ANTOFAGASTA

connected by railway with the capital of Bolivia, and, together with the port of Arica, constitutes the principal outlet for Bolivian commerce. Moreover, a railway is proposed which will connect Antofagasta with Salta in the Argentine Republic, thus furnishing an outlet on the Pacific to a rich and extensive section which is destined to furnish a great tonnage movement to the port in addition to the present tonnage, which is in the vicinity of 1,600,000 tons annually.

For these reasons, Antofagasta was given an important place in the plan of port development adopted by the Chilean Government,

and it was decided to begin the improvement of the port.

The project under consideration.—Messrs. Baburizza, Lagarrigue & Co. formed the first port development company organized in Chile and received by public bid a contract for the construction of a part of the improvements. The author of this article is the engineer-

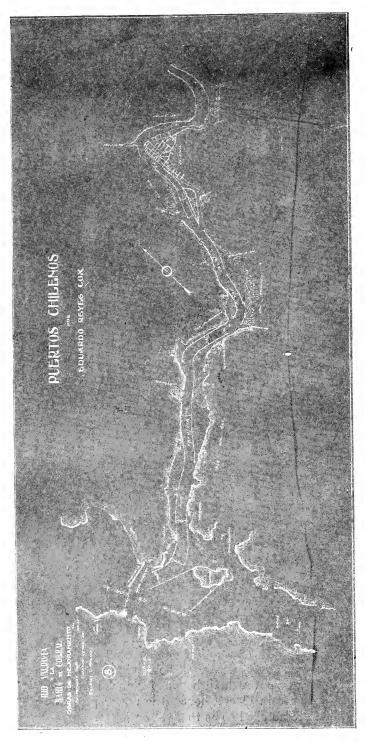
director of construction for the above company.

The orientation of the Bay of Antofagasta is similar to that of the Bay of San Antonio, since it is protected on the north and open on the south and west. Winds from the south and southwest cause disturbances and strong currents which render the anchorage ground unfavorable. Storms from the north veering to the west caused great disturbances in the bay, and made urgent the construction of a jetty; at the same time the installation of modern devices which would furnish the port with equipment for the rapid and economical loading of nitrates was deemed essential.

The bottom of the bay is rocky, and in some places where construction is under way depths of 30 meters are reached. Inasmuch as the force of the waves at Antofagasta is about the same as at San Antonio, waves reaching 6 meters in height were taken here also as a basis of calculation in determining the strength of the construction work.

The project.—The project provides for the construction of a great jetty 1,450 meters long, which will close the port on the south and west. It also provides for a second jetty protecting the port on the north, leaving an entrance 250 meters wide. Within these protecting walls, piers with a total length of 2,318 meters are to be built.

Type of works.—The first 240 meters of the jetty is of a rock-fill type protected by 60-ton blocks placed one upon the other. The same jetty then continues with a mixed type of rock-fill substructure up to -9.40 meters, on which is placed a wall of 60-ton blocks. The principal section of the jetty is 12 meters thick at the base, 9 meters thick at the upper platform, and has an elevation of 3.50 meters at low tide. On the outside is a parapet constructed to an elevation of 7.50 meters. Because of the disturbance of the sea it is almost impossible to pour concrete in place; hence, the upper part is also made of blocks, which are notched so as to give the jetty more coalescence. For similar reasons the parapet is also constructed of notched blocks,



PLAN NO. 4,-THE PORTS OF VALDIVIA AND CORRAL

as indicated on the plan. The docks are built of the same type of blocks.

Present status of construction.—The work is progressing rapidly at present and it is expected that the jetty will be completed in 1926. The piers and other facilities should be finished toward the end of 1928.

Cost of construction.—The cost of the present contract is about \$8,500,000. The remaining works will cost \$6,500,000 more, thus making the total cost of the entire work \$15,000,000.

THE PORTS OF VALDIVIA AND CORRAL

The city of Valdivia is situated about 14 kilometers from the mouth of the Valdivia River, which empties into the Bay of Corral. This river is of great volume and varies in width from 600 to 1,000 meters, except at the city of Valdivia, where it is very much narrower. The general depth is sufficient for the navigation of boats of ordinary draft. However, there are scattered along the channel between Corral and Valdivia many sand banks which render navigation difficult, as the water is only 3 meters deep at high tide. The tide reaches up the river beyond Valdivia.

The project.—The study of the improvement necessary in order to make a river port of Valdivia and to improve the present Bay of Corral, which is unprotected from the storms of the north and obstructed by sand banks, was entrusted to the author of this article. Investigations embracing the whole problem were carried on during the years 1907 and 1908. The hydrography of the river and the bay, tidal flows, the movement of the sands and the geological nature of the banks, were studied in complete detail. The study of the nature of the tides was inspired by the sideline method of photographs eulogized by M. Partiot.

The river improvements consist of fascine dikes which narrow the bed of the river to the desired width, thus maintaining the necessary depths. The plan of the dikes was based upon the notable experiences of M. Fargué, and took into account the damage done along the River Loire in France several years ago through the bad planning of that project. Our dikes are to be semisubmerged so that the floods of winter overflow them without causing injury, thus

leaving the river bed intact.

The Bay of Corral presents a very complex problem (see plan No. 4) as there is an infiltration of sand from the rivers which empty into it and tidal currents running in various directions. The proposed improvements must protect the entrance to the river from storms and at the same time form a safe anteport. Improvements are also planned that would direct the different marine currents through channels that would keep them from meeting, thus driving the filling sediment out to sea.

Construction.—The embankments of the Valdivia river were begun with the construction of fascine and stone dikes on one of the shoals of the river. The result was excellent; the action of the water alone increased the depth of the water on the shoal. It will be necessary to complete this action of the water by dredging to the desired depths, which depths will maintain themselves without new embankments. These improvements will cost \$2,750,000.

THE PORT OF ARICA

The proposed improvements consist of a jetty 475 meters long uniting the coast with the island of Alacran, and a second jetty which will extend 1,010 meters from the island towards the north (see plan No. 5). Another jetty will close the harbor on the north and serve at the same time as a berthing space, as may be seen on the plan. There are 833 meters of docks on the inner side and 500 meters on the side towards the anteport, with 10 meters of water alongside. The plans also call for 847 meters of docks with 4 meters of water, terrepleins, streets, etc. Along the jetty 125 meters of docks, with 10 meters of water alongside will also be constructed for the service of the national fleet. The cost of these works will be \$4,500,000, according to the estimates of 1913.

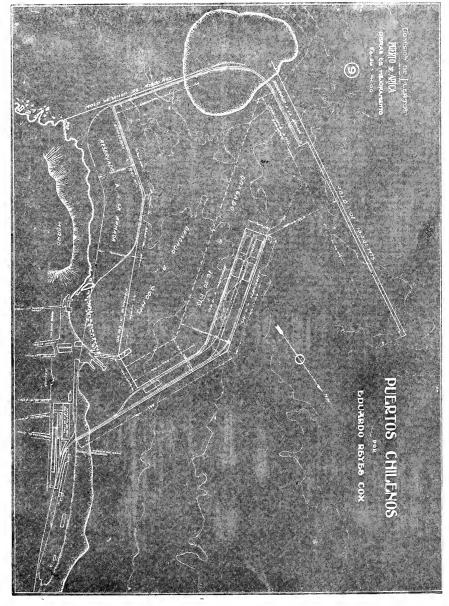
THE PORT OF CONSTITUCION

Constitucion to-day is a small river port situated at the mouth of the river Maule, on the Pacific Ocean, south of Valparaiso, and will serve as a lighterage port for the provinces of Curicó, Talca, Linares and Maule, whose total population is approximately 500,000. These provinces are agricultural and the principal products are cereals, farm products, wines, and hay, all of which reach the sea through the port of Constitucion. Its initial traffic save one line has been estimated at 250,000 metric tons, subject to a great future increase.

Characteristics.—The river Maule carries sands and there is also washing away from the sandy shore on the south side. From the union of these two currents a sand bank has been formed which obstructs the entrance to the river, and whose location and height varies according to the force of the currents. Improvements ² must, therefore, accomplish a double objective—form a sheltered harbor and remove the sand bank either wholly or in part.

The project.—The official plan provides for the construction of an open anteport in the cove, on the southern side of the mouth of the river, and an inner port on the river which will be connected with the anteport by an artificial, excavated canal. The anteport (see

² A contract for censtructing port works at Constitution was awarded July 12, 1924, to a Chilean firm for the sum of 9,126,370 gold pesos of 18 d.—*Editor's note*.



PLAN NO. 6.—THE PORT OF CONSTITUCION

plan No. 6) is formed by two convergent jetties which reach out from the coast 500 to 650 meters respectively. The mouth of the entrance is 250 meters wide and the depth from 9 to 10 meters. The canal leading to the river port will serve boats up to 5,000 tons capacity and has the following dimensions:

IV.	refers
Width at the surface (mean level)	61
Width at bottom	25
Depth	8
The lateral slopes are 2 to 1.	

Improvements on the river.—A great dike is planned which is to run parallel to the bank of the river, starting inland and going out towards the mouth, leaving the dike and the river bank sheltered and protected from the action of the river floods. It is planned to construct 300 meters of docks inside of this basin with a zone dredged to 8 meters, and with 16 hectares of adjacent lands. These docks may be extended to 1,000 meters. The cost of this work is estimated at \$3,150,000.

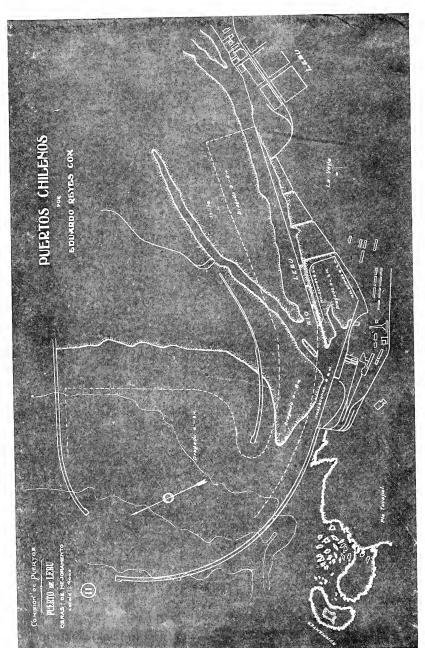
THE PORT OF LEBU

Lebu, united to the central district by a railway now under construction to Los Sauces, is the port of a rich coal-producing area with many important mines now in operation. A junction through Pua and Curacautin with the Argentinian railway from Bahia Bl.nca to Lonquimai is counted upon to give it an important zone of attraction and a considerable future development. It is situated at the mouth of a river, and the proposed improvements have a certain similarity to those at Constitucion, which have already been described. It is planned to form an anteport by the construction of two convergent jetties and to dredge to 8 meters. Docks will be constructed behind the jetties with 6 meters of water alongside and the entrance canal is assured and maintained by an auxiliary jetty that narrows the mouth of the river (see plan No. 7).

THE PORT OF TALCAHUANO

Talcahuano, on account of its commercial and military importance, is the principal port of the Republic south of Valparaiso. The port has a naval station and is the principal base of the national fleet. It has a repair dry dock, constructed many years ago, and is situated on the shoal of Marinao and joined to the land by a jetty 600 meters long which serves as a breakwater. The dry dock has two ways; the larger is 94 meters long and may be enlarged to 114 meters. The second way is 67.58 meters long; the width at the top is 27.50 meters. Alongside the dry dock is a good navy yard.

The new dry dock.—The first dry dock was not large enough for the requirements of the navy so the construction of a second dry dock was begun which will be capable of handling the largest boats afloat.



PLAN NO. 7.-THE PORT OF LEBU

The dimensions of this dry dock are:

	Meters
Total length	261
Available maximum length	
Width free at the base	35. 50
Depth, exclusive of the gates	11
Draft over the sills	11

The contract for the construction of the dry dock was awarded to a French firm prior to the European war. The work was stopped during the war, but has since been resumed. When this work is completed,³ the country will have two dry docks for the service of its navy and its merchant fleet.

Berthing space for the war fleet and a basin for submarines have been constructed on the sheltered side of the jetty that unites the dry docks with the mainland. The construction of the commercial part of the port has not as yet begun.

CONCLUSION

The above data show that Chile now has four ports under construction: Valparaiso, San Antonio (completed), Antofagasta and Valdivia; that improvements have already been authorized for the ports of Constitucion and Lebu; and that a call for bids for the port of Arica is soon to be made.

When these improvements have been completed Chile will be in a most advantageous position to await the further development of her merchant marine and retain the commercial supremacy of the southern Pacific.

Antofagasta, September, 1923.

24786—25†—Bull. 2——3



 $^{^3}$ This dock was officially inaugurated July 15, 1924, subsequent to the writing of this article.— Editor's note.

ANDRÉS BELLO

By Isabel Sharpe Shepard

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[The following are excerpts from the masterly essay on Andrés Bello by Rufino Blanco Fombona in his well-known work, Grandes escritores de America.]

NDRÉS BELLO was the leading literary light of the nine-teenth century in South America. He was born in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1781, and died at Santiago, Chile, in 1865. Few men have exercised through their writings and thought such an imperishable influence as Andrés Bello. At a time when antipathy was greatest against everything Peninsular (Spain), an antipathy easily explained by the grievous and prolonged contest between Spain and her American colonies, Andrés Bello contributed greatly toward the conservation in America of all that was good of Spanish tradition, that is, all that was fundamental in European civilization. He not only rescued the Hispano American spirit, but its poetry, its internationalism, and the civil codes of our republics, for the civil code of Chile, which was his work, was imitated by other Spanish-American nations.

Andrés Bello resided in Caracas, the place of his birth, till the year 1810, when he went to London on a diplomatic mission. He was at that time only 29 years of age. The South American war of independence began in that year and lasted for 14 terrible years, during which, as Juan Vicente González so tremendously expressed it: Sabían a sangre los frutos de la tierra (even the fruits of the earth tasted of blood).

It was at Caracas where, in 1810, occurred the first and earliest signs of revolt against the mother country. For some obscure reason Andrés Bello was accused by the patriot party of being a traitor, or at least, of not being wholly in sympathy with the revolution, which accusation would seem to be, in part, the reason for his leaving Caracas at that time and going to London.

In 1815 an army of from twenty-five to thirty thousand royalist forces occupied Venezuela. These included both the Spanish and the Spanish-American adherents to the Crown. It is a well-known fact that at that time Andrés Bello was living in London, entirely faithful to the patriot cause, and that he did not even attempt to visit Madrid, where he might have found a more congenial atmosphere, intellectually at least, than in London. His austere character and the uprightness of his whole life—a life so long and so fine—were a living protest against the calumny circulated against him

for in 1829 there was made public in Madrid a copy of an article denouncing several Venezuelan gentlemen as traitors, and among them was named Andrés Bello. This poisonous dart entered his soul, filling him with bitterness. Even after the lapse of many years, when living in Chile, his second home, in easy circumstances and surrounded by his family, his friends, and his disciples who revered him, he had not entirely forgotten the prick of that dart.

Bello lived in London from 1810 to 1829. During that time he served in various capacities; first as secretary of the Legation of Caracas; next in that of Chile (in 1822), and later in that of Colombia (from 1824 to 1828). During the reverses suffered by the patriot forces in Venezuela, Don Andrés frequently found himself without work, and hence with no resources whatever, so that he and his family were often in dire need. In 1812 when, in consequence of the victory of the royalists at Caracas, he was suddenly left destitute of either office or salary, the English Government, liberal in the extreme, came to his assistance. This reverse had come about through the weakness of the unfortunate Miranda, one of the earliest and most interesting of the patriot leaders. But the English Government could not continue to support Andrés Bello indefinitely, although it did support for some time both him and M. Lopez Méndez, moved seemingly by a regard not only for them, personally, but also for the cause they represented—an indirect sympathy with the rebellious colonies. It became necessary, therefore, for Bello to discover some means of earning his bread, and the first position he obtained was that of tutor to the children of Sir William Hamilton.

While living in London Bello seized every opportunity available to advance himself in knowledge. Thus, he studied Greek, and perfected himself in English. He made a study of the most ancient monuments of classic Castilian literature and also of Italian poetry. In fact his researches in the beginning of the nineteenth century

"opened new paths in philology to every student."

But his earnings during that time were not sufficient to maintain him and his family. In 1814 Bello married Miss Ann Boyland, an English woman, and two or three children were born to them in quick succession. Shortly after her untimely death he married another English woman. The eminent Spanish refugee, Blanco White, then also living in London, was instrumental in helping him to gain a livelihood by obtaining for him various heterogeneous occupations, such as the task of deciphering Jeremy Bentham's manuscripts, and correcting the proofs of a translation of the Bible, and so forth.

On one occasion the Argentine Government, recognizing Bello's ability, generously offered him passage money to that country. This was in 1815. Bello, however, did not accept the hospitality of Argentina. Times had become better with him in London. Together

with Irisarri, the eminent Guatemalan writer, he had founded and edited there the Censor Americano. Three years later Bello and García del Río, a Colombian who had been preceptor to Gen. San Martín, founded the Biblioteca Americana, and during 1826–27 the Repertorio Americano also appeared with Bello at its head. In the latter were published Bello's two best poems. The first of these was his Silva a la Agricultura de las Zonas Tórridas (Ode to Agriculture in the Torrid Zone); the second, Alocución a la Poesía (Apostrophe to Poetry). As an interesting example of his modesty, it was said that he published these "two pearls of Castilian poetry" without affixing his signature or even his initials.

While engaged in these various and diverse occupations, Bello was brought into intimate association with several refugees from Spain, victims of their anti-oppression theories. One, the celebrated writer Blanco White, already mentioned, who published El Español; another, the philologist, Dr. Vicente Silva; and still another, the poet, Joaquín Mora, all three famous throughout South America Among the Spanish-Americans in London at that time also figured prominently Antonio José de Irisarri, already mentioned, of Guatemala, then acting Minister to London from Chile. It was he who appointed Andrés Bello Secretary to the Chilean Legation, with a salary of 2,000 pesos a year. Bello also knew in London, the Colombian, García del Río, who at that time represented Peru in various European countries; also Fernández Madrid, representing Colombia. As Secretary of the Colombian Legation, Bello served Fernández Madrid from 1824 to 1828.

These comrades of Spanish blood, whether of the mother country or the colonies, together with his English wife's kin, his pupils, his diplomatic affiliations, and the intellectual friendships formed in the course of his studies, all serve to give us an idea of the atmosphere in which Andrés Bello lived for that long period of 19 years.

Chile having sent for him and offered him her protection, we find Bello leaving London on the morning of February 14, 1829. He sailed aboard the English brigantine *Grecian* directly for Valparaiso, via the Straits of Magellan. Bello was destined never more to put foot on the soil of his native land. But a new country, more generous to him than his own, had opened her doors to him. At the time Chile claimed him, Bello had reached the age of 48 years.

It is said that he was not altogether favorably impressed at first with Chile. Chilean politics were then in a chaotic state, though in this respect Chile was no exception to the general rule in the year 1829. To be sure, Chile, had just emerged triumphant from an international war, which, however, was at the same time a civil war, since a part of South America upheld Spain while another part

fought against her. But the victorious generals were already disputing with one another the power acquired. They preached a radical democracy, half Yankee and half French, to an illiterate people of many castes, entirely unlearned in the art of government.

Andrés Bello was, above all, a man of noble sentiments, and these were his salvation. He took no part in party contentions, although not long after his arrival in Chile the conservative party was placed in power owing to the victory of General Prieto at Lircay. It was under the protection of this party that Bello began his services to the Chilean nation, services which were to continue uninterruptedly till the day of his death.

Within barely three years after his arrival in Chile, he had sponsored in the name of Chile (this was in 1832) a treaty of peace, friendship and commerce between that country and the United States, and this was but one of several similar treaties entered into with other

countries.

Strange as it may seem, one of Andrés Bello's most vigorous opponents in those days was the renowned educator, Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, of Argentina, who was considered one of the most talented men of his day in South America. At that time, however, Sarmiento did not believe in "fostering European education in the New World." But Chile firmly refused to listen to Sarmiento's argumentation against Bello, and continued to follow the latter's methods and standards. Later on Sarmiento came to realize as Bello before him had comprehended, that the basic problem in Argentina was, as it had been in Chile, how (to use the Spanish word) to debarbarizar the people.

Andrés Bello had been called to Chile to occupy the post of secretary of the Treasury, and as a diplomat. But he soon found that there could be no treasury, nor diplomacy, nor even a republic, without the basis of a solid and extensive education of the people. To this end he began to exert all his energies, and it was not long before he had established and was directing several institutions of learning in Chile in addition to editing several excellent periodicals.

As a journalist and as a practical man, that is to say, a man who realized the depth of the social gulf to be bridged, he year after year continued to mold public opinion, pointing the way to learning and clearing the road of pitfalls. His good sense and great intelligence illuminated all the great problems of the day. As Minister of Foreign Relations, for example, he cemented Chile's friendship with Spain, obtaining from her the recognition of Chile as a nation.

The moral and intellectual influence of his life and works throughout America was enormous. One after the other the different republics placed in his hands vital public problems for solution. He became, as it were, "the arbiter of nations." In 1864 Ecuador chose him as her envoy to the United States to settle some matters in dispute between the two countries. The following year Colombia employed him in a similar capacity. It was perhaps the first time a plain citizen had been chosen to arbitrate between two nations.

The last days of his life were saddened by the untimely death of his three sons. The eldest, Carlos Bello—he had been a Chilean Deputy and also minister plenipotentiary of Chile in Ecuador—was but 39 years of age when he died; Francisco Bello, the second son, who was the author of a Latin grammar, died at the age of 28; the third son, Juan Bello, died at Washington, D. C., where he was representing Chile, at the age of 35.

On the day of Andrés Bello's death, October 15, 1865, all Chile went into mourning, and he was still further honored through a special decree issued by the Government commanding a full set of his works to be published at its cost. The Government also erected a marble tomb to his memory.

Andrés Bello was distinctly a man of letters. He had been studious from his earliest years, and while still living in Caracas was in the habit of shutting himself up in the old Tredentino Seminary, founded in 1698, there to devour old Spanish and Latin literature. He learned French and English to a degree. A proof of his knowledge of the former was the translation and reading by him, at a banquet given in honor of Simón Bolívar, of one of Voltaire's mordant essays, which has, unfortunately, been lost. As a proof of his knowledge of English the following incident is cited: On the arrival at Caracas of a British vessel with the news of the invasion of Spain by French forces (in the Peninsular war) it was Andrés Bello who was called upon by the Government to translate and read the document to the Captain General of Caracas. He was also sufficiently conversant with Latin to translate the fifth book of the Eneid into Spanish.

It was Don Andrés Bello who most contributed toward the educational development of Chile, for, though to-day so brilliant and advanced, Chile at the close of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth was one of the most backward of Spain's colonies in the New World. There was then no university in Chile, and it was not till the year 1843 that one was established there. In addition to his other labors Andrés Bello served as rector of the university from its founding to the day of his death.

Being a poor country, and situated geographically at so great a distance from Europe, the Chilean people had less opportunity of intercourse with the Old World than the people of other colonies, such as Venezuela, Colombia and Peru, the latter an opulent

viceroyalty. On his arrival in Chile Bello was amazed at the illiteracy he found there. The Castilian tongue in Chile was rapidly degenerating into a mere jargon. To save the Spanish language in Chile may be rated as an achievement ranking with one of the labors of Hercules. But just this Bello did, assuring for the country of his adoption, by that one labor only, a secular European education and the promise of a future each day more bright. At first, however, he met with opposition everywhere, and as a Chilean scholar has said, "had ostracism been in vogue here at that time we would have lost through that means the one great literary figure then living among us."

In 1830 was published the first copy of *El Araucano*, a periodical for which Bello wrote numerous articles. One day it would be on modern geometry; again on fossils found at Tulca; another time on patriotism; the way to study history; etc. In these articles he ever kept in mind his prime object, that of forming an educative organ, beneficent, and adapted to the needs of Hispano-America in general,

and Chile, his adopted country, in particular.

Andrés Bello's writings became so popular that they found a market in all the various republics of Latin-America without a single exception. When an edition of one of his books appeared it was eagerly bought up, and even reproduced in the daily papers. His works were sold in Lima, Buenos Aires, Bogotá, Caracas, and even as far north as the City of Mexico. The many editions bear the

names of all of the larger American capitals.

But over and above all the labors for his adopted country Andrés Bello will always be remembered as a notable student of Castilian literature, for it was he who first discovered the origin of the Castilian romance—a form of versification.¹ His remarkable work on the "Poem of the Cid" (Poema del Cid) fills all of Volume VII of his Obras Completas. It was in fact to Andrés Bello that posterity owes the restoration of the greater part of this poem, as Miguel Antonio Caro [the Colombian scholar] and Menéndez y Pelayo [the great Spanish classical scholar] both testify.

As a poet Bello was acclaimed by his countrymen as "Príncipe de los poetas americanos" [Prince of American poets]. His poems were said to have a new savor—that of the New World. The word "new" is constantly used in regard to Bello's works, for though the subjects

I The eight-syllable asonante, or earliest ballad form of national Spanish poetry. The asonante, according to Ticknor, "is an imperfect rhyme confined to the vowels, and beginning with the last accented one in the line; so that it embraces sometimes only the very last syllable, and sometimes goes back to the penultimate, or even the antepenultimate. It is contradistinguished from the consonante, or full rhyme, which is made both by consonants and vowels in the concluding syllable or syllables of the line, and which is, therefore, just what rhyme is in English. . . . The asonante is something between our blank verse and our rhyme; and the art of using it is easily acquired in a language like the Castilian, abounding in vowels, and always giving to the same vowel the same value."—Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature, Vol. I, p. 119.

might be old he seemed to illumine them with a new and special light.

It was Andrés Bello's sonnet, "The Victory of Bailén" which

begins:

"Rompe el león soberbio la cadena Con que atarle pensó la felonía," . . .

which was read by a court poet of Spain, before a large gathering of Hispano-Americans at the Ibero-Americano Union, Madrid, on the occasion of the celebration, on the 5th of July, 1911, of the first centenary of Venezuelan independence.

BIRDS OF CENTRAL AMERICA' :: :: ::

By Dr. R. W. Shufeldt,

Major, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, Member of American Anatomists, Fellow of the American Ornithologists Union, Member l'Alliance Scientifique Universelle de France, etc.

O part of the great land areas of North America presents a more varied topography or a grander physical geography than does that section of the continent we designate as Central America, which, stretching between the isthmuses of Tehuantepec and Darien, forms a link uniting the two main bodies of land of the Western Hemisphere. Political divisions, however, mean but little when one comes to consider any part of the fauna of such a country as Central America—as its birds, for example—and for very obvious reasons.

This section of North America has a length of some eight or nine hundred miles, lying between 7° and 18° of north latitude, with a varying breadth of from thirty to three hundred miles. Quite close to its Pacific coast line a great chain of mountains traverses the country from its northern to its southern boundary, while masses of mountains and isolated peaks characterize other large parts of the country.

Central America is also rich in fine lakes and rivers, the largest being Lake Nicaragua. In some of its parts the coast lines are

¹ Photographs by the author.

wonderfully varied, and in certain localities along the Atlantic side many small islands are to be found.

It goes without the saying that Central America is a tropical region, with a typical tropical climate prevailing over most of it. In the mountains the climate varies considerably, due to the varying elevation, and in the lowlands vast areas are hot and sultry.

Taken from its northern to its southern limits, and between its coast lines, Central America has a bird fauna in many respects second to none in all the world. Hundreds of different species of aquatic forms range along her shore lines, or inhabit her larger rivers, lakes,

and lagoons. A wonderful number of resident land birds are typically Central American; these vary with the latitude, longitude, and altitude, forms of many kinds being found in some sections and not in others. This applies likewise to the varying mountain elevation from northern Guatemala to southern Costa Rica. Many species are still unknown to science; and inasmuch as the country is largely tropical, hundreds of species of these birds are brilliantly plumaged ones, in some instances possessing remarkable feather embellishments.

Along the Mexican boundary not a few species of birds are common to both

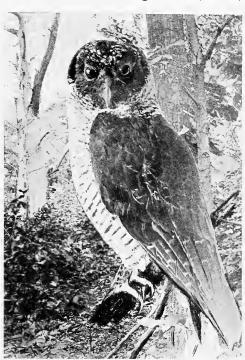


Fig. 1.—Black and White Owl (Ciccaba nigrolineata). Mexico to Panama

Mexico and Central America, and to a lesser extent this is also true of the boundary line of Costa Rica. Again, during certain seasons of the year, especially the winter season, hundreds of different species of birds—birds of passage—come into Central America from the north. A number of these migrate from the central parts of North America or from her coastwise areas, returning to the north for the spring, summer, and early autumn months. These migrants will not be especially noticed in the present article, as they properly belong to the avifaunæ of Mexico and the United States. Many of the birds of the first-named country are still unknown, while those of the latter have for years past had their biographies recorded by many

pens, in the hands of many ornithological writers, both professional and amateur.

A few of the birds occurring in the Brazilian avifauna, recently described by the writer in the PAN AMERICAN BULLETIN, also have their representatives in Central America. In some instances they are identically the same species, as for example in the case of such a form as the harpy eagle, while in other instances they are but representatives of the same group, which is true of the macaws, parrots, toucans, and others.

Most of the birds of Central America agree with what we find to be the case with nearly all tropical birds; what they lack in song



Fig. 2.—Laughing Hawk (Herpetothercs cachinnans) (Linn.). Tropical America, from Mexico to Paraguay

they make up for in brilliancy of plumage and often remarkable feather developments. The notes—for they have no song—of the gorgeously colored macaws and parrots are but noisy, discordant screams and chatterings, compared with such a powerful outburst of melody and varied song as our mocking bird, in his plain suit of gray and white, is capable of.

Still, there is an indescribable charm about the vast and generally unknown forests and open country of the Tropics anywhere. When the naturalist enters the former, with its dense shade and torrid atmosphere, and makes his way through the tangled jungle, or moves more comfortably down some well-worn game

path, he really never knows what surprises may be in store for him; the charm of the situation has not its equal anywhere. The writer cherishes the few brief experiences of the sort that he enjoyed as a boy, when chance threw him into the tangled forests of Cuba, the mountains of Haiti, and the virgin jungles and forests of Tehuantepec, Mexico; he only hopes that similar opportunities may still be in store for him.

Nearly all of our United States water and shore birds pass far down into Central America in their autumn migration; many species migrate as far south as the southern countries of South America and the off-lying islands. The entire list would probably include some hundred different species and subspecies—possibly more. Nearly every genus is represented, as jacana (fig. 15), oyster-catcher, turnstone, plovers, curlew, sandpipers and their near allies, snipe, avocet (fig. 13), coot, gallinules, rails, cranes, limpkin, several species of herons, egrets, spoonbill, ducks and geese (fig. 14), ibises, flamingo, a host of other birds related to the divers, gulls and their numerous allies, and the tubinares.

Fifty years ago some of these species were very abundant along certain parts of the coasts of our own Gulf States, more particularly in Florida. Take the spoonbill as an example, selected from the three different kinds of water birds figured here; the present writer well remembers when, in some places on the Florida coasts, thousands upon thousands of these elegant pink and white birds were to be found upon their breeding-grounds. Later the "plume-hunters," who knew them as "pink curlew," began their uncivilized slaughter of them to supply the craze for feather ornaments for hats, and in a few years they were exterminated as far as this country was concerned. During those days one might see piles upon piles of these interesting birds, stacked up and partly decomposed, under the trees on their breeding-grounds, each specimen with its wings gone and with its patch of pink feathers ripped off its body. Shame on a country that fails to protect its own heronries!

On various parts of the Central American coasts spoonbills breed

On various parts of the Central American coasts spoonbills breed as they formerly did on our coasts; and doubtless in some localities they are entirely unmolested. The roseate spoonbill derives its name from the peculiar form of its mandibles or beak. This is widened out at its distal end, spatula-fashion, or something like a flat spoon. Males and females are alike in their plumage, which is extremely beautiful, being for the most part pure white, with the back and wings a rich rose color, deepened in the under parts. Portions of the wings and tail coverts are of an elegant carmine, with the tail a dull yellow. No feathers occur on the head, which, in an irregular way, is tinted with black, green, and yellow, passing to a deep orange. An old bird is nearly a yard in length, with a wing extent of some fifty-four or fifty-five inches.

In many parts of Central America, we meet, in suitable localities, with another species of water bird belonging to an entirely different group from the roseate spoonbill; this is the Mexican jacana (fig. 15), a most interesting species about the size of an average plover. Its general plumage is usually described as being of a rich purplish chestnut, which is darkest on the head and upper parts, but paler beneath. This jacana possesses three points that are very striking. In the first place it presents a curious orange-colored shield on the forehead that merges in front with the bill. Then it has *spurs* at

the flexures of the wings, one on each side; it also possesses extremely slender and greatly elongated toes. These latter allow it to run over the lily pads and other aquatic vegetation with the greatest celerity, thus rendering possible this almost unique habit among birds.

During certain seasons of the year, though chiefly in the winter, many ducks, geese, and their allies occur along the coasts of Central America, appearing in numbers upon some of the larger lakes and rivers. An interesting form of duck is seen in the long-legged tree duck that breeds in the trees, selecting ones in which there are hollows and often at great distances from any water (fig. 14). When

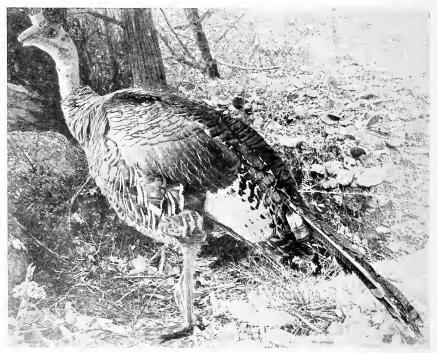


Fig. 3.—Ocellated or Honduras Turkey (Agriocharis ocellata). Guatemala, British Honduras, and

the young are hatched the mother picks up her brood with her bill, one by one, and transports them to the nearest water with which she is familiar.

As noted above, many interesting waders are found in the Central American avifauna, represented by a great variety of species. Our own avocet (fig. 13) finds its way down there in the winter, and may be frequently seen in small flocks wading along the shores of lakes and elsewhere. Its plumage is chiefly black and white, with a shading of a more or less deep cinnamon on the head and neck; its long legs are a bright leaden blue. This bird varies greatly in

size, running, in length, from 28 to 38 inches, with other parts in proportion.

The avocet has many curious habits not exemplified in the average run of waders. In the first place it is an excellent swimmer, frequently alighting in deep water from on wing and swimming peacefully along. In feeding it has a habit of keeping its head and upper part of its neck under water for several minutes at a time while searching through the soft mud with its upturned beak for the creatures that constitute its food. writer often shot these birds on Lake de Smet, in Montana, in 1877, where they were found associated with thousands of other kinds of water fowl. So tame were they and so disregardful of a man's approach that one could come within a few yards of them as they waded in the shallow water of the lake without a single bird exhibiting the slightest alarm. During the breeding season these birds are excessively noisy.

So much for a glimpse of a few of the Central American water birds; our space admits only of this passing glance, and, as noted above, there are a great many others, forming, as they do, an army of species so numerous as to quite preclude any description of them. Even a list of the species would require several pages of the Bulletin.

There are some twenty species of owls in the avifauna of Central America, and they represent a number of genera, not a few of which we have in common in the United States. One very handsome species, however, the black and white owl (Ciccaba nigro-



Fig. 4.—Resplendent Trogon: Quetzal (Pharoma crus mocinno) de la Llave. Central America, Guatemala to Panama

lineata) (fig. 1) is typically a Central American species, and is apparently found in all these countries in suitable localities. As its name indicates, the principal colors of its plumage are black and white; while the massing of the black on the back, and the very striking arrangement of the transverse bars on the head and lower parts, renders the bird a most conspicuous species, whether seen in nature or as a mounted specimen in a museum. Ciccaban owls, it will be noted in Figure 1, possess no "feather horns" on the top of the head, as do many other species, notably the great horned owl group of this and other countries. This black and white owl probably has many of the habits of the group to which it belongs, be it a nocturnal or a diurnal species; but we still need a full account of its life history from the pen of some competent ornithologist.

Apart from the vultures, of which there are several species in Central America, there are many raptorial birds—indeed, upwards of 60 different species, or more, represented by the ospreys, kites, bustards, many falcons and hawks, eagles and their allies—a host that lack of space will not allow of even mentioning by name. From this truly grand group, long known as the typical birds-of-prey, one elegant species has been selected for its representation. This is a most interesting species of hawk (fig. 2), widely known as the laughing hawk (Herpetotheres cachinnans) on account of its remarkable laughter-like call. As will be seen in the illustration, this laughing hawk, although quite a striking species, is, apart from its banded tail, rather a plainly colored form, the principal color being blackish brown and whitish. According to Dr. Hans Gadow, this hawk is known in southern Mexico as the "Gua-co" from its cries, to which it usually gives vent just at nightfall. At one of his camps, this eminent British ornithologist says: "'Gua-co,' yelled the parents, and the children answered 'Gua-co, gua-co,' "referring as he did to the parents and young of this species; unfortunately this is the only reference he makes to it in his most interesting book, Through Southern Mexico.

The ospreys and eagles are generally found along the coasts; they possess habits more or less identical with those of our own species; and, as a matter of fact, two of the eagles that occur in Guatemala and elsewhere are not so very distantly related to our United States birds of the same family.

Within the northern Central American boundary—that is, in Guatemala—we meet with one of the grandest game birds on the North American continent. We have a very handsome wild turkey in the United States bird fauna, now being rapidly exterminated by the gunners; but for beauty of plumage and for oddity of skin appendages it can in no way compare with the Honduras turkey, also known as the occilated turkey (Agriocharis occilata). This superb repre-

sentative of its family is also found in certain parts of British Honduras and Yucatan.

On page 996 of his A Dictionary of Birds, Prof. Alfred Newton briefly refers to the occllated turkey in the following words: "On the borders of Guatemala and British Honduras there exists a perfectly distinct species, M. ocellata, whose plumage almost vies with that of a peacock in splendor, while the bare skin which covers the head is of a deep blue studded with orange caruncles" (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1861, Pl. XI). The United States National Museum is especially fortunate in possessing this unusually fine representative of the turkey family in its mounted collection, and even more fortunate that it fell to Mr. Nelson R. Wood to preserve and mount it. One never tires of gazing at that



Fig. 5.—Parauque, Parauque Goatsucker (Nyctidromus albicollis) (Gm.) Greater part of middle and northern South America, northward through Central America and Mexico, to the Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas

magnificent bird in the case where it is kept in the exhibition hall. Its superb bronze and iridescent plumage quite passes description; its coppery shades change and change again as the beholder views the specimen from different angles. These turkeys respond well to domestication, and it would seem that it might not be so difficult a matter to introduce the bird into the United States. Specimens have been taken to Europe for the zoological gardens, and doubtless will be again as occasion requires. Americans and Englishmen who have been in Guatemala state that this occllated turkey is a fine game bird, and that the hunting of it is quite equal to that of the American species in the Gulf States.

We next come to consider one of the most remarkable groups of birds in the entire world's avifauna, represented in Central America

by some ten or twelve species, if not more, which are still unknown to science. These are the trogons (Trogones), the great rivals of the humming birds in the matter of the splendor and often the oddity of their plumage. Many of the species have the plumage of the head, throat, wings, and upper part of the body and tail a rich, deep bronze green, which is somewhat iridescent in certain lights; the remainder of the body below is often of a brilliant scarlet, with the beak a coral red. Black, white, gray, and other colors are distinctive of still other species, with finely lined feathers at the sides. All of these colors characterize the skin of a male trogon collected in Petén, Guatemala, by the son of the writer, Mr. P. W. Shufeldt, and presented to him. Still more elegant than this species, however, is the long-known and famous quetzal or resplendent trogon (Pharomacus mocinno) that occurs in the timbered districts from Guatemala to Panama (fig. 4). As is so well shown in the illustration, this form, which is about the size of a small domestic pigeon, has a long, sweeping tail made up of beautiful dark green feathers of somewhat varying lengths. Strictly speaking, this appendage is not a true tail.

Mr. Pycraft, speaking of the trogons in *The Living Animals of the World*, says:

The most splendid of all is the quesal, the male of which has a train of great length, resembling at first sight a tail. But, as in the peacock, this is formed by enormously elongated tail coverts, concealing the true tail. These tail coverts differ, however, markedly from those in the peacock in that they are not erectile, but pendent. The head is ornamented with a large, rounded crest; the ground color of the upper parts of the plumage is of a brilliant metallic green; the under parts from the chest downwards are of a deep blood-red. Certain of the covert feathers of the wing form elegant drooping plumes, hanging down on either side and giving a wonderfully beautiful effect.

The late Mr. Salvin's account of this bird in its wild state is well worth quoting. Hunting with a native for this bird in the forest, where alone it is to be met with, he writes: "A distant clattering note indicates that the bird is on the wing. He settles—a splendid male—on a bough of a tree, not 70 yards from where we are hidden. Cipriano wants to creep up to within shot, but I keep him back, wishing to risk the chance of losing a specimen rather than miss such an opportunity of seeing the bird in its living state, and of watching its movements. It sits almost motionless on its perch, the body remaining in the same position, the head only moving from side to side. The tail is occasionally jerked open and closed again, and now and then slightly raised, causing the long tail coverts to vibrate gracefully. I have not seen all. A ripe fruit catches the quesal's eye and he darts from his perch, hovers for a moment, picks the berry, and returns to his former position. This is done with a degree of elegance that defies description."

The well-known entomologist, Mr. J. T. Barnes of the United States National Museum, informs the present writer that when he was collecting on the volcano Toas, in Costa Rica, a few years ago, he once observed some 100 quetzals, males and females, in a flock. This was at an elevation of about 7,500 feet, and the birds presented

a truly magnificent sight. They were engaged in catching some kind of an insect that was in numbers in the air, well above the trees in which these trogons were. The latter, in varying numbers, would leave their perches to fly up in the air to make their captures, and then return to the trees. During these sorties the evening sun brought out all the brilliancy of their plumage with the greatest splendor possible.

It would seem that this species is chiefly to be found near Coban, in the mountains, Coban being in Vera Paz; but it is also found in other parts of Guatemala at elevations varying from 6,000 to 9,000 feet. A great deal has been written about this trogon, the matter coming from the pens of many naturalists; so that the origin of its numerous local and other vernacular names is now well known, as

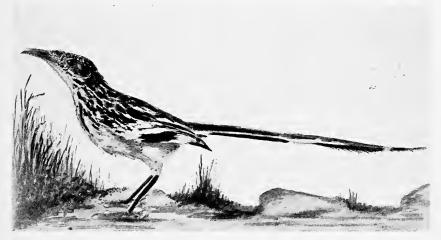


Fig. 6.—Guatemala Road Runner (Geococcyx affinis) (Hartl.). Guatemala and Southern Mexico

are also its habits and nidification. Over half a century ago Mr. Robert Owen collected a set of its pale, bluish-green eggs, and these were figured in *The Ibis* in 1861. Early stories of this species partake largely of the fabulous. Were all the published history of the quetzal gotten together, it would certainly make quite a volume. The history of the entire family dates back at least to the middle of the eighteenth century; ornithologists have been writing about these remarkable birds ever since, and members of it occur not only in the tropical parts of North, South, and Central America, but in the islands of the East and West Indies, Ceylon, Africa, the Philippines (*Pyrotrogon*), India, and the Indo-Chinese Provinces. These life histories need to be brought together and illustrated by natural-sized colored plates of all the known species, no one of which is any larger than our common crow.

Another interesting though for the most part plain-plumaged group of birds are the famous goatsuckers and their near allies. Our well-known whippoorwills and nighthawks belong in this large assemblage of forms, and some of the species have very curious vernacular names. These birds are well represented in Central America, where upwards of a dozen different species occur, and these belong in three or four different genera.

The white-throated parauque or the parauque goatsucker (Nycti-dromus albicollis) (Gm.) (fig. 5) is a conspicuous example. This bird is found in many parts of the country and as far south as Brazil. In the Rio Grande Valley of southern Texas we have the subspecies of this parauque—Merrill's parauque (N. a. merrilli)—which very closely resembles it. The principal colors in the plumage of the

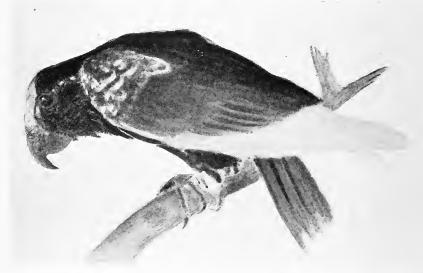


Fig. 7.—White-headed Parrot (Pionus senilis) (Spix). Mexico to Costa Riea

Central American parauque are black, white, and various shades of gray, brown, tan, and tawny. Typical birds of this group lay but two eggs, which are white or shades of cream, and prettily marked with various small markings of lilac and different tints of brown. As is well known, most of these birds have very short legs and remarkably weak feet; while, as Newton has said, in the case of the birds of the genus *Nyctidromus*, in which the Central American parauque is found, this character is different, "since it has tarsi of sufficient length to enable it to run swiftly on the ground, while the legs of most birds of the family are so short that they can make but shuffling progress." (Dict., p. 641.) One of their curious characters is that the claw of the middle toe has a comb or pectinated border, the use of which—or its origin in time—is not known.

Nighthawks and whippoorwills are also found in some parts of Central America, especially along the regions over and back of the Mexican boundary, and there may be still others unknown to science.

Over this part of the country, too, we meet with the Guatemalan road runner or chaparral cock (Geococcyx affinis) (Hartl.), an excellent representation of which is here shown in Figure 6, it being from one of the writer's own photographs of a beautiful specimen in the exhibition series of the United States National Museum. This bird has habits quite similar to those of our road runner of the West, and resembles it in almost all particulars. The skin-tracts around the eyes of these birds are of beautiful tints of blue, and the patch of skin on the back of the head is red—facts that the writer published years ago in The Ibis, in London, illustrating the article with a colored plate.

Besides the two principal species of macaws found in Central America (A. macao and ambigua), there are quite a number of species of interesting parrots; and one species with a very wide range in the country—from the Mexican boundary to Costa Rica—is the small white-headed parrot of which an excellent portrait is given in Figure 7. As will be noted, the top of its head is white, hence the specific name of senilis given it by Spix. So far as the writer knows, there is nothing peculiar about its habits, while its plumage, apart from its crown, is of a darkish green and black. This parrot has numerous generic relatives in South America—at least a dozen or more (Pionus).

Passing to those curious and distinctly tropical birds, the toucans, we meet with several forms of them in Central America, while some of the species occur in suitable localities all the way from the Mexican boundary to Panama. Beautiful specimens of a number of these are to be seen in the exhibition collection of the National Museum at Washington, and from among them was selected an elegant Costa Rican Araçari (Pteroglossus frantzii) Cab., thus far only found in Costa Rica as far as Panama, while another form of the same genus (P. torquatus) occurs all over Central America, as do pretty much three or four species of the genus Rhamphastos, which latter are typical toucans.

"In Pteroglossus," says Newton, "the 'Araçaris' (pronounced Arassari), the sexes more or less differ in appearance, and the tail is graduated. The species are smaller in size, and nearly all are banded on the belly, which is generally yellow, with black and scarlet, while, except in two, the throat of the males at least is black" (p. 978). Often the beaks of these toucans are highly colored, as with pure reds, yellows, greens, and black. Most toucans nest in the hollows of decayed trees and lay white eggs; as for food, they will eat almost anything that can be found and swallowed, for example, many kinds

of fruit of which they are very fond; but then, they are in part carnivorous, as it is said that a toucan will eat bird nestlings, grubs, small snakes, and so on.

It is just possible that our raven may be found in certain sections of Guatemala, close to the Mexican line.

Several handsome species of jays occur in Guatemala, and other birds related to them are found in other parts of the country; while along the river courses we meet with two or three kinds of king-fishers (*Ceryle*), more or less nearly affined to our own familiar belted kingfisher and with quite similar habits. In such localities, too, we see the snake bird—a form which at one time was so abundant in



Fig. 8.—Costa Rican Araçaris (Pteroglossus frantzii) Cab. Costa Rica to Panama

Florida but now practically exterminated by the tourists that annually visit that State.

Where the sugar houses are, we are liable to find the lovely little sugar birds (*C. mexicana*), attracted by the swarms of flies. Some of the members of this family are very brilliantly plumaged—conspicuously so. This is also true of many of the little manakins, as the dancing manakin (fig. 11), with black plumage, elegant blue beak, and red crown. These birds gain the name of "dancers" from the fact that "one perches upon a branch, and the others arrange themselves in a circle round it, dancing up and down on their perches to the music sung[?] by the center one." This from Mr. J. F. Hamilton's story in *The Ibis* of 1871. We take this *cum grano salis*, especially as the manakins do not possess any true song muscles, as do all true avian songsters.

There is a perfect host of species of humming birds in Central America, some being limited in their range, while others are found pretty much over the entire country, and their habits are more or less known to every intelligent reader of travels. An entire work might be penned on this wonderful avian group of many hundreds of species; in fact, a great many superb volumes with magnificent colored plates have already appeared about them, yet the subject is by no means exhausted. At the present writing their exact relations to other groups of birds is not known with certainty, they being very different anatomically from any of the families which have been examined in order to solve the problem.

When Professor Newton published his A Dictionary of Birds (1894), "at least 500 species of pigeons had been described"; and



Fig. 9.—Spix's Motmot (Urospatha martii) (Spix). Nicaragua and southward

at the present writing it is quite possible that this number has been considerably augmented. Still others are unknown to science in unexplored regions, especially in Australia, where many beautiful species occur. Central America comes in for a fair share of these birds, and a number of very handsome forms of them are found in one part of the country or another. We look particularly for the occurrence of ground doves, and we are not disappointed; a very pretty Guatemalan species is here shown in Figure 12—the gray ground dove. Some of the doves and pigeons of the United States migrate as far as northern Central America, or farther, in the winter time.

Many fine species of woodpeckers occur in various sections of the territory here under consideration, some of which are common to Mexico and the United States. From Honduras to Panama one

may meet with one of the remarkable pygmy group (*Picumnus olivaceus*), a species no bigger than a small sparrow; while upon the other hand, ranging from Mexico to Panama in the timbered mountain regions, there occurs the gigantic black Guatemalan woodpecker (*Campophilus guatemalensis*), a rival of our superb ivorybill of the Gulf States, now rapidly being exterminated by the gunners.

As pointed out in the article on *Birds of Brazil* (Bull. Pan. Amer. Union, August, 1919, pp. 159–176), we see a most extraordinary family of gorgeously plumaged small birds in the tanagers (*Tanagridæ*), a group peculiar to the Americas and numbering some 400 species. Our own scarlet tanager and summer redbird are



Fig. 10.—Pitangua Flycatcher (Megarhynchus pitangua) (Linn.). Southern Mexico, Central America and South America

familiar examples of them, the first named being a pure scarlet species with black wings and tail. Many of these tanagers are found in various parts of Central America; but little is known as yet of their more intimate habits, and still less of their nests and eggs. Here is an opportunity for some well-equipped and enterprising ornithologist to make a name for himself! A couple of years in Central America would accomplish a great deal along such lines, and it is to be hoped that some one will enter the field for the work.

Quite a number of different species of cuckoos are found in various parts of the Central American Republics, and they belong to assemblages of birds not always closely affined, as the writer's own work on the osteology of the family will show. None of these birds is better

known than the black ani (*Crotophaga*), a species that, in so far as certain of its habits go, is gregarious to an extent and always communal in its nest building. Two species of them occur in the avifauna of the United States, one being found in the lower Rio Grande Valley and the other in Florida and Louisiana.

At least two species of tinamou occur from southern Mexico into northern South America; but others may have been found since Sharpe gave us his Hand List of Birds in 1899. With respect to others, there appear to be some four—maybe five—of them, as for instance Salvin's tinamou (T. salvini), Tinamus robustus and T. fuscipennis. These are really game birds, and remotely suggest quails or partridges. For elegant coloration, their eggs stand among the very gems of specimens of that class. Central South America is the greatest of all regions for tinamous, and numerous species are to be found there, some of them now being very rare.

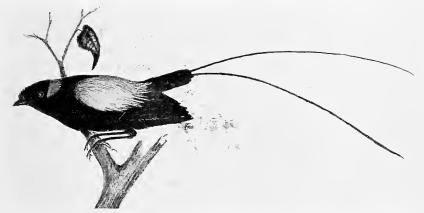


Fig. 11.—Dancing Manakin (Chiroxiphia Linearis) (Bonaparte). Southwestern Mexico to Costa Rica

Particularly characteristic of the Central American avifauna are those big turkey-like birds known as curassows (Cracidæ), they being principally found in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. These handsome fowls thrive well in confinement, and it would seem that they might easily be domesticated in our Gulf States, if not further north. They are arrayed in several genera, and much has been published on their general natural history. They have been crossed with domestic chickens, and are highly esteemed by the natives; they may frequently be seen about the haciendas of Guatemala. One or two of the species have handsome crests and beautifully colored naked skin tracts on the head; they are almost invariably to be found in our zoological gardens, and, as a rule, they thrive well under such conditions.

Central America may also boast of several species of fine quails and partridges in her extensive bird list, and they occur principally in Guatemala and Costa Rica. There is also to be found one of those remarkable birds known as screamers (*Chauna derbiana*), a fowl about the size of a young turkey, and of extraordinary appearance and habits; but as they were referred to in the previous article on *Birds of Brazil*, they need not detain us here.

As has been pointed out, it would be quite out of the question to invite attention to every species of land and water bird found in Central America, as the limitations of space will admit of no such lavishness; but upon the other hand, our contribution would be a long way from complete, in any sense, were a certain group in mind entirely ignored. So, from the army of species that have not even been referred to here by name, a few principal ones have been selected, and our concluding paragraphs have been reserved for brief notices



Fig. 12.—Gray Ground Dove (Clavaris pretiosa) Ferrari-Peres. Guatemala

of the typically tropical assemblage of variously related land birds known as the buccos or puff birds, the motmots, and the jacamars. Four of our illustrations are devoted to these birds, with an additional one of the beautiful Central American flycatcher, that is, the pitangua flycatcher (Megarhynchus pitangua) (Linn.) (fig. 10), which has a range through certain parts of southern Mexico, Central America, and South America. Its plumage is chiefly of white and olive green, and its habits are largely like those of any of our big flycatchers, of which we have a number in our United States avifauna, such as Derby's flycatcher, the sulphur-bellied flycatcher, and others.

Dyson's puff bird has a simple plumage of a deep bluish black and white, and a black beak. Doctor Sclater says of it: "My friends Godman and Salvin tell me that, during their expedition to Guate-

mala in 1862, they met with *Bucco dysoni* in the forests near Escuintla, a village situated on the Pacific slope at an altitude of about 2,000 feet above the sea level. The bird was usually observed solitary, or in pairs, perched on withered branches at the summit of the highest trees, and almost out of gunshot. On being fired at unsuccessfully, it would merely turn its head slightly and resume its former position; so that several successive shots were sometimes fired before it was disturbed from its perch. They also obtained examples of



Fig. 13.—American Avocct (Recurvirostra americana) (Gm.). Guatemala in winter

this puff bird in the forest region north of Coban in the Province of Vera Paz, where it was found in similar situations" (pp. 68, 69).

The black-chinned jacamar has the head, wings, four central feathers of the tail, and the breast, of a rich, metallic green with coppery reflections; a black beak; the under parts of the body and three outer tail feathers on either side being of a deep chestnut red. This species has a total length of about 9 inches, and is an especially handsome bird. According to Doctor Sclater, the black-chinned jacamar was taken by Osbert Salvin in Guatemala during the middle of the last century.

In Guatemala it is by no means an uncommon bird in northern Vera Paz, near the Indian village of Choctum, and in the forests that stretch away to the confines of Petén. It is from this district that the bird hunters of Coban obtain the specimens that come to Europe in Guatemalan collections of bird skins. This tract of country lies at an elevation of about 1,000 to 1,500 feet, and is heavily timbered with virgin forests. Mr. Godman and I were some time in this district in the early months of 1862; but Galbula melanogenia never actually came under our personal observation, though our Indian hunters not infrequently brought us freshly shot specimens. When making my way to the city of Guatemala in June, 1859, I once saw this Galbula in the outskirts of the village of Yzabal. It flew a short way along the road and settled in the brushwood at the side, above one of the beautiful banks of the creeping fern (Gleichenia) which here abounds. It remained, like a kingfisher, almost motionless on its perch as

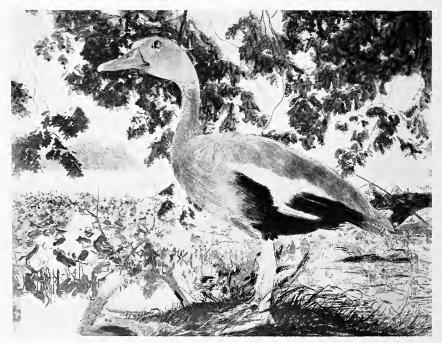


Fig. 14.—Black-bellied Tree-Duck (Dendrocygna autumnalis) (Linn.). Central America, in winter

I passed near it on my way. I afterwards saw another near the village of Teleman, on the Polochic River, which flows into the Lake of Yzabal. This was in the forest between Teleman and Panzos, the embarking place for canoes descending the river. This bird also started from its resting place near where I passed along the forest track, flew a short distance, and settled down again. Its flight is quick, but rather spasmodic, not unlike that of a motmot or trogon.

Doctor Schater gives further accounts of this species where it has been found south of Guatemala, in the forests of the Atlantic side of the country, in the eastern forests of Nicaragua.

In Costa Rica the numerous collectors who have worked there found it at several points (Pacuar, San Carlos, and Turrialba); but here it is met with for

the first time on the shores of the Pacific; for Arcé sent us specimens procured at Bebedero, a village near the head of the Gulf of Nicoya. In Panamá, in the neighborhood of Chiriqui, on the shores of the same ocean, G. melanogenia has been found by several collectors. Bridges first obtained it near David, and more recently skins have been not infrequently included in the collections of birds from that district.

Puff birds constitute a very grotesque lot of species; they all have the habit of sitting for a long time, in a perfectly motionless pose, on some dead twig of a tree; then, every once in a while, they puff up the entire plumage of the head—the latter being disproportionately large in any event, and this habit renders it still more so. If startled, down go all the feathers again; the head appears smaller



Fig. 15.—Mexican Jacana (Jacana spinosa) (Linn.). Texas to Panama

and smooth, and the entire aspect of the bird is changed. Apparently they have but little fear of man, and most all the species are of very plain plumage.

The motmots constitute the family *Momotidæ*, which is represented by some six or seven genera. They are most curious and interesting birds, and a number of species belonging to these genera are found throughout Central America (fig. 9). In a way, they are related to several other kinds of birds, as the little green todies of the West Indies, the bee eaters, and the kingfishers, the jacamars, and the puff birds—rather remotely to some of these and more intimately to others. The olive greens and various shades of blue predominate in the plumage coloration of these birds, and they thus resemble

some of their relatives, the bee eaters. These motmots possess a very curious habit of mutilating the distal parts of their long middle tail-feathers, leaving the extremities of the middle pair with paddle-shaped ends. This fact has long been known and has been described by many ornithologists.

Dr. Hans Gadow, in his splendid volume, Through Southern Mexico, gives us a good part of a chapter on the motmots, with photographs of their tails exhibiting specimens of this form of self-mutilation. There is a parrot in the Celebes that trims up the middle pair of its tail feathers in the same way, and such spatulate feathers occur normally in a Malayan kingfisher. When in an adult motmot the mutilation has been entirely perfected by the bird, the paddle ends of the two middle feathers are completely isolated, so to speak, and the bird has a way of flipping its tail from side to side, pendulum fashion, so that the spatulate extremity gives the effect of being that of a small blue or green butterfly endeavoring to alight on the end of the true tail behind. Doctor Gadow's account of the motmot is quite full and wonderfully interesting.

There is no end of work still to be done throughout Central America by first-class descriptive and pictorial ornithologists, and

surely the field is a most attractive one.











PAN AMERICAN COOPER-ATION IN FORESTRY CONSERVATION :: :: ::

Ι

Products planned by Secretary Wallace, but which he did not live to convoke, and which took place in Washington, D. C., November 19, 20, 1924, was an eminently fitting commemoration of the great contribution to forestry made by the late Secretary of Agriculture, and the large attendance was ample confirmation of the clear vision and practical statecraft which led him to invoke the direct sympathy and cooperation of the lumbermen themselves, in a united effort to solve the problem of our rapidly diminishing national timber supply.

This conference, which was attended by delegates who practically not only represented every State in the Union but also every important lumber organization, constitutes, it is hoped, another step toward that Pan American Forestry Conference which is the logical goal of the broad forestry policy which is being developed, and the first step of which was the smaller conference of forestry experts held in the Pan American Union, October 29, 1924. Readers of the Bulletin will be interested in the questionnaire—the text of which is appended which is but one of the several practical results of this conference, and a copy of which has been addressed to the Department of Agriculture in each of the Latin American Republics. It is hoped that the response to this questionnaire will be prompt, ample, and sufficiently in detail to permit of reaching in the near future an approximate estimate of the timber resources of Pan America and, eventually, an agreement as to an acceptable Pan American policy which will insure the rational use, conservation and restoration of this priceless heritage.

In the words of President Coolidge in his address of November 19 to the National Conference on Utilization of Forest Products:

In the coming struggle for timber, economic survival among the forest industries will depend on economic fitness, and economic fitness will be measured by good management and the right technical processes. Now these qualities come from research and training. * * * It is to consider joint efforts toward better forest utilization that this conference has been called. It is a movement in which

the State and national governments, the industries, the universities, the consumers and the technical experts must join. * * * So vast an enterprise as the forest-using industries must not be allowed to decline for lack of raw material. * * * These great natural resources must be administered for the general welfare of all the people, both for the present and for the future. There must be both use and restoration, and we must look to Latin America for part of our raw material needs.

The text of the questionnaire referred to above is as follows:

- 1. (a) Does there exist in _____a national or local bureau or office of forestry?
 - (b) If so, please supply the name of the office and officials in charge.
 - (c) What has been accomplished? If any reports concerning same are available, copies will be appreciated.
 - (d) Does there exist an arbor day, tree planting or similar society in your country?
 - (e) If so, please supply name of president and secretary and latest report.
- 2. (a) Can you supply duplicate copies of laws or regulations relating to forest utilization and conservation?
 - (b) If you can not supply the laws or regulations please state where such laws or regulations may be found.
- 3. (a) Are there provincial or municipal state laws or regulations relative to forests and their conservation? Or relative to the regulation of stream flow?
 - (b) If so, please outline what has been done.
 - (c) Is it the policy of your country in granting forest privileges to grant title to the land or merely to the forest products mentioned in the grant?
- 4. (a) What data exists on extent of forest areas?
 - (b) Approximate area of virgin forests.
 - (c) Approximate area and distribution of special woods.
 - (d) Approximate forest area exploited.
- 5. (a) Can you supply a list of works containing matter on forest areas or forest botanical research in your country?
 - (b) Are there available maps showing the general forest areas of your country?
 - (c) Are there available maps showing specific areas?
- 6. (a) What provisions have been made in your country for education in forestry?
 - (b) What agricultural or other colleges teach forestry? Copy of your catalogue would be appreciated.
 - (c) How many students are there taking forestry courses at home or abroad?
- 7. (a) Is public opinion becoming awakened as to the need of more eareful exploitation of forests?
 - (b) Is there a body of scientists, statesmen or writers who are endeavoring to create wider interest in the subject?

In this connection it is interesting to consider the case of the Philippine Islands as set forth by Maj. George P. Ahern, former Chief of the Philippine Bureau of Forestry organized by the United States Government in 1900 under the administration of President McKinley.

П

A LESSON IN TROPICAL FOREST DEVELOPMENT FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

When Major Ahern assumed charge of the bureau mentioned, the public forest domain of the Philippine Islands extended over 60,000 square miles of territory, scattered among hundreds of islands. To use this experienced and successful forester's own words:

The average stand of large timber was heavy, but the utilization of this vast potential wealth was meager, due to primitive logging, milling and marketing methods. There was no knowledge available of the prevailing tree species, their amount, distribution, value, or accessibility.

At that time millions of feet of Oregon pine were coming across the broad Pacific to meet the public and private construction needs of the islands. To-day, practically no construction timber is imported, and millions of feet of native wood are shipped to many countries. A number of forest concessionnaires are operating with logging railroads, steam logging equipment and large mills. Mature trees only are cut on pure forest land. The first modern logging operation in the Tropics was conducted by the Insular Lumber Co. in the Philippine Islands beginning in 1904. Its annual cut to-day, approximately 44,000,000 feet, is about equal to the cut of the entire islands in 1904. Its mill is permanently located; only its portable railways and logging equipment shift. The forest areas granted to each company in the islands are large enough to maintain a permanent operation.

Similar conditions to those of 1900 mentioned above prevail to-day in tropical America, where we find more than one and a quarter billion acres of forest, the Amazon basin and adjacent regions containing the largest and most compact forest area in the world. Millions of feet of lumber from the United States are shipped annually to countries south of us, each of them rich in forest wealth.

A GENERAL MISCONCEPTION CONCERNING THE COMPOSITION OF A TROPICAL FOREST

Botanical exploration in tropical forests brings out the fact that a large number of tree species are found on limited areas. On one tract of 18 square miles in the Philippine Islands some 900 tree species were found. Up to date more than 2,500 native tree species are represented in the Philippine arboretum. A similar condition is found in tropical America. Some 2,500 tree species are reported in the Amazon Basin alone. The forest economist, figuring on a modern operation, is apt to be staggered by this great variety, and

without further investigation render an unfavorable report, whereas in the Philippines it was found that some 15 to 20 species constituted approximately 80 per cent of a stand of merchantable sized timber. Some 100 to 200 tree species, however, find their way into the Philippine market. Laboratory tests and a marketing campaign brought to light the useful qualities of the 20 tree species above mentioned.

The more the reports from tropical America are studied the more one realizes that comparatively few (20 to 30) tree species predominate, constituting in all probability a sufficient average per acre to

warrant modern logging and milling methods.

The forests of tropical America are being exploited in the most primitive and expensive fashion. But a few tree species are being taken, such as mahogany, cedar, parana pine, quebracho, etc. It is safe to estimate that less than 10 per cent of the standing timber of merchantable size is being taken in the average forest tract. The remaining timber is unmarketable, due to lack of knowledge of the tree species concerned, their distribution, quantity, qualities, value, accessibility, etc.

THE PHILIPPINE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM

A similar set of conditions was solved in the Philippine Islands as follows:

Rough reconnaissance surveys covered the more accessible forest regions. Botanical and log collections were made of the more important species, especially those occurring in largest quantities. A timber-testing laboratory attached to the bureau ran a series of tests on all of these woods. Elaborate displays were made, showing the wood in various forms, finish, etc. Full information concerning each wood was given to all persons interested. Many of the woods considered useless in 1900 are well received in the world's markets to-day.

TROPICAL AMERICA THE FUTURE CENTER OF THE WORLD'S LUMBER INDUSTRY

As the forests of the United States rapidly disappear, as inadequate efforts are made to close the gap between consumption and adequate annual growth, a long period of scarcity in our local wood supply becomes inevitable and not far distant. That long period of years of scarcity is tropical America's opportunity to supply the demand from its billion and a quarter forested acres, where rapid growth is the rule almost 12 months in the year, and on soil more fertile than the average in the colder regions of the North.

Men of vision will grasp these opportunities as Weyerhauser and others did when our limited and disappearing timber supply became apparent.

Vast areas of tropical virgin forest will be obtained for a small outlay. Large modern operations will follow. Scientific research will bring out uses and values of scores of forest products now deemed unmarketable. Subsidiary plants will utilize by- and waste products. Then will follow marketing campaigns, control over ocean and other transportation, etc.

Then will be repeated the boast of Weyerhauser's representative at a recent national conference, "We utilize everything, up to the whisperings in the tree tops." The years of growing scarcity in our local hardwood supply will accent the forcing of prices upward and thus make marketable more and more of the commoner tropical woods.

Of the 1,500 present uses of wood, surely some should be found for the woods of tropical America that occur everywhere in quantity

but are not being taken.

The future development of the countries to the south of us depends on the intelligent utilization of their natural resources, one of the most important of which is the forest.

The Tropical Plant Research Foundation is desirous of cooperating

with tropical America in doing this work.

To the words of President Coolidge and Major Ahern the BULLETIN is privileged to add the following warning from that distinguished and authoritative forestry expert whose vigorous campaign for the protective and intelligent conservation of the forest domain of this country, during the Roosevelt administration, can never be sufficiently estimated.

TII

A FOREST DEVASTATION WARNING

By Gifford Pinchot

Governor of Pennsylvania, formerly United States Forester

The forest plays a leading rôle in the every-day life of all the civilized nations of the world. In some countries the relationship between the forest and human welfare is more obvious and direct than in others, but in all of them the standard of living is greatly influenced by the condition and value of local forest resources.

The average citizen knows that the population of the world is increasing, but most of the people have overlooked the vital fact that the forest wealth of the world is being depleted rapidly. There are now approximately 1,710,000,000 people and 5,500,000,000 acres of productive forest land in the world. This means that there are about 3 acres of forest land for each inhabitant.

There need be no alarm about the world acreage of forest land, for if properly handled it will satisfy the wood needs of all the people for many years to come. But much of this forest land is in a deplorable condition. There are vast areas of poorly stocked forest land and extensive stretches of barren wastes. In the United States alone are \$1,000,000 acres of forest land that are nothing more than forest deserts.

In addition to this enormous acreage of idle forest land there are 250,000,000 acres stocked with stands of inferior trees, all below saw-timber size. In its present condition this land can produce little or nothing of value. Similar conditions exist in many other countries of the world. In fact, forest depletion has gone forward so far that 50 of the important nations of the world must now be classed as wood-importing countries.

The wood situation of the world demands prompt and serious attention. It can no longer be said that the forest problem is a local, a State, or a national problem, for it is actually a world problem. The forests of no restricted part of the world can be considered solely by themselves, for a survey of the world's wood trade shows an intricate interrelationship in wood exports and wood imports. We can not dispute the fact that the forest conditions in any one country do not limit their influence to that country alone, but extend to other countries, and in some cases to very distant lands.

In my opinion forest conservation is a common enterprise in which all the people of the world must sooner or later participate, and the sooner this point of view prevails the better it will be for

everybody.

In the long course of events no country can afford to maintain an abnormal timber level. If the timber level is kept too high, an accusation of hoarding may be justly filed, and if too low, the more serious offense of gross negligence in the handling of a heritage given to us for wise use, but never for wilful and wasteful exploitation, can be rightly charged.

The nation that lives unto herself alone is not even worthy of a good name. Common sense tells us, if our selfish interests do not, that the welfare of the world depends to a vital degree upon the wise handling of forest resources. No nation, regardless of her size, condition, or position, can afford to overlook her forest problems.

Just as the forests of Europe have pointed the way for the development of the forests of the United States, so the present forest conditions of the United States should serve as a warning to Latin American countries. I am aware of the fact that vast areas of tropical forests await exploration, and I am confident that tropical America is approaching an era of great development. Many of the tropical forests are still beyond the commercial touch of man, but they will gradually take their place among the commercial forests of the world.

In most of the tropical forests that are being worked to-day only a few of the many different woods are utilized. Some of the countries of Central America boast of 900 different species of trees, of which less than a dozen are now of commercial importance. At the present time lumbering operations are limited largely to accessible regions, and especially to such special or precious woods as mahogany, cedar, rosewood, and the dye woods.

With so large a percentage of inferior trees and so small a percentage of important timber trees, and with the consequent ultra selective method of logging, it is important that the countries of Latin America take a chapter from the forest experiences of the United States.

The people of the United States are just awakening to the fact that the virgin forests, once supposed to be inexhaustible, are now nearly all cut over. For centuries we have permitted the lumberman to rove over our country and pillage our forests. He is now nearing the end of his run in virgin timber, for most of our original forests are gone.

The lumberman did not consider the land. All he wanted was the wood, and he took only the best. If he could not get it at one place he moved to another, and as a result of this blundering and pillaging we to-day have areas of desolation where we should have promising and orderly forests of thrifty trees.

We do not know the wood situation down to the last acre or to the last cord, but we do know it well enough to be convinced that it is vitally serious. When the first settlers arrived, the United States was covered with about 62 per cent of forests, 8 per cent of brush land, and the remaining 30 per cent was open country. To-day only 28 per cent remains in forest, the brush land has already increased to 30 per cent, and much of the land that is now classified as fcrest is actually covered with a very sparse growth of inferior trees.

These vast areas of idle land are a serious menace to our national

life. Idle forest land has no place in a well-balanced economic program. It is an economic crime to maintain these unproductive

areas at a time when a serious wood shortage actually exists.

Conservative estimates show that we have left 745,000,000,000 cubic feet in the forests of our country. The annual drain upon these forests is approximately 25,000,000,000 cubic feet, and the annual growth is only 6,000,000,000 cubic feet. These few figures are enough to show whither we are drifting, and it now remains for us to work out a practical program of forest restoration.

The State of Pennsylvania, which was first in lumber production among all the States of the Union in 1860, and even as late as 1900 produced 2,321,280,000 board feet of lumber, now imports 80 per cent

of her lumber, 74 per cent of her pulp wood, and enormous quantities of wood for both the anthracite and bituminous mines. The Pittsburgh district alone uses more wood than the State is now producing.

The unavoidable wood importation into Pennsylvania means an annual freight bill of \$25,000,000, and an average haul of imported lumber of 1,250 miles. To be compelled to pay this enormous freight bill is most unfortunate, but what is far more tragic is the fact that as a result of destructive lumbering methods and no provision for forest renewal, there are now great stretches of barren waste land producing nothing of value, although if given proper attention, these wastes are capable of yielding valuable crops of timber.

Unless better methods of harvesting the products of tropical forests are used than were employed in the United States, I foresee an enormous unnecessary waste and vast stretches of barren land. To permit such a condition to develop in the light of forest experiences in Europe and the United States will be little short of criminal. To

say the least, it will be economic suicide.

The right time to begin forestry is before the forests are gone. The United States is laboring under the handicap of having started her forest work too late. We must expel the false notion, still too prevalent, that forest conditions can be corrected in a few months. Forest restoration at best is a slow process. The nation is fortunate that does not delay in establishing a sound forest conservation policy.

Countries that still retain a large part of their forests, and this holds for many of the Latin American countries, will do well if they take a leaf from the book of experience of older countries and make provisions for a forest policy that will safeguard them against the evils of forest devastation. Each nation owes it to her people and to those of other lands to work out a sound and broad-based forest policy. If we give way to short-sighted selfishness in our attitude toward the forest, and if we fail to have a worthy goal, we must expect nothing short of economic disaster and social distress.

The nation is indeed fortunate whose statesmen are wise enough and whose people are willing to establish a wise and foreseeing forest policy. I hope that the countries of Latin America will not postpone the enactment of effective forest laws. The more quickly this is done

the sooner will good results make themselves felt.

It would doubtless be extremely unwise for the forest program of tropical countries to concern themselves only with the few precious woods that now find a ready market. The trees that now have little or no commercial value should also be considered, for experience of other countries shows conclusively that many of the despised trees of to-day will be prized to-morrow. Provision should be made

for the handling not only of the few species that are now marketable but also for the many others that have commercial possibilities.

I am hopeful that the period of forest devastation through which we are now passing in the United States is the forerunner of better years. If, as in the Old Testament, the seven lean years of wood scarcity through which we are passing and are to pass can be followed by seven fat years of wood plenty produced by forest conservation, we shall be fortunate. For years to come we shall have lean wood years, but if we do our part well in fashioning a sound forest program we shall have our reward.

The central thing for which the conservation policy stands is to make the country to which it is applied the best possible place to live in, both for the present and future. It keeps constantly in view the permanent prosperity of the human race. It works for good and aims to overcome evil. It promotes wise use and operates against needless waste and destruction. It brings benefits to those who promote it and blessings to future generations.



LATIN AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE IN 1923-A GENERAL SURVEY

		Imports			Exports		Tc	Total foreign trade	
	1922	1923	Increase	1922	1923	Increase	1922	1923	Increase
Mexico. Guatemala Salvador. Honduras. Niceragua Costa Rica Panama Ulba	\$151, 904, 802 10, 751, 660 70, 751, 660 12, 804, 259 5, 123, 305 8, 342, 356 10, 268, 550 18, 77, 840 12, 850, 271	\$157, 019, 538 10, 840, 738 9, 355, 968 14, 342, 237 7, 268, 343 9, 783, 343 12, 675, 249 267, 627, 876 18, 245, 963 14, 157, 963	\$5, 114, 736 89, 121 1, 929, 208 1, 537, 978 2, 1440, 910 1, 440, 810 2, 406, 699 86, 870, 686 3, 687, 688 1, 807, 692	\$432, 956, 626 12, 065, 949 16, 213, 805 5, 386, 407 7, 809, 746 14, 220, 746 2, 487, 479 333, 552, 331 15, 231, 355 10, 712, 210	\$355, 357, 215 14, 725, 507 10, 651, 914 10, 016, 270 11, 028, 309 12, 829, 728 419, 644, 637 26, 042, 821 14, 591, 012	1 \$77, 599, 411 2, 659, 618 1, 5, 561, 891 4, 629, 883 3, 124, 883 1, 390, 794 1, 97, 751 86, 992, 386 10, 811, 486 3, 878, 802	\$584, 861, 428 22, 817, 609 23, 640, 565 18, 190, 666 13, 026, 951 12, 756, 029 514, 310, 141 29, 543, 852 23, 662, 481	\$512, 376, 753 25, 566, 348 20, 007, 882 24, 355, 507 18, 296, 741 15, 064, 977 687, 772, 513 44, 287, 903	1,\$72,484,675 2,748,739 13,625,883 6,167,841 5,607,90 56,016 2,368,948 172,962,372 14,739,651 5,686,494
North American Republics	414, 047, 728	521, 316, 520	107, 268, 792	850, 730, 354	877, 277, 455	26, 547, 101	1, 264, 778, 082	1, 398, 593, 975	133, 815, 893
Argentina Bolivia Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Ecuador Paraguay Peru	668, 956, 107 20, 705, 930 214, 841, 900 86, 571, 275 82, 978, 101 16, 243, 499 5, 514, 245 514, 245 514, 245 85, 049, 786 19, 457, 558	842, 377, 138 21, 679, 907 230, 796, 786 120, 198, 389 56, 411, 425 19, 563, 999 8, 314, 084 63, 647, 828 108, 706, 000 2, 25, 000, 000	173, 421, 086 173, 421, 086 15, 954, 886 33, 627, 114 13, 439, 329 3, 320, 500 2, 793, 839 12, 168, 016 23, 660, 214 5, 542, 442	655, 728, 040 36, 960, 129 38, 170, 220 123, 584, 128 52, 407, 960 9, 589, 007 90, 647, 348 80, 605, 132 26, 603, 960	748, 220, 424 42, 000, 606 32, 506, 959 196, 601, 677 63, 880, 767 63, 880, 767 12, 097, 409 114, 949, 691 8 32, 000, 000	92, 492, 384 5, 040, 477 32, 466, 639 72, 487, 407 11, 490, 567 301, 651 2, 498, 402 24, 106, 742 21, 244, 559 5, 396, 040	1, 324, 684, 147 57, 666, 059 518, 012, 820 210, 155, 545 95, 368, 299 38, 651, 459 15, 113, 262 142, 327, 160 165, 654, 918 46, 061, 518	1, 590, 597, 617 63, 680, 513 316, 280, 066 120, 298, 190 42, 273, 610 20, 194 178, 601, 918 2 213, 549, 691 2 57, 000, 000	265, 913, 470 6, 014, 454 4, 450, 925 106, 124, 521 24, 929, 831 3, 622, 151 5, 528, 241 36, 274, 768 10, 938, 482
South American Republics	1, 211, 798, 213	1, 496, 695, 611	284, 897, 398	1, 401, 896, 964	1, 672, 431, 232	270, 534, 268	2, 613, 695, 177	3, 169, 126, 843	555, 431, 666
Total Latin America	1, 625, 845, 941	2, 018, 012, 131	392, 166, 190	2, 252, 627, 318	2, 549, 708, 687	297, 081, 369	3, 878, 473, 259	4, 567, 720, 818	689, 247, 559
						4 4			

1 Decrease.

LATIN AMERICAN FOR-EIGN TRADE IN 1923: A GENERAL SURVEY':

HE total foreign trade of the 20 Latin American countries for the year 1923 was \$4,567,720,818—that is to say, \$689,247,559 more than in 1922—representing an increase of 17.8 per cent. Imports were valued at \$2,018,012,131, against \$1,625,845,941 in 1922, an increase of \$392,166,190, or 24.1 per cent. Exports amounted to \$2,549,708,687, against \$2,252,627,318 in 1922, an increase of \$297,081,369, equivalent to 13.2 per cent.

The following table gives the commercial movement of Latin America for the last four years and for the last pre-war year, 1913:

Latin American imports and exports

Year	Imports	Exports
1913	\$1, 321, 861, 199 2, 801, 192, 503 2, 075, 835, 471 1, 625, 845, 941 2, 018, 012, 131	\$1, 552, 750, 952 3, 292, 937, 776 2, 047, 854, 355 2, 252, 627, 318 2, 549, 708, 687

IMPORTS

Imports of each of the 20 Latin American Republics were larger in 1923 than in 1922, the greatest percentage gains being made by Paraguay, 50.7 per cent; Cuba, 48 per cent; Nicaragua, 41.8 per cent; Chile, 38.8 per cent; Colombia, 31.2 per cent; Venezuela, 28.4 per cent; Uruguay, 27.8 per cent; Dominican Republic, 27.4 per cent; Argentina, 25.9 per cent; Salvador, 25.9 per cent; Peru, 23.6 per cent; and Panama, 23.4 per cent. The increases in the case of the other countries, as shown in the table on page 170, were also considerable.

LATIN REPUBLICS IN NORTH AMERICA 2

The total imports of the 10 Latin Republics in North America in 1923 amounted to \$521,316,520, of which the United Kingdom furnished \$33,285,266; France, \$17,632,311; Germany, \$22,738,271; and the United States, \$366,777,284. The percentages of the trade enjoyed by the four leading commercial nations were: United King-

¹ Full details of this summary have been published in pamphlet form.

² This group includes Mexico, Central America, Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE-IMPORTS

LATIN AMERICAN IMPORTS FROM LEADING COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES

o jedanio O	Total from	Total from all countries	United 1	United Kingdom	France	nce	Germany	lany	United States	States
Countries	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Mexico d'uatemala Salvador Salvador Contra Rica Costa Rica Panama Dubai Dubai Haiti	\$151, 904, 802 10, 751, 660 12, 426, 760 12, 804, 259 5, 123, 505 8, 342, 584 10, 268, 550 180, 757, 840 14, 317, 497 12, 350, 271	\$157,019,538 10,840,781 9,355,968 14,342,237 7,268,434 9,783,434 12,675,249 267,627,876 18,245,0876 18,245,0876	\$11,409,328 1,599,131 1,238,173 553,523 485,488 1,170,898 952,910 9,106,060 976,327 763,363	\$10, 639, 595 1, 665, 643 1, 500, 000 625, 405 873, 173 1, 530, 694 1, 530, 694 1, 100, 551 1, 109, 551	\$10,606,152 214,227 214,227 234,619 77,887 156,259 307,197 5,957,197 6,957,541 198,481	\$6, 793, 636 307, 148 1 300, 000 245, 844 98, 648 1 199, 462 7, 983, 813 2, 83, 921 658, 295	\$21,311,958 1,199,910 1,199,910 1,199,717 648,602 73,966 357,196 364,367 3,547,154 334,631 1,350,000	\$9,908,946 1,302,267 1,200,000 2816,679 286,429 636,429 614,963 8,134,963 616,717	\$88, 416, 405 6, 644, 449 4, 878, 137 4, 127, 205 5, 100, 554 5, 100, 554 120, 713, 766 10, 359, 613	\$117, 611, 331 6, 519, 630 16, 600, 600 12, 016, 219 5, 509, 254 5, 771, 383 5, 552, 649 180, 230, 340 13, 341, 412 11, 524, 566
North American Republics	414, 047, 728	521, 316, 520 100.00	28, 255, 211 6, 82	33, 285, 266 6. 38	18, 750, 423	17, 632, 311	28, 187, 500 6. 80	22, 738, 271 4. 36	268, 445, 432 64. 83	366, 777, 284 70. 35
Argentina. Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Ecuador. Paraguay. Uniguay.	668, 956, 107 20, 705, 930 214, 941, 900 86, 571, 275 42, 978, 101 16, 233, 499 5, 514, 245 51, 479, 812 85, 949, 786 19, 457, 558	842,377,193 21,679,907 230,796,786 120,198,389 56,417,425 19,563,999 8,314,084 63,647,828 2,108,700,000 2,25,000,000	156, 827, 033 4, 231, 787 55, 524, 300 20, 10, 000, 000 1, 10, 000, 000 1, 308, 108 9, 476, 336 16, 499, 346 4, 521, 815	200, 443, 791 14, 600, 000 61, 142, 505 28, 835, 000 1 12, 000, 000 1 5, 800, 000 1 839, 609 13, 000, 853 25, 000, 000 2 6, 000, 000 2 6, 000, 000	34,010,853 481,397 12,735,710 14,333,130 1,800,000 641,955 87,935 1,571,695 2,966,024 1,142,315	56, 745, 386 1, 600, 000 1, 882, 756 6, 594, 455 11, 500, 000 1, 500, 000 1, 573, 318 2, 5, 000, 000 2, 1, 500, 000	89, 929, 775 1, 091, 020 19, 140, 810 12, 079, 429 1, 207, 552 379, 848 5, 570, 367 8, 816, 590 1, 090, 491	114 675, 552 1, 200, 000 24, 051, 753 13, 900, 000 11, 600, 000 479, 012 6, 832, 484 2, 11, 000, 000 2, 3, 000, 000	148, 019, 322 4, 653, 493 24, 260, 510 23, 194, 885 1, 18, 500, 000 1, 184, 536 20, 475, 039 18, 129, 226 10, 296, 658	175, 974, 133 14, 904, 000 51, 485, 877 32, 058, 680 1 25, 500, 000 1 9, 000, 000 1 305, 897 26, 261, 564 2 22, 500, 000
South American Republics	1, 211, 798, 213	1, 496, 695, 611 100.00	283, 837, 414 23, 42	358, 724, 758 23. 96	58, 771, 014	89, 454, 469 5. 97	142, 105, 882	182, 806, 246 12. 21	301, 188, 711 24. 85	360, 986, 151 24. 11
Total of the 20 Republics	1, 625, 845, 941	2, 018, 012, 131 100.00	312, 092, 625 19. 19	392, 010, 024 19, 42	77, 521, 437 4. 76	107, 086, 780 5. 30	170, 293, 382	205, 544, 517 10. 18	569, 634, 143 35, 03	727, 763, 435

1 Estimate.

2 Estimate in part.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE-EXPORTS

LATIN AMERICAN EXPORTS TO LEADING COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES

	Total to a	Total to all countries	United 1	United Kingdom	France	nce	Germany	any	United States	States
Countries	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Mexico Guatemala Salvador Salvador Honduras Nicaragua Costa Rica Panama Cuba Cuba Dominican Republic	\$432,966,626 12,065,949 16,213,806 5,988,407 7,908,446 14,220,776 33,552,301 15,231,355 10,712,210	\$355, 357, 215 14, 725, 567 10, 661, 914 10, 066, 270 11, 928, 398 2, 889, 728 2, 889, 728 419, 644, 637 26, 642, 637 26, 644, 637 26, 644, 637	\$22,308,430 306,501 206,601 204,778 4,946,524 131,332 38,067,665 2,085,665 589,175	\$18, 659, 696 355, 249 1160, 000 733, 913 241, 032 4, 926, 992 2 125, 000 30, 447, 941 4, 578, 476	\$4,768,821 2,736,917 2,486 1,294,660 142,994 5,838 7,798,251 408,251 6,018,524	\$4,064,617 24,694 1,500 1,554,108 1,254,108 2,000 2,592,209 602,779 8,838,648	\$1,843,377 1,961,395 1,374,462 25,519 142,119 142,119 128,256 598,718 416,600	\$2,041,984 2,047,320 1,500,000 49,896 111,472 2,25,000 682,290 686,248	\$337, 756, 913 3, 747, 756, 913 4, 508, 882 5, 617, 507 7, 940, 782 26, 782 6, 484, 786 6, 486, 106 1, 438, 755	\$276, 146, 460 11, 330, 986 5, 281, 135 8, 970, 425 7, 896, 177 6, 987, 534 2, 200, 000 367, 633, 313 9, 823, 889 1, 976, 572
North American Republics Per cent of exports	850, 730, 354 100. 00	877, 277, 455 100.00	68, 927, 765 8. 10	60, 940, 413 6. 94	23, 194, 778 2, 72	19, 326, 805	6, 828, 477	6, 678, 124	645, 509, 509	698, 246, 491 79. 59
Argentina Bolivia Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Ecuador Paraguay Peru	655, 728, 040 36, 960, 129 303, 170, 920 123, 584, 270 52, 390, 198 22, 407, 960 9, 599, 007 90, 603, 132 26, 603, 960	748, 220, 424 42, 000, 606 835, 636, 959 196, 081, 677 63, 880, 767 22, 709, 611 12, 097, 409 114, 954, 090 194, 849, 691	145, 756, 550 19, 292, 574 29, 635, 650 14, 245, 154 11, 000, 000 1, 457, 457 32, 037, 465 25, 866, 335 1, 806, 439	183, 247, 824 1 21, 800, 000 23, 345, 779, 380 1 2, 200, 000 1 1, 800, 000 5, 359 37, 776, 182 29, 730, 617	38, 395, 864 927, 071 83, 474, 870 4, 700, 070 1, 700, 000 1, 893, 303 75, 865 944, 031 6, 248, 948 3, 475, 923	56, 457, 269 11, 300, 000 41, 708, 274 80, 900, 000 12, 300, 000 12, 300, 000 13, 095, 718 296, 768 13, 095, 718 23, 000, 000	51, 262, 090 152, 281 18, 306, 730 7, 994, 212 1, 800, 000 2, 774, 086 3, 599 1, 902, 525 10, 512, 030 1, 217, 025	61, 764, 857 1, 200, 000 19, 897, 023 8, 863, 305 11, 300, 000 11, 600, 000 11, 600, 000 2, 357, 764 15, 424, 179 2, 2, 500, 000	77, 395, 337 14, 869, 435 117, 648, 700 43, 556, 540 8, 771, 242 1, 564, 651 31, 994, 980 16, 451, 288 8, 310, 532	87, 122, 965 117, 000, 000 138, 804, 809 90, 119, 230 146, 500, 000 1, 603, 310 4, 503, 310 4, 572, 815 17, 055, 692 2, 11, 500, 000
South American Republics Per cent of exports	1, 401, 896, 964	1, 672, 431, 232 100.00	271, 418, 966 19. 36	358, 536, 156 21. 41	90, 432, 645 6, 45	127, 400, 777 7. 59	94, 924, 578 6. 77	114, 104, 993 6. 81	358, 522, 615 25. 57	465, 488, 821 27. 81
Total of the 20 Republics Per cent of exports	2, 252, 627, 318	2, 549, 708, 687 100. 00	340, 346, 731 15. 10	419, 476, 569 16, 43	113, 627, 423 5.04	146, 727, 582 5. 76	101, 753, 055	120, 783, 117	1,004,032,124	1, 163, 735, 312 45. 64
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1 Estimate.

2 Estimate in part.

dom, 6.38 per cent; France, 3.38 per cent; Germany, 4.36 per cent; and the United States, 70.35 per cent. Compared with the preceding year the United Kingdom increased its trade 17.8 per cent and the United States 36.6 per cent. The trade of France decreased 5.9 per cent and of Germany 19.3 per cent.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS 8

The total imports of the 10 South American Republics in 1923 amounted to \$1,496,695,611, of which the United Kingdom furnished \$358,724,758; France, \$89,454,469; Germany, \$182,806,246; and the United States, \$360,986,151. The percentages of the trade enjoyed by the four leading commercial nations were: The United Kingdom, 23.96 per cent; France, 5.97 per cent; Germany, 12.21 per cent; and the United States, 24.11 per cent. Compared with the preceding year, the United Kingdom increased its trade 26.38 per cent; France, 52.20 per cent; Germany, 28.64 per cent; and the United States, 19.85 per cent.

EXPORTS

The increase in the total exports in 1923 (\$297,081,369) was shared by all the Republics, except Mexico, Salvador, Costa Rica, and Panama. The largest percentage gain in trade was made by Honduras, 85.9 per cent. The Dominican Republic showed the next greatest gain, 70.9 per cent, followed by Chile, 58.6 per cent; Nicaragua, 39.5 per cent; Uruguay, 30 per cent; Haiti, 26.2 per cent; Peru, 26.5 per cent; Paraguay, 26 per cent; Cuba, 25.8 per cent; Guatemala, 22 per cent; Colombia, 21.9 per cent; and Venezuela, 20.2 per cent.

LATIN REPUBLICS IN NORTH AMERICA

The total exports of the 10 Latin American Republics in North America in 1923 amounted to \$877,277,455, of which the United Kingdom took \$60,940,413, France \$19,326,805, Germany \$6,678,124, and the United States \$698,246,491. The percentages of the trade enjoyed by the 4 leading commercial nations were: United Kingdom 6.94 per cent, France 2.20 per cent, Germany 0.76 per cent, and the United States 79.59 per cent. The trade of the United Kingdom decreased 11.5 per cent, of France 16.6 per cent, and of Germany 0.21 per cent. The United States increased its trade 11.5 per cent.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The total exports of the 10 South American Republics in 1923 amounted to \$1,672,431,232, of which the United Kingdom took \$358,536,156; France, \$127,400,777; Germany, \$114,104,993; and

¹ This group includes the 10 Republics of South America; i. e., all of South America except the Guianas.

the United States, \$465,488,821. The percentage of the trade enjoyed by the 4 leading commercial nations were: The United Kingdom, 21.41 per cent; France, 7.59 per cent; Germany, 6.81 per cent; and the United States, 27.81 per cent. Compared with the preceding year the United Kingdom increased its trade 32.1 per cent; France, 40 per cent; Germany, 20.2 per cent; and the United States, 29.6 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

The following tables show the percentage distribution of the trade of Latin America, by leading countries, for the years 1910 to 1923:

Percentage Distribution of Trade—All Latin America—1910-1923 IMPORTS

Year	Total	From United States	From United Kingdom	From Germany	From France
1910	\$1, 058, 660, 249 1, 159, 490, 159, 490, 161 1, 242, 512, 578 1, 321, 861, 199 907, 841, 133 809, 925, 700 1, 040, 662, 174 1, 367, 211, 849 1, 494, 131, 101 1, 947, 948, 71 2, 801, 192, 503 2, 075, 835, 471 1, 625, 845, 941	Per cent 23. 50 23. 79 24. 50 25. 03 27. 94 42. 15 51. 77 54. 71 49. 48 48. 79 50. 15 44. 37 35. 03	Per cent 26. 02 25. 73 24. 84 24. 42 23. 92 20. 51 17. 88 14. 89 16. 86 15. 30 16. 70 16. 87	Per cent 15. 55 16. 72 16. 67 16. 55 14. 62 1. 84	Per cent 8. 35 8. 25 8. 32 8. 32 6. 64 4. 65 4. 45 3. 70 3. 71 3. 28 4. 80 5. 36 4. 76

EXPORTS

Year	Total	To the United States	To the United Kingdom	To Germany	To France
1910	\$1, 286, 201, 210 1, 283, 232, 640 1, 573, 533, 307 1, 552, 750, 952 1, 275, 312, 612 1, 658, 469, 301 1, 866, 966, 627 2, 062, 424, 202 2, 409, 336, 805 3, 086, 212, 082 3, 292, 937, 776 2, 047, 854, 355 2, 252, 627, 318	Per cent 34. 46 34. 29 34. 43 30. 78 38. 20 40. 71 46. 41 51. 72 46. 83 41. 49 47. 68 42. 01 44. 57 45. 64	Per cent 20. 87 20. 92 19. 79 21. 24 22. 32 22. 20 20. 57 21. 00 24. 43 18. 11 17. 94 17. 52 15. 10 16. 43	Per cent 11. 13 12. 85 11. 88 12. 38 8. 75 . 02 1. 80 4. 91 4. 51 4. 74	Per cent 8. 63 9. 15 7. 89 7. 99 6. 41 6. 55 8. 84 7. 12 11. 24 5. 33 4. 26 5. 04





ARGENTINA

Río Negro Steamer Service.—On October 17, 1924, the first trip of the Río Negro bi-weekly steamer service for passengers and freight was made by the steamer 337-B, of the Ministry of Public Works, which sailed from Carmen de Patagones to Choele Choel. The opening of the service has been welcomed by the inhabitants of the river country, who promise plenty of freight.

DAIRY COOPERATIVE.—On October 11, 1924, the dairy cooperative of Florencio Varela, which was founded under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, opened a dairy for the production of cream and casein from the 30,000 liters of milk received daily. The board of directors of this cooperative association, which is composed of nearly all the dairymen of the Florencio Varela zone, is also considering installing a pasteurizing section to comply with probable regulations by the municipality.

EXPORT FIGURES.—The Review of the River Plate in its issue of October 17, 1924, gives the following figures on some of the main

Argentine exports up to October 16, as follows:

Exports	Total to Oct. 16, 1924	Total to Oct. 16, 1923	Total to Oct. 16, 1922
Wheat tons of 2205 lbs Maize do Linseed do Oats do Flour do Barley do Birdsed do Butter cases Sheepskins bales	3, 753, 382 1, 218, 742 641, 347 131, 736 181, 633 3, 986 855, 229	3, 499, 154 2, 489, 695 1, 027, 209 377, 875 45, 099 55, 841 2, 368 760, 790 30, 046	3, 314, 528 1, 809, 557 780, 764 268, 586

Pan American Highway Conference.—According to the Razón of Buenos Aires for October 9, 1924, a decree has been issued constituting a provisional committee for the Pan American Highway Conference composed of the Director General of Bridges and Roads, with Civil Engineer Juan B. Aramburu as president. The other members are the deans of the faculties of engineering in the Universities of Buenos Aires, La Plata, Córdoba, and Rosario, namely Civil Engineers Emilio Palacio, Ferruccio A. Soldana, Louis Achaval, and José S. Cardarelli; also the ex-president of the first national congress on highways and delegate of the Argentine Touring Club, Dr. Isidoro Ruiz Moreno; the General Inspectors of the zones of the north, center, and south, Civil Engineers Carlos Meaurio, M. Arturo

Monge, and Rodolfo Santangelo; and the second Chief of the General Inspector's office of the zone of the north, Civil Engineer Juan Agustín Valle. Señor Roberto Kurtz was appointed secretary. This committee is to formulate definite plans for the program of the Conference, together with the budget of probable expenditures to be submitted to the President for approval. The Conference is to be held in Buenos Aires in May, 1925.

The Board of Directors of the Argentine Touring Club in October passed a resolution providing for the organization committee of the Argentine Federation of Highway Education in accordance with resolutions passed at the Pan American Highway Conference held last June in Washington. This body will have for its principal purpose the education of the public in respect to the modern technical and economic principles of road construction and will use its influence with public authorities for the improvement of highway conditions.

ARGENTINE BEEF TRADE.—According to the Review of the River Plate for October 17, 1924, the beef trade of Argentina is steadily increasing, as shown by the following excerpts from the journal mentioned:

Argentine shipments of beef thus far in 1924 have been phenomenal, even when compared with previous years of unusually heavy beef exportation. Several factors have contributed to this state of affairs, not the least gratifying being the growing recognition * * * in the United Kingdom of the really excellent quality of Argentine chilled beef and the consequent steady demand from that quarter. * * * During the first nine months of 1923 and 1924 the shipments of beef to the United Kingdom were as follows: 1923, 4,044,804 quarters, and 1924, 4,666,373 quarters, while the shipments of frozen quarters to European countries for the same period of 1924 compare with the corresponding period of 1923 as follows:

	Frozen	quarters
	Jan. to Sept., 1923	Jan. to Sept., 1924
France Germany	91, 700 236, 815 315, 484	524, 102 529, 999 816, 484
Italy	25, 615 76, 298	479, 241 271, 552

BOLIVIA

A FLOURISHING NATIONAL INDUSTRY.—The National Paper and Pasteboard Factory, established in La Paz in 1918, is one of the national industries whose growth in the first years of its existence has been most satisfactory. Up to the present time over half a million bolivianos have been invested in this enterprise. The factory, which comprises four sections, covers a large tract of ground. All the machinery is operated by electricity provided by the factory's

own plant, which generates enough power, besides that used in the factory itself, to furnish electricity to other concerns located in the same section of the city. The different varieties of book, writing, and wrapping paper are manufactured from native raw materials, principally paja brava and totora, the former a coarse grass which grows on the high plateau of Bolivia, and the latter a grass growing in Lake Titicaca, the same as that from which the natives make their balsas, or canoes. The annual output of this factory is 2,000,000 kilos which, besides largely meeting the requirements of the domestic paper more than its gufficient to allow considerable quantities to be tic paper market, is sufficient to allow considerable quantities to be exported to southern Peru.

REDUCTION OF TAX ON CRUDE PETROLEUM.—By a decree of September 18, 1924, the import duties on crude petroleum were reduced to 0.01 bolivianos a kilogram. The municipal taxes on crude petroleum were also reduced 50% by the same decree.

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS.—Large deposits of calcium phos-

phate have been discovered in the department of Oruro. The Executive, realizing the importance of this mineral as a source of revenue for the Government, issued a decree on October 10, 1924, reserving for the Government these deposits and any that may afterwards be discovered in other departments.

BRAZIL

ROADS CONGRESS.—The program of the Third National Roads Congress of Brazil, which opened in Rio de Janeiro on October 23 and ended on October 30, 1924, covered many subjects for discussion, including: 1, technical section—general highway plan for national, regional and municipal participation; 2, legislation—both Federal and State; 3, finances—loans, credits, and other methods of payment for construction; 4, military importance of highways; and 5, administrative policies, such as a standardized code of traffic and road signs to be used throughout the country, and other subjects of importance.

AIR MAIL SERVICE.—The Minister of Highways on November 7, 1924, received a telegram from M. Latecoère of Paris stating that on December 15 the first flight would be made between Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires inaugurating the passenger and air mail service which is to be operated by M. Latecoère with four planes.

NATIONAL COFFEE SUPPLY.—The export coffee crop is to be limited by 5 per cent, to be taken chiefly from type 7 or types of lower grade for home consumption. This coffee, withheld from exportation, is to be distributed to internal markets according to demand, and to be sold at moderate prices. This arrangement was made by a Federal law which regulates distribution and the producer's price with the coffee-raising States. coffee-raising States.

CATTLE DIPS.—The Government of the State of Minas Geraes recently authorized the payment of 400 milreis as a prize to Sr. Ernesto Monteiro do Nascimento, a rancher of the municipality of Barbacena, for the construction on his property of a cattle dip in accordance with the plans of the Department of Agriculture. To the first builder of a cattle dip in each municipality the Department of Agriculture gives 600 milreis, 500 to the second, and 400 to the third, if the dips are constructed in accordance with the regulations of the technical section. The present State government has awarded 17 such prizes since May 9, 1923, 2 being for 600, 3 for 500, and 12 for 400 milreis.

RUBBER.—According to the *Brazilian American* for October 25, 1924, during the first six months of 1924 there were exported 11,090 tons of rubber against 9,364 tons in the corresponding period of 1923, showing an increase for 1924 of 1,726 tons. In the first half of 1921, 8,427 tons were exported, and in the corresponding period of 1922, 9,364 tons.

CHILE

CHILEAN FEDERATION OF HIGHWAY EDUCATION.—The Chilean Federation of Highway Education has recently been formed, according to a letter from Sr. Héctor Vigil, member of the Pan American Highway Commission, who wrote from Valparaiso on October 10, 1924, to the secretary of the Highway Education Board of Washington, D. C.

The new institution for the instruction of the public in the benefits of proper highways and methods of highways construction is composed of the Automobile Association of Valparaiso and the Automobile Association of Santiago, the only two associations interested in the highway improvement of the country. Its headquarters are in Valparaiso and its executive committee is as follows:

Chairman, Sr. Carlos Barroilhet (chairman of the Automobile Association of Valparaiso); secretary, Sr. Héctor Vigil, (honorary secretary of the Automobile Association of Valparaiso); treasurer, Sr. Fernando Orrego (secretary of the Automobile Association of Santiago); directors, Sres. Jorge Besa (chairman of the Automobile Association of Santiago), and Federico Elton, treasurer of the Automobile Association of Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA

BRIDGE OVER THE MAGDALENA.—The Department of Public Works has concluded a contract with an English company for the construction of a new iron bridge over the Magdalena River, at the city of Girardot, the weight of which will be 1,390 tons. Its length will be 468 meters, while its width will allow for building 3 tracks. The total cost of this bridge will be 148,000 pesos.

IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN MACHINERY.—Judging from the increasing amount of American machinery which has been imported from the United States in late years, Colombia is gradually undergoing industrial development. Imports in 1923 amounted to 1,792,940 pesos as compared with 1,537,239 pesos in 1922, an increase of 16 per cent.

The construction and conveying machinery imported during 1922 amounted to 50,591 pesos, rising to 95,159 pesos in 1923—a gain of nearly 90 per cent—and in 1924 to 99,768 pesos; machinery for drilling oil wells to 206,785 pesos in 1922, which increased to 270,366 pesos in 1923; and road building machinery to 1,537,239 pesos in 1922; 1,792,940 pesos in 1923; and 971,642 pesos during the first half of 1924. (Commerce Reports, November 10, 1924.)

COSTA RICA

New bureau of industries.—By a decree signed by the President on October 31, 1924, a Bureau of Industries will be added to the Department of Agriculture established under Law 27 of 1922, and will take an active part in the promotion of all branches of industry.

Costa Rican Farmers' Association.—By virtue of a decree published in the Diario Oficial of October 30, 1924, a Costa Rican Farmers' Association has been formed in San José, to serve as a

mers' Association has been formed in San Jose, to serve as a center of agricultural promotion and cooperation for the farmers in the Republic. The Department of Promotion will organize this new association, dictating such regulations as will be necessary for the effective accomplishment of its purposes.

Decree on Mother of Pearl Fishing.—See page 192.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CATTLE DISEASES.—See page 192.

CUBA

GOOD ROADS CAMPAIGN.—The Transportation Committee of the National Federation of Economic Corporations (Comisión de Transportes de la Federación Nacional de Corporaciones Económicas) of Habana held a session in November, 1924, during which resolutions were passed to the effect that the concrete type of road, so successfully tried out in the United States, be recommended to the Secretary of Public Works and adopted as the most practical; that an appropriation be obtained from Congress for the repair and upkeep of all roads on the island; and that a bill be presented in the House of Representatives revelving the invest to reserve the repair and the re

on the island; and that a bill be presented in the House of Representatives revoking the import tax on gasoline.

IBERO-AMERICAN Union.—On November 22, 1924, a branch of the Unión Ibero-Americana of Spain was established in Habana, the purposes of which are to study commercial, copyright, arbitration, civil and penal legislation treaties between Spain and the Hispanic American countries; to obtain the reciprocal recognition of degrees

obtained in universities for the free practise of professions; to facilitate telegraphic, postal, and steamship communication, and propose treaties for the safe and rapid circulation of correspondence, magazines, books, and the interchange of the products of these countries; to hold conferences and give lectures on subjects which interest the members of the association; to organize congresses and attend those held in other countries in order to come to a practical understanding on the subjects discussed; and to employ the most effective means of increasing and strengthening relations of every nature between Spain and the Hispanic American countries, overcoming prejudice with mutual friendship and confidence, that united they may obtain the realization of their aspirations.

EXTERMINATION OF AN AGRICULTURAL PEST.—In order that immediate steps may be taken to exterminate the Prieta fly (Aleurocanthus woglumi Quaint) which causes so much damage to citrus fruits, a circular informing farmers that a fungus which destroys this fly will be furnished them upon request has been issued by the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Santiago de las Vegas.

ECUADOR

Shoe factory established in Riobamba was formally opened. The Governor of the Province attended the opening ceremonies, at the conclusion of which a pair of shoes was presented to him, manufactured on the premises in 25 minutes. This factory is located in a large reinforced concrete building provided with all the machinery and equipment needed for developing a large business. All the labor employed in the factory is native.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.—This new bureau was created in Quito by a decree of October 16, 1924. All agricultural and stock-breeding organizations, including the Agricultural Propaganda Boards, are placed under its jurisdiction. Among the various duties assigned to this new agricultural bureau are: Organizing agricultural and stock-breeding contests and awarding prizes therefor; founding special libraries on the subject of stock breeding and agriculture; establishing experimental stations and stock farms for improving native breeds of livestock, especially horses; preparing serums and vaccine virus for combating and preventing livestock diseases; furnishing information on questions relating to agriculture and livestock; and regulating the exploitation of the national forests. In addition, the bureau will prepare an agricultural map of the country, taking special note of roads and lands available for agriculture, and a hydrographic chart, and will also compile agricultural statistics in general. The Agricultural Bureau is obliged to send to

any part of the Republic, on request, a member of its technical staff to give practical instructions in agriculture, to help combat livestock epidemics or plant diseases, or to fulfil any other mission related to the work entrusted to the bureau.

GUATEMALA-

SAN RAFAEL PANÁN-GUATELÓN ROAD.—A new road, 12 kilometers long, from San Rafael Panán to the railway station at Guatelón in the department of Sololá, was opened to the public on November 15, 1924.

GUATEMALAN MOTION PICTURES.—Sr. J. Salvador Morán, of Guatemala City, is developing a national motion picture business, having already sent 15 of his films to foreign countries. Through these films the picturesque scenery, plantations, and the cities of Guatemala are becoming better known.

Wheat crop.—Though the early wheat crop sown along the southern coast suffered considerably on account of severe rains, agriculturists were fortunate in having an abundant second crop, which was harvested in November. The crops of the departments of Chimaltenango and Tontocapán are especially heavy.

HAITI

FOREIGN TRADE, OCTOBER, 1923-JULY, 1924.—For the 10 months ending July 31, 1924, imports into the Republic amounted to \$12,289,470 and the exports to \$13,419,172, giving a total of \$25,708,642, and a favorable balance of trade of \$1,029,702.

FARM SCHOOLS.—By an order of the President, dated October 30, 1924, and in accord with article 4 of the law on the establishment of farm schools, of February 25, 1924, such schools are to be established in the following places: Petit-Goâve, l'Archaie, Grande-Rivièra du Nord, Poteau (Gonaïves), and Jacmel. These farm schools will be operated according to the rules formulated by the Agricultural Technical Service, and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and Public Instruction.

HONDURAS

HIDE EXPORT TAX.—The Gaceta Oficial for October 22, 1924, published a decree establishing a new export tax of 70 cents American gold on each 50 kilos of cowhides (instead of 4 dollars per quintal as formerly) to be in force until hide quotations are higher.

MEXICO

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION.—Persons who have traveled from Veracruz to Mexico City via the magnificently picturesque route of the Mexican Railway will be interested to learn that the electri-

fication of the section of the line between Orizaba and Esperanza, a distance of 47 kilometers with an ascent of 4,016 feet, is nearly completed.

Woolen goods.—The Revista de Hacienda for October 27, 1924, gives the following figures for the production of woolen goods in the Republic for the half year from November 1, 1923, to April 30, 1924:

Number of mills in operation, 32; number closed, 4; total horse-power employed, 3,727; number of operatives, 4,945 (3,575 men, 882 women, and 488 children); consumption of raw material, 1,460,705 kilos, of which 265,000 kilos were cotton, and 31,000 kilos various kinds of hair; production of goods, 1,103,908 meters, weighing 351,233 kilos, besides 50,942 dozens of various articles, such as mufflers, blankets, traveling rugs, and ponchos, weighing 625,101 kilos; total sales, 5,195,797 pesos.

The average wages of operatives for an eight-hour day were as follows:

State	Men	Women	Children
Federal District Durango Guanajuato Hidalgo Mexico Puebla	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
	3. 09	1. 39	1. 11
	2. 20	0. 87	0. 75
	2. 01	1. 01	0. 71
	1. 43	0. 73	0. 70
	1. 75	1. 36	0. 88
	1. 71	0. 95	0. 86
San Luis Potosí	2, 00	1. 00	0. 75
	1, 21	1. 00	0. 80

OPENING OF BOULEVARD.—Last November President Obregón inaugurated the fine new boulevard, called the Calzada de los Insurgentes, which extends from the Colonia Roma, one of the newer sections of Mexico City, to the suburb of San Ángel, about 5 miles distant. This is an addition to the many excellently paved streets and boulevards of the Mexican capital and Federal District.

NEW PETROLEUM WELLS.—The Petroleum Bureau of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor reports that from January 1 to October 31, 1924, 247 new oil wells were brought in, their initial daily production being 189,039 cubic meters, or 811,655 barrels. The Pánuco district was the most productive, 193 of the wells, producing 527,532 barrels, being located in that region.

Henequen producers has been formed, to have charge of marketing the crop. The henequen growers will elect four representatives on the executive committee, each one representing a group of growers, who are divided according to the amount of their production, while a fifth member will be named by the President of the Republic and a sixth by the Governor of Yucatan. The four henequen growers

will succeed each other in the presidency of the association. President Obregón further fixed the tax on henequen as follows: When the price reaches \$.03 American money per pound at the port of embarkation, the export duty will be 3 centavos per kilo, this to be increased one centavo for each price increase of \$.02 per pound, to a maximum of seven centavos. One-third of this export duty will be divided between the states of Campeche and Yucatan, in proportion to the amount of henequen grown, one-third will be given to the henequen growers' cooperative society, and the remainder will form part of the national revenues.

NICARAGUA

SEPTEMBER EXPORTS FROM BLUFF.—The September exports from Bluff, Nicaragua, were as follows: Bananas, 148,926 stems; mahogany timber, 2,165,068 feet; and 232,000 coconuts.

AIR-MAIL CONTRACTS.—Two air-mail contracts have been submitted to the Ministry of Promotion, the first for the carrying of air mail between Managua and Bluefields in Nicaragua and San Pedro Sula in Honduras, the second, submitted by an American, limit ing the proposed route to Nicaragua.

PANAMA

Tourist season.—The 1924–25 tourist season, which opens on December 12 and ends on May 24, is expected to bring approximately 7,480 tourists on cruises offered by nine companies or steamship lines to spend from one to three days on the Isthmus. Beginning on January 16, 1925, the United Fruit Co. will send out a cruise ship each week up to and including April 3, 1925, both from New York and New Orleans.

Government bonded warehouse.—On November 1, 1924, President Chiari established in Colón an official bonded warehouse to function provisionally until the Executive makes other arrangements for the purpose of facilitating the operation of depositing in bond at the ports of Panama and Colón.

Tapia-Pacora Road.—The Tapia-Pacora road is to be ready for public use by May, 1925, according to a statement of the Secretary of Promotion and Public Works. It is also expected that within two years a good road will be completed from Panama to the town of Chepo.

NATIONAL FACTORIES.—A projected law, presented to the National Assembly on October 10, 1924, provides for the establishment of five national factories for the following products: Buttons and other shell and vegetable ivory products; canned meat, fish and shell fish;

canned bananas, pineapples and other fruits; tanned leather; tiles and bricks. Expert craftsmen would be engaged from foreign countries to teach these trades to Panamans.

PARAGUAY

YERBA MATE COLONY.—The Office of Lands on October 17, 1924, considered the petition of Sr. José P. Román to establish a yerba mate plantation colony on vacant Government lands in the district of Capitán Bado. The land would be parceled out in homestead lots to the cultivators, the project being in this respect similar to a Government plan for such colonies.

Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Defense.—The Diario Oficial of October 7, 1924, published the law establishing the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Defense to take charge of the regulation, production and distribution of agricultural products and the work of plant inspection. This bureau is to have departmental commissions in all parts of the Republic where needed, appointments being made by the political head of the department or the police commissioner as president, the agent of the Banco Agrícola serving as secretary and treasurer and the municipal president and other prominent citizens of the locality as members.

PERU

Exposition of national industries.—The exposition of national industries, held in Lima in connection with the centennial celebration of the battle of Ayacucho last December, was divided into six sections. A great and varied number of products was shown, among which were nut oils, wines, chemical products, trunks and hand bags, clothing and embroideries, glassware, mosaics, marbles, bricks, furniture, matches, tinware, paper products, tobacco, saddlery, and many other manufactured articles, as well as raw materials.

Foreign commerce, first half of 1924.—The imports during the first six months of 1924 reached a value of 8,511,300 Peruvian pounds, while in the corresponding period for 1923 the imports amounted to 6,463,659 Peruvian pounds, figures which show an increase in favor of 1924 of 2,047,641 Peruvian pounds. As to the export trade, the figures for the first six months of 1924 were 11,472,609 Peruvian pounds, and during the same period in 1923 8,766,511 Peruvian pounds, showing an increase of 2,706,098 Peruvian pounds in favor of 1924.

Petroleum exports during the first six months of 1924.— The total exports of petroleum and petroleum products during the first six months of 1924 amounted to 405,494 metric tons, valued at 3,099,222 Peruvian pounds, an increase of 295,181 metric tons compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1923, which represented a value of 2,112,117 Peruvian pounds. Petroleum products are exported almost entirely through the ports of Talara and Lobitos, located in the oil region of the northern part of the Republic, and in vessels belonging to the exploiting companies. The importance of this northern petroleum zone is such that the Government has established a first-class custom house at the port of Talara, so that ships coming directly from foreign ports may discharge and take on cargo.

SALVADOR

LABORERS NEEDED.—The cotton and coffee crops of the eastern section of the country caused a need of laborers to be felt last September. The press stated that a call was issued to laborers in other parts of the country and also in Guatemala and Honduras to come for the harvesting. Women and children over 12 years of age were also desired for this work.

Cotton statistics.—It was estimated by the Bureau of Agriculture of Salvador that by September 30, 1924, when cotton planting stopped for the season, there would be a total of 25,000 manzanas, or about 40,000 acres, sown to cotton.

URUGUAY

France as market for meat.—The Mañana recently published a report made by Sr. Américo Beisso at the order of the Government to the National Council of Administration on France as a prospective market for Uruguayan refrigerated meats. After giving a statistical report on French livestock, Sr. Beisso states that in order to introduce successfully Uruguayan meats to the French consumer it will be necessary to locate markets in important cities for the sale of first-class refrigerated lean meats. He said that the class of meats sold in France from the war surplus of various nations had created a prejudice which would have to be eradicated by this means.

NATIONAL PACKING HOUSE PROJECT.—The Council of the Federación Rural of Uruguay on October 21, 1924, met in Montevideo to consider the project for a national packing house which had been sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies and was under the consideration of the Senate. A committee was appointed to consider the terms of the project and submit its recommendations to the Council of the Rural Federation.

YAGUARÓN INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.—Four bids were opened on October 20, 1924, in the office of the Brazil-Uruguay Boundary Commission in Montevideo for the building of the international bridge over the Yaguarón River.

VENEZUELA

NEW COMMUNICATIONS.—The Government's extensive road-building program has awakened interest among the inhabitants of distant towns and villages, who are anxious to have roads built which will connect them with the highways.

The road from Lagunillas de Mérida to the mouth of the San Pablo River in Las Laderas, situated at a distance of 20 kilometers from Lagunillas, has been opened to the public.

The Río Caribe-Carúpano road will be continued, the Government

having provided the machinery.

The inhabitants of Betijoque have cooperated unanimously with the governor, who has signed and published a decree by which a road will be built to connect this town with the transandine highway and with the railway station in Motatán, 4,000 bolivars having been

appropriated for the purpose.

In the State of Zulia, the public anxiously awaits the opening of the Perijá road, which will shorten the journey from Maracaibo to the distant villages in this district, affording them an easier means of transportation for the products of this rich region; and the establishment of the new telephone service which will unite Maracaibo directly with Machiques, El Rosario, and La Concepción, in the Urdaneta District. In October the posts had been erected as far as the river Palmar and the wires up to the Cogollo river. The work on the Perijá road has proved difficult on account of the heavy rains which have flooded the swamp zone for a distance of 3 or 4 kilometers, but will be continued in the dry season. The serious problem of crossing the river Palmar has been solved by the establishment of a ferryboat service for passengers, vehicles, teams, and cargo.

The Government has appointed Dr. Santiago Aguerrevera to direct the work on the Atures-Maipures road in Ciudad Bolívar, and

Dr. Méndez physician of the road commission.

In Turmero, the Punta Larga-Cagua road is progressing rapidly under the direction of the governor of this district.

The transandine road from Mérida to Valera has been built as far as San Gerónimo, 20 kilometers distant from Mérida, and the construction of two bridges in Tabay and others in Carmona, San Rafael, and La Fría has commenced.

Two other bridges of considerable importance have also been built: The three-span bridge in Caracas, under the able direction of Sr. Hernán Ayala, a Venezuelan engineer, which connects Calle Sur 14 with El Paraíso, and the bridge in Sicarigua, Barquisimeto, which forms part of the Lara-Trujillo road. This bridge was named "Sucre" and opened to traffic on December 9, 1924.



BOLIVIA

EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD.—By virtue of a decree of October 18, 1924, a board to regulate foreign exchange has been created in La Paz. This board is composed of the presidents of the local banks, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, one from the mining interests, and the Director of the Treasury, under the chairmanship of Minister of Finance. The board will meet once a week, and the day before every meeting the local banks shall send a statement to the Secretary of the Treasury regarding their accounts in foreign countries and also a statement of the number of drafts requested. The Director of the Treasury must also submit to the board a detailed account of the drafts received by the Treasury and of those issued. This board will be the only agency authorized to adopt measures to regulate the exchange. In the event of a serious drop in the exchange the board may suggest an increase in the bank discount rates, but only for the time absolutely necessary. banks are bound to comply with any resolutions issued, or measures adopted by the board, and in the event of any violation of its measures by a bank the Minister of Finance shall in each individual case fix the penalty to be paid by the institution.

COSTA RICA

Customhouse Revenue.—The customhouse revenue during the first five months of 1924 amounted to 3,954,582.26 colones as against 3,553,690.00 colones during the same period of 1923, showing an increase of 400,892.26 colones.

New loan section in the International Bank of Costa Rica.—See page 192.

ECUADOR

LIQUIDATION OF THE EXCHANGE CONTROL OFFICE.—The liquidation of the Government Exchange Control Office was ordered by a decree of October 14, 1924. This decree became effective six days after its publication in the official paper, and since that date export duties in all the custom houses of the Republic have been paid in gold, the drafts being computed according to the rate of exchange fixed by the Executive.

NICARAGUA

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The internal revenue of the Republic for the month of August totaled 73,816.24 córdobas. The customs revenue for the month was 80,000 córdobas and the consular fees 7,000 córdobas, making a general revenue of 160,816.24 córdobas. To this were added the 12½ per cent surcharge of 15,000 córdobas, the forestry tax of 3,000 córdobas, and the school tax of 17,255.87 córdobas, making a grand total of 196,072.11 córdobas.

PARAGUAY

Public debt.—The *United States Commerce Reports* for November 10, 1924, gives the following report on the agreement for interest payment and security on the public debt:

The council of foreign bondholders in London report that the council, in conjunction with the committee of Paraguayan bondholders, has come to an agreement with Doctor Galeano, the Government agent of Paraguay, which provides for the payment by the Government of the 3 per cent interest on the debt as from January, 1925. The agreement further provides that Paraguay should undertake to assign as security for the future service of the debt the export taxes on yerba mate and hides, and the agents of the council of foreign bondholders will receive a general bond to run for the duration of the loan, under which the taxes will be payable only to the bondholders' agents, who will issue receipts for the same. These receipts will be accepted as proof of the tax having been paid by the exporters.

The agreement also provides for the proceeds to be remitted to London monthly, and between 4,000 and 5,000 pounds sterling will be applied to redeeming, by purchase in the market, arrears certificates, which will be issued to present holders for 50 per cent of the arrears coupons from 1921 to 1924. A similar amount will be applied to the current redemption of the debt, which will be effected by tender until the bonds stand at 70, when redemption will take place by drawings at that figure. When all the arrears certificates have been redeemed, estimated at about five years' time, the sum saved will then be used to double the current sinking fund. The agreement must be ratified by the Paraguayan Congress.

URUGUAY

CUSTOMS AND SPECIAL TAX RECEIPTS.—The customs and special tax receipts from July 1 to November 6, 1924, amounted to 5,465,708.11 pesos, of which 199,548.02 pesos were import taxes, 13,950.88 pesos export taxes, and 86,929.92 pesos special taxes. The total collection of these taxes for the corresponding period of 1923–24 was 4,808,636.17 pesos, showing an increase in 1924 over the previous fiscal year of 657,708.11 pesos.

Foreign debt agreement.—The Inspector General of Banks, Sr. Leopoldo Hughes, recently made a report on methods of interest payment on the foreign debt, which the National Council of Administration later presented to the General Assembly. The report gives plans for the resumption of interest payments interrupted during the

war on foreign debts of the issues previous to the fiscal year of 1914–15. The service of the foreign debt effected in London is to be carried on by the addition of 25,000 pounds sterling to the consolidated debt. It is calculated that there will be an annual redemption of 176,923 pesos with the corresponding reduction of interest by 6,192.30 pesos.

The agreements made with the Bank of Paris and the Netherlands refer to two phases of the debt of 1905 contracted with that bank. The first agreement permits the payment of the bonds drawn by purchase and public auction instead of at par in gold francs, thus saving approximately 10 per cent, since the average amortization will be made at 90 per cent of the face value.



ARGENTINA

Woman and child labor.—On September 30, 1924, in the last session of the National Senate, a law governing the labor of women and children was approved, as passed previously in the Chamber of Deputies. The main provisions are as follows:

The employment of children under 12 years of age in labor for others, including agricultural tasks, is forbidden throughout the Republic. Minors over 12 years of age who have not completed their obligatory instruction requirement may not be employed except in case of family necessity. No child under 14 may be employed for gain or for charity in domestic, industrial, or commercial labor except in that in which only members of the same family are employed. Children and unmarried women under 18 are forbidden to engage in employment in streets, parks, and public places. Women may not be employed for more than an 8-hour day or 48 hours a week, nor minors under 18 for more than a 6-hour day or 36 hours a week. Women and minors under 18 may not be employed in night work between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m. in the winter, and 6 a. m. in summer, with the exception of domestic or nursing service and in public evening spectacles, where women over 18 may be employed. Women and children may not be employed in dangerous or unhealthful occupations.

Industrial and commercial enterprises, except small establishments carried on by the family of the owner, may not employ pregnant women the last six weeks before confinement. No woman may be discharged because she is an expectant mother. An expectant mother, upon presentation of a doctor's certificate that confinement will occur within six weeks, is permitted to absent herself from her work without danger of losing her position. Employment certificates with personal data are to be provided for minors under 18. Infractors of this law incur a fine of 50 to 1,000 pesos national currency, and for the second offense double that amount or the equivalent term in prison.

The full text of the new law, which supersedes Law No. 5291, is published in the *Prensa* of Buenos Aires for October 1, 1924.

Eight o'clock closing law.—This law, also passed by the Senate in its final session, September 30, 1924, forbids the retention of clerks in stores and establishments open for public service after 8 o'clock at night, and before 6 a.m. Exceptions are restaurants, dairies, newspaper presses, and undertaking establishments, which may remain open all night, and bars, cafés, and confectionery stores, which may remain open until 1 a.m. The full text of this law is published in the *Prensa* of Buenos Aires for October 1, 1924.

Rent Law.—The extraordinary session of Congress during the first days of December saw the passage of the extension of the rent law No. 11321 until September 30, 1925. This law, which provided fixed rental rates, originally extended its benefits to tenants only until September 30, 1923, but was extended for one year. The law was passed to remedy the housing situation existent in January, 1920, when many landlords, foreseeing a housing shortage, raised the rents. When the law expired in September last it was claimed that certain landlords immediately raised the rents and that numerous evictions had been ordered.

THE TRADE-MARK LAW.—The trade-mark law went into effect on November 10, 1924, one year after its publication. This law has as its chief object to penalize false merchandizing of Argentine goods, which formerly were often bought by the public under the impression that they were foreign products.

CHILE

Tax on public entertainments.—By a recent decree-law a tax of 10 per cent is placed on tickets for all public entertainments except those for the races, on which the tax shall be 15 per cent. Tickets costing fifty centavos or less are exempt from this tax, which is to be devoted to the charity boards. No performance or entertainment can be given without issuing tickets, which must bear a Government stamp showing that the tax has been paid. This same decree authorizes the Government to open a current banking account up to 11,000,000 pesos to be used for cancelling all pending debts of the Charity Boards of the Republic, including any interest on the debts.

NEW MINISTRIES CREATED.—By a decree-law of October 14, 1924, the full text of which was published in *El Mercurio*, of Santiago, October 16, 1924, the Ministries of Industries, Public Works, and Railroads are reorganized in the following manner: There will be hereafter two departments, one the Ministry of Public Works and Highways, and the other the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Colonization. The Ministry of Public Works and Highways will include four divisions, in charge of State railways and ports, private railways and electric service, highways and bridges, and public works. Under the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Colonization are

the supervision of agricultural, mining, and industrial enterprises, regulation of hunting and fishing, conservation of forests, and similar functions.

By another decree law of October 14, 1924, the new Ministry of Hygiene, Labor, Social Welfare, and Relief was created.

LOTTERIES FORBIDDEN.—By a decree-law of October 29, 1924, both national and foreign lotteries are forbidden in the Republic.

COSTA RICA

AGRICULTURAL PENAL COLONY.—By a decree signed on July 24, 1924, Congress has appropriated 200,000 colones for the establishment under military discipline of an agricultural penal colony in the Coto region situated near the boundary between Costa Rica and Panama. A new prison will be built, which will replace the San Lucas Penitentiary, and the prisoners will be given agricultural occupation in the fields, the penal center providing agricultural machinery and other farming implements and teams. The staff will include a doctor or interne, a pharmacist, one or two primary teachers, a chaplain, and a farmer who will superintend the work under the Director of the Colony.

Decree On Mother-of-Pearl fishing.—Decree No.64 on mother-of-pearl fishing was sanctioned by Congress on August 12, 1924. The amount of the fines imposed on violators of this decree will be divided equally among the 12 municipalities or cantons of the Republic, to be devoted exclusively to the construction and repair of roads and highways, in accordance with the present highway law.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CATTLE DISEASES.—For the purpose of enforcing Law IX of September 7, 1923, sanctioned by Congress on the 10th of the same month, the President has published a decree in which are embodied the regulations on the introduction of cattle into the country, more especially those relating to antiparasitic dips and other precautions against cattle diseases. (The complete text of this decree appears in the Diario Oficial, August 10, 1924.)

New loan section in the International Bank of Costa Rica.—By decree No. 65 sanctioned by Congress on August 11, 1924, a new section similar to that of agricultural loans will be opened in the International Bank of Costa Rica for the purpose of helping the owners of the houses which were damaged by the last earthquake to reconstruct or repair them, as the case may be. The directors of the bank will determine the amount of each loan, which must not exceed 10,000 colones, or half the value of the property. Only persons who own one or more houses registered in their own names, which at the date of their construction or repair are not worth more than 20,000 colones, including the value of the property they are built on, will benefit by these loans.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

LAW REGULATING CONSULAR FEES.—A law of October 11, 1924, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of October 15 of the same year, gives a schedule of fees for consular invoices, of which the following is part:

To certify a set of 4 invoices covering a value up to-

\$50	\$1.00
\$50 or over	3. 00
Invoices over \$200 shall pay for the first \$200	3. 00
For every additional \$100, or fraction thereof	. 25
To certify a set of 4 bills of lading	2. 00

For certifying more than 4 copies of invoices or bills of lading an additional fee equal to one-half of the above charges will be collected for the extra copies.

This schedule of fees became effective 30 days after the promulgation of the law.

ECUADOR.

Telegraph law.—According to a law published October 16, 1924, both the telegraph and wireless telegraph service in Ecuador belong to the nation and are under the control of its laws, and therefore the Government exercises a monopoly of these services, under the administration of the Executive, who fixes the rates for both telephone and telegraph charges. The Government control of telegraphic correspondence extends also to international cable messages. Neither the wireless nor the line telephone system, however, is included in the State monopoly; but all concessions for installing or developing telephone or wireless telephone systems are granted by the Executive. Small wireless sets will be permitted in the public schools for use in connection with the classes on radio, as well as in amateur radio clubs.

HONDURAS

Press law.—The Gaceta Oficial of October 28, 1924, publishes the press law passed by the National Assembly on October 9, 1924. This law grants the free expression of opinion in the press, providing that claims for calumny and slander be denounced and tried in accordance with the regular penal and civil law codes. Presses and their accessories may not be seized. The freedom of the press includes the right to introduce tax free into the country all kinds of books, pamphlets, and papers of foreign origin without previous censorship. Typographical industries and printing offices are entirely exempt from taxes, surtaxes, and fees for the introduction of presses and printing equipment.

Law of protection of Personal rights.—A law granting the power to secure an injunction against another law on the ground of unconstitutionality or against application of a law considered unjust, in accordance with Article 178 of the new political constitu-

tion mentioned in the January, 1925, issue of the Bulletin, was passed by the National Assembly on September 30, 1924. This law is designed to give protection to individuals in case of infringement of personal rights.

MEXICO

Mortgage loan banks.—The Diario Oficial of November 12, 1924, contains a new law on mortgage loan banks, which may be established by duly incorporated societies for the purpose of making loans, secured by mortgages on real estate, for the promotion of agricultural, industrial and mining operations and issuing short-term interest-bearing bonds, redeemable at a fixed time. The capital for such banks in the Federal District must be at least 1,000,000 pesos, and in the rest of the Republic 500,000 pesos.

NICARAGUA

Passport regulations.—Passport regulations issued by the Minister of Foreign Relations on September 19, 1924, state that foreigners wishing to leave Nicaragua and having diplomatic representatives there, must be provided with passports issued or visaed by their diplomatic or consular representatives, while those without such representation may obtain permission from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A fee of one córdoba is required for such passports issued by the Ministry, while those issued by foreign diplomatic representatives are free. The regulations also inform Nicaraguan consuls in foreign countries that Central Americans are not required to hold passports to enter Nicaragua except in special cases.

PANAMA

Proposed constitutional amendments.—President Chiari on October 8, 1924, submitted to the National Assembly a constitutional amendment forbidding the reelection of a President to succeed himself in office. Another proposed amendment provided a 10-year term for judges of the Supreme Court, with the appointment of one judge every two years, in order to do away with new appointments of such judges by the incoming President.

VENEZUELA

Decree on electric light or power installations.—In view of the fact that each electric light or power company can not have the exclusive use of the posts which support the electric wires in the streets of Caracas, the companies have come to an agreement under which they will all use the same posts, a decree having been published to this effect by which the old posts will be replaced by new ones of reinforced concrete, iron, or wood, of a sufficient height to support

all the wires. In accordance with the same decree a permanent consulting committee on electrical matters was also formed in Caracas, the members of which are the president of the Venezuelan College of Engineers, the municipal engineer, and one other member who is elected by the electric light and power companies or by the College of Engineers, its purposes being to adjust all technical questions arising among the companies and make regulations on electric light and power installations and their management, submitting them to the Governor of the Federal District for consideration.



BOLIVIA-GREAT BRITAIN

AGREEMENT ON FALSE INDICATIONS OF ORIGIN.—The agreement between Bolivia and Great Britain on false indications of origin, concluded on April 5, 1920, and the supplementary act, signed March 14, 1924, were approved by the Bolivian Congress on October 13, 1924, and promulgated by the Executive on October 15 of the same year. (La Reforma, La Paz, October 16, 1924.)

BOLIVIA

South American Police conference.—The agreement concluded at the South American police conference in Buenos Aires on February 29, 1920, and the decisions adopted at the same meeting were ratified by the Bolivian Congress, October 13, 1924, and approved by the President on October 16, 1924. (*La Reforma*, La Paz, October 19, 1924.)

COSTA RICA—CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS RATIFIED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF COSTA RICA.—The following treaties and conventions which were signed at the Central American conference held in Washington in December, 1922, recently ratified by the Government of Costa Rica, are in effect as follows: General Treaty of Peace and Amity, between Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica; convention for the Limitation of Armaments, between Nicaragua, Guatemala, Salvador, and Costa Rica; convention for the establishment of stations for agricultural experiments and animal industries, between Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica; convention on the practice of the liberal professions, between Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica.

COSTA RICA-UNITED STATES

Convention concerning commercial travelers.—Costa Rica and the United States, being desirous to foster the development of commerce between them and to increase the exchange of commodities by facilitating the work of traveling salesmen, have agreed to conclude a convention for that purpose, which was sanctioned by the Congress of Costa Rica on June 3, 1924. (*La Gaceta*, Costa Rica, July 3, 1924.)

ECUADOR

ECUADOR APPROVES THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.—According to a telegram dated October 25, 1924, and published in *El Telégrafo*, of Guayaquil, the following day, Ecuador has approved the Universal Postal Union and the Convention on Parcel Posts, signed at Stockholm, August 28, 1924.

GUATEMALA-NICARAGUA

Commercial convention.—The commercial convention between Guatemala and Nicaragua signed on September 10, 1924, in Guatemala City was approved by President Orellana of Guatemala on October 18, 1924, the ratifications to be exchanged in Guatemala City after the meeting of the next Assembly. A cablegram to the Nicaraguan Minister to Guatemala, communicated to the Ministry of Foreign Relations, states that Nicaragua has already made effective the terms of this convention. (Diario de Centro America, Guatemala, October 20, 1924.)



ARGENTINA

Congress of History and Geography of America.—On October 13, 1924, the inaugural session of the International Congress of History and Geography of America organized by the American Academy of History of Argentina was opened in Buenos Aires. The meeting was attended by delegates from South American and North American universities, many diplomats, and other interested persons. The president of the Academy of History, Dr. Sarmiento, made the opening address. At the final session, held October 19, 1924, the following resolutions were passed: To recommend that the

American Academy of History carry out as soon as possible the resolutions of the congress and forward the reports decided upon in its deliberations; to hold the second congress in 1926 in the city of Asunción, Paraguay, for which the academy is to solicit the patronage of the Paraguayan Government and appoint an organization committee; to encourage cooperation and exchange of historical bibliography among the American countries, the American Academy of History inviting the institutions and libraries of America, Spain, and Portugal to interchange publications and catalogues; and to recommend to the American Academy of History the formation of a set of selected American historical and archeological works.

School health.—In the budget for the current year the National Council of Education has included a section for the new service of school nurses. The corps, which is to consist of 75 nurses, will be prepared by a special course in the School of Medicine under the direction of the Institute of Hygiene with the cooperation of the medical staff of the Board of Education. A recent investigation in several schools of the capital showed that out of about 20,000 children observed, 9,000 were ill, the majority suffering from defects easily remedied by medical or surgical treatment. At present there are not sufficient school physicians to handle the school children, of whom there are about 12,000 for each physician. The only duty of the school physician at present is to issue health or sickness certificates and advise the school council, and La Prensa, of Buenos Aires, therefore expresses the hope that the service will be reorganized and extended.

FARM SCHOOL.—The new farm school at Caseros Station, Province of Entre Ríos, has recently been completed. This school is provided with 6 class rooms, 12 rooms for dormitories and a dining room, as well as teachers' quarters. The course, which extends from the first primary grades, includes the elementary principles of agriculture, which will be of much benefit in the agricultural and stock-raising country in which the school is located.

BRAZIL

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION CONGRESS OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.— The Teachers' Association of Rio de Janeiro, at a meeting of its executive council, resolved to call a congress of primary instruction in the Federal District to take place in March, 1925, in Rio de Janeiro.

The official subjects for discussion are to be: Methods of teaching languages, mathematics, and other subjects; pedagogy; teaching as a profession. Under these broad headings there are many subordinate topics.

Physical culture in the municipal schools.—On Sunday, October 19, 1924, some ten thousand persons, mostly parents of school children, watched with interest a great outdoor school physical culture drill by 2,000 children of the first and second districts of Rio de Janeiro, a demonstration of the value of the physical culture work introduced into the schools of the Federal District by Dr. Carneiro Leão and carried on by Dr. Ernani Joppert, as physical instructor. After the gymnastic drill came races and interschool games.

CHILE

CHILDREN'S READING ROOM, NATIONAL LIBRARY.—In the latter part of October the children's reading room was opened in the new building of the National Library in Santiago. The decoration of this new section is the work of the well-known national artist Señora Ernestina Desimondi de Fernández, who uses the pseudonym of Eddef.

ECUADOR

Course in wireless telegraphy.—A second course in wireless telegraphy for enlisted men has been opened in connection with the engineering school. This course, with an enrollment of twenty students, will last eight months, one pupil being selected from each unit of the school for attendance at the course.

MEXICO

Vacation courses in the National Museum.—During the winter vacation in November and December the National Museum in Mexico City offered to graduates of the normal and preparatory schools cultural courses given by the able staff of that institution and planned by the director, Sr. Luis Castillo Ledón, thus affording an unusual opportunity for acquaintance with the treasures of the museum. The courses were as follows: Archeology, 3 hours a week; history, 3 hours; aboriginal ethnography, 3 hours; colonial ethnography, 1 hour; and anthropology, 2 hours.

Scholarships in the United States.—In November last President Obregón approved the plan placed before him by Col. Henry D. Lindsley, of New York, for the gift to Mexican young men of 20 scholarships in leading American universities, such as Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania, and some western institutions. The donors of the funds include various prominent Americans.

BOOK FAIR.—The Feria del Libro held in the Palace of Mines in Mexico City last November was a marked success, more than 30,000 persons visiting the various exhibits in the first two days alone. Books both new and old were on exhibition; the National Library

displayed some of its rarest volumes, while modern publishers also exhibited their recent publications. The graphic arts had their place with exhibits of drawings, fine typography, and printing machinery.

PARAGUAY

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—The agricultural school located in the Botanical Gardens opened recently with forty pupils from different regions of the country. The school is operated on the plan of working students, each student being obliged to perform tasks involving manual labor except in cases of sickness. Pupils between the ages of 16 and 22 are admitted if they are in good health, are of good character, are the sons of planters or stock raisers, can read and write and know the rudiments of arithmetic.

The school pays students a salary ranging from a minimum of 10 pesos to a maximum of 20 pesos legal currency for each day's labor in addition to maintaining them and providing their tools. The students may have the use of half of their earnings, the rest being on deposit until the time of graduation. Extra students may be admitted to the institution providing they pay the sum fixed by the school heads for their tuition and maintenance and do not receive remuneration. The work will cover eight hours a day, divided between theoretical and practical study.

SALVADOR

Schoolhouse.—A new schoolhouse known as the José María Cáceres School was inaugurated in Zaragoza on October 1, 1924. The building contains six classrooms and cost 25,000 pesos with its furniture and equipment.

NIGHT COURSE IN BOOKKEEPING.—On September 16, 1924, the night school of Zacatecoluca under Don Huezo Córdoba opened a

course in bookkeeping.

School of Nursing.—The Diario Oficial for September 18, 1924, published the regulations for the school of nursing of the Hospital Rosales. Candidates who desire to take the course in nursing must be between the ages of 18 and 25, of good health and character and have received elementary primary education. The course consists of 2 school years of 10 months each, those passing the final examination satisfactorily to be given a diploma. Nurses desiring to specialize in the care of children, obstetrical work, or ophthalmological nursing, may take a year's post graduate course, for which they will be given a certificate.



LABOR HOLIDAY.—By a decree of September 26, 1924, President Bernardes sanctioned a measure passed in Congress establishing May first as a national holiday dedicated to the universal confraternity of the laboring classes.

COLOMBIA

RESOLUTIONS OF A LABOR UNION.—Considering the welfare and improvement of the race to be a matter of special importance to every citizen, which could be gradually accomplished by the observance and practice of hygienic rules, the Colombian Central Labor Syndicate has published a resolution enlisting public interest in the essential needs for a new standard of home, factory, and school life based on 8 hours of work, 8 of study and recreation, and 8 of sleep; urging the Government and civil authorities to dictate regulations for the more efficient and strict observance of hygiene and right living; arousing the civic, humanitarian, and patriotic spirit of the citizens, in order that individually and collectively they may promote child hygiene and improve the race; and recommending sufficient, suitable, and wholesome food at regular hours, daily exercise, and appropriate recreation.

Public Library.—In the People's House in Bogota a public library well provided with books, newspapers, and magazines was recently established by the Colombian Central Labor Syndicate. In the same institution there is a gymnasium equipped with clubs, bars, boxing gloves, and the best ring in the capital, and an office where the complaints of laborers are received and controversies between capital and labor adjusted.

MEXICO

STRIKE OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.—Through the mediation of an official of the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, the strike of agricultural workers in one section of the State of Michoacán was brought to a satisfactory conclusion last November. The wages of the workers were raised from 35 centavos for a 16-hour day to 1 peso for an 8-hour day, and arrangements were made for the distribution by municipal authorities of crops raised on shares.

PERU

Construction project.—A meeting called by the Director of the Public Health Service was held recently in Lima for the purpose of

discussing the project proposed by the Government of constructing cheap houses for employees and workmen. The presidents of various insurance companies and of savings banks were present in order to determine in what way they could cooperate with the Government in carrying out this plan. As the object of this project is not one of charity, but merely of assistance to the laboring man, it was therefore decided that the most feasible way of achieving this result was through the instalment plan, fixing the period for payment of the debt on the property at 20 years. Eight different types of houses were considered, four of which could be built for employees or workmen whose wages range from 10 to 20 Peruvian pounds per month, while the remaining four would be for those earning from 20 to 40 Peruvian pounds per month.

VENEZ.UELA

NEW VILLAGE IN MENE GRANDE.—The Nuevo Pueblo de San Felipe, a new village of 150 comfortable and hygienic houses which has been built for its laborers by the Caribbean Petroleum Co. in Mene Grande, one of its richest concessions, was inaugurated with great ceremony in September, 1924.



CHILDREN'S FOOD KITCHENS.—On July 24, 1924, the Municipality of Buenos Aires sanctioned an ordinance providing for the establishment in overpopulated sections of the city of food kitchens for undernourished children, to care especially for those at school or employed in industrial or manufacturing establishments. The first three kitchens were to be founded in the Boca y Barracas, Nueva Pompeya, and Villa Crespo zones at a cost of 10,000 pesos national currency each. The sanitation and public assistance administrations cooperate with the school councils and district municipal hygiene councils in the admittance of children going to school or to work. The kitchens furnish luncheon at 20 centavos a plate, the appropriations for maintenance to be made from the tax on live weight sales of cattle.

RED CROSS REORGANIZATION.—The Argentine Red Cross Society is to be reorganized in accordance with the international treaties relating to the Red Cross. The new organization will have in its board of directors representatives of the National Government in the

persons of the president of the National Department of Hygiene, the heads of Army and Navy sanitation and three members appointed by the President.

International Social Economy Congress.—The International Social Economy Congress organized under the auspices of the Museo Social Argentino was opened in Buenos Aires on October 26, 1924. Delegates were present from the following countries: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Scotland, Spain, United States, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, England, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, The Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Rumania, Salvador, Switzerland, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The program covered six sections, which were: Social museums and similar institutions, labor questions, social hygiene, education, rural questions, general social questions, and statistics. The congress is to be described at length in an article to be published in a later issue of the Bulletin.

BRAZIL

FREE MILK FOR MUNICIPAL SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The "Copo de Leite," or free milk service for municipal school children, was recently inaugurated in the Prefeito Alvim School of Rio de Janeiro. A fund started by the school inspector in another district of the city is providing 50 cups of fresh milk daily for the needlest of the pupils.

CHILD WELFARE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.—The report submitted to the Minister of Justice by the director of the Institute for the Protection and Assistance to Childhood shows that in the past 22 years this association, excluding its affiliated societies in the States, has assisted over 104,000 persons to the amount of 7,500,000 milreis.

In the year 1923 alone the institute in Rio de Janeiro assisted over 6,000 persons, having given 40,000 consultations; 15,000 prescriptions; performed 211 operations and given 15,500 treatments. The electrical treatments, sun baths, etc., numbered 1,800; wet nurse examinations, 69; chemical analyses and microscopic examinations, 1,776; and dental treatments, 15,878.

In the "Gotta de Leite" (babies' free milk station) and the day nursery about 30,000 liters of milk were distributed in 1923, while 3,269 children were given material assistance such as clothing, shoes, and other necessities. Thirty-six births were attended in homes; 272 house visits made; 1,589 injections given, and 36 layettes for new born babies furnished.

Tuberculosis prevention.—Late in October the president of the State of Rio held a consultation with the president of the Brazilian League against Tuberculosis and other interested persons and officials,

when arrangements were made to undertake a campaign of social hygiene and private charity in the State of Rio. The president of the State said that it was his purpose to build in São Francisco de Paula a sanitarium for tubercular patients to be under the direction of the league.

SECOND BRAZILIAN HYGIENE CONGRESS.—The Second Brazilian Hygiene Congress opened in the city of Bello Horizonte on December 1 and closed on December 8, 1924. Delegates from the State Governments, prominent sanitarians, directors of the rural sanitation service, and the heads of the Army and Navy sanitation services discussed

the problems of national sanitation and public health.

Brazilian Red Cross.—During October, 1924, the Rio de Janeiro Red Cross gave the following assistance: Medical consultations, 3,671; prescriptions, 182; treatments, 4,922; operations, 153; electrical treatments, 134; treatment with apparatus, 265; massage treatments, 552; hypodermic injections, 296; X-ray pictures, 6; fluoroscope examinations, 6; patients sent to hospital, 87; patients released from treatment, 87; and number held for treatment, 27.

CHILE

Women's rights.—Last October a group of women representatives of various societies presented a petition to the Government requesting the passage of certain measures for women's rights in part as follows:

1. To open to women those public executive and administrative offices concerned with women's interests, especially in schools for women and girls.

- 2. To permit a woman to administer independently from her husband such property as she possessed before marriage, or acquired subsequently by gift, inheritance or legacy; but with common rights with her husband in the administration of whatever may be acquired by the joint work of the husband and wife during the married state. This common right is to be so interpreted as not to prevent the woman from administering what she acquires by her own labor or industry, it being only necessary for a woman to make known her desire through the means prescribed by law.
- 3. To accord to the mother the same rights over the children of a legal marriage as to the father.
- 4. To establish a penalty for habitual drunkenness and make it legal grounds for marital separation.
- 5. To establish a penalty for ill treatment of a woman, even when not involving danger to life.
- 6. To grant equal pay and equal promotion rights to women in positions held by men and women.
- 7. To take away from an unfit parent the right of parental authority, and to forbid its restitution to the other parent if the death of the innocent husband or wife occurs after a legal separation, unless the person deprived of such right has totally reformed his or her character.
- 8. To prohibit parents to spend or alienate more than one third of their property without proof of urgent necessity or great advantage.
- 9. To give the right of suffrage to women in the election of Senators, Deputies and municipal officers and to open these public offices to women.

PAN AMERICAN CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS.—On October 12, 1924, the opening session of the Fourth Pan American Child Welfare Congress took place in the Hall of Honor of the National Congress in Santiago, sixteen countries being represented. The final session was held on October 18, 1924. The work of this important congress and its resolutions will be reported at more length in a later issue of the Bulletin.

Boy Scouts.—On August 28, 1924, three boy Scouts, equipped with the scout's pack, began a walking trip from Puerto Montt to Santiago, making the journey in 49 days, covering about 50 kilometers a day, as the distance is approximately 1,200 kilometers.

COLOMBIA

Red Cross.—The newly elected members of the Cundinamarca Red Cross committee are the following: Dr. Nicolás Buendía, president; Dr. José A. Bermúdez, vice president; Sr. Jaime Robledo Uribe, secretary; and General Rafael Reyes Luna, Sr. Manuel María Escobar, and Sr. Vicente Vargas; and of the ladies' committee: Sra. Martina de Buendía, Sra. Cecilia Montero Vargas, Sra. Ana Rosa Umaña de Escobar, and Sra. de Reyes Luna.

One of the latest activities of the Colombian Red Cross in Bogotá was the opening, in October, 1924, of a second new and modern day nursery and of public baths.

CUBA

TRIBUTE TO MOTHERHOOD.—On November 30, 1924, a dinner was given under the auspices of the Rotary Club of Habana in the garden of the Tropical Hotel, in honor of 20 mothers who received first prize in the national maternity contest. The dinner was also attended by the doctors of the Child Hygiene Service of the Health Department, the nurses' corps, the national maternity judges of the contest who awarded the prizes, and the members of the club, each mother receiving as a gift a fully equipped cradle.

SECOND WOMEN'S NATIONAL CONGRESS.—During a session of the National Federation of Women's Associations held in November, 1924, it was decided that the Second National Women's Congress

would convene in April, 1925, in the capital.

SEVENTH PANAMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE.—In November, 1924, the Seventh Panamerican Sanitary Conference convened in Habana. It was attended by delegates from all the republics of Latin America who approved important motions for the protection of the public health and eradication of devastating diseases which to-day are engrossing the attention of the most noted scientists.

ECUADOR

ECUADOREAN RED CROSS.—The Ecuadorean Red Cross has

decided to establish a dental hygiene service in all the schools, using for this purpose funds provided by the Juvenile Red Cross.

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.—With the idea of carrying out the purposes of the organization, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has initiated the founding of leagues among the pupils in the primary schools, in order to teach children to love animals and treat them with consideration and kindness.

GUATEMALA

VACCINATION OFFICE.—On October 21, 1924, an office for the vaccination of adults and children was opened in the municipal building of Guatemala City by order of the mayor.

RED CROSS ACTIVITIES.—At a meeting of the Guatemalan Red Cross held in Guatemala City in October it was planned to establish a sanatorium for tubercular patients, using in the meantime a ward in the general hospital. The Red Cross is also interested in improving the sanitary condition and drainage of the Llano de Palomo section of the city. Through Government assistance the Red Cross is soon to be provided with its own offices.

Animal protection society.—A society similar in purpose to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was formed in Guatemala City on October 25, 1924. The new association has met with cordial approval among the citizens of Guatemala City.

MEXICO

Housing.—According to the Revista de Hacienda for October 27, 1924, no housing shortage exists at present in the Federal District, thanks to the three executive decrees issued on July 9, 1921, September 4, 1922, and September 4, 1923, which granted certain tax exemptions on new houses built in compliance with the provisions of these decrees. From June, 1921, to the time of the report, 1,483 houses were built in Mexico City and 345 in other towns of the Federal District, their value being respectively 38,580,976 pesos and 7,545,729 pesos. It may be added that the visitor to Mexico City is impressed with the many delightful small houses in the newer sections of that capital.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT PHYSICIAN FOR CHILDREN.—The Ministry of Health in August, 1924, engaged for three months the services of two physicians to care for children under 6 years of age in the city of Managua and its environs, and in the city of León, respectively,

because of an epidemic which was causing great mortality. Consultation hours were held daily, medicine furnished free, and public lectures given on infant hygiene and prophylaxis on the first Sunday of each month. The physicians were bound by the contract also to visit the homes of children too ill to come to the clinic.

PANAMA

PLAY STREETS IN THE CAPITAL.—The Rotary Club of Panama City has asked the municipal council to provide for the closing of five city streets from 5 to 6 p. m. every day so that children may play with safety.

PARAGUAY

MEDICINAL PLANTS.—The Lands Office has decided to issue an informative bulletin for popular use in the identification of medicinal plants of Paraguay, stating what drug each medicinal plant contains and its use. It will be sent free of charge to persons in rural districts who write to the Lands Office for it.

SALVADOR

Social Cooperation Association.—Within four months of its founding in July, 1919, this society offered its first aid to social betterment by providing accommodations for beggars in the Sara Asylum, thus doing away with licensed begging in the city of San Salvador. A public dormitory was next opened in the same city in December, 1919. A new subcommittee formed on September 15, 1924, in Nueva San Salvador, department of La Libertad, is the first of the departmental branches by which the Association hopes to contribute to the well-being and uplift of the poor.

CHILDREN'S DAY.—Christmas day was celebrated in San Salvador as children's day with the second annual better babies competition, 500 colones having been awarded as prizes by the Government Department of Charity in each of the three zones in which the competition was held.

URUGUAY

RED CROSS MADE OFFICIAL.—A decree of the President of the Republic, dated October 24, 1924, provided for the official recognition of the Red Cross of Uruguay. The President appointed an honorary commission composed of the director general of Military Sanitation, the director of the National Public Assistance, and the president of the National Council of Health to propose regulations for the society in conformity with the international conventions signed at Geneva governing the Red Cross.

RADIO LECTURES ON CHILD CARE.—Under the auspices of the Association for the Protection of Childhood in Montevideo, Doctors

Augusto Turenne and Julio A. Bauzá on October 12 spoke on child care and protection of the mother over the radio.

PROTECTION TO CHILDHOOD.—During September the eight consultation offices of the Gotas de Leche or free milk stations maintained by the Public Assistance Department aided 1,783 children, of whom 328 were new patients. There were also 1,033 children assisted in the D. Larrañaga Asylum of Montevideo. The inspectors made 2,764 visits to wet nurses, foster mothers, and others.

The milk kitchen distributed 12,497 liters of milk, 17,227 nursing bottles, and 232 cans of prepared flours. Examinations were made of 65 wet nurses, the Service for the Protection of Early Infancy and the Office for Wet Nurses gratuitously providing those passing the

test with a health certificate.

Congress of Veterinary Medicine.—At the Second Conference of Veterinary Police held in August, 1924, in Montevideo, among the resolutions passed was one to appoint the organizing committee of the First Pan American Congress of Veterinary Medicine. committee was composed of the dean of the School of Veterinary Science, the delegate of the Veterinary Service and the Army Remount Station, and Dr. Rafael Muñoz Ximénez, national inspector of the sanitary police and promoter of the conferences. The committee in its first meeting resolved that the veterinary congress should be held in Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

Course in Nursing.—As announced by Sr. E. Ochoa, president of the Red Cross, a course in nursing was opened in the early part of January by Dr. Francisco A. Rísquez in the National Red Cross building in Caracas.

LECTURE ON PHYSICAL CULTURE.—In the course of lectures prepared by the Medical Students' Society of Caracas was one on physical culture given by Dr. F. A. Rísquez at the Venezuelan Club, during which he impressed upon the minds of his hearers that daily systematic exercises should be included in the curriculum of schools of pupils of both sexes, who should continue to practice them after they leave school for the sake of their health, young and even old people practicing them until they became a habit.

NEW FILMS.—Some interesting films on the life cycle of the Schistosoma mansoni and of the trypanosoma, germ of the derrengadera, a cattle disease of tropical South America, which causes paralysis, were shown by Dr. Juan Iturbe, of Caracas, at the scientific conference held in New Orleans in the first part of December, 1924, under the auspices of the Southern Medical Association and attended by

3,000 doctors.



GIFT OF THE GERMAN COLONY.—The German colony resident in La Paz has decided to manifest their esteem for the people of Bolivia by presenting the nation with a postal airplane, on the occasion of the centennial in 1925. The idea is to establish an air mail service between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. The successful operation of such a service between these two cities would offer great advantages to both places, as at present communication between them is difficult, due to the nature of the country and lack of proper roads and means of transportation.

BRAZIL

HOME AND LIBRARY OF RUY BARBOSA.—The Brazilian Government by a law of January 2, 1924, resolved to purchase the home and library in Petropolis of one of Brazil's greatest sons, Ruy Barbosa, whose death there on March 1, 1923, robbed Brazil of a great jurist, a noted internationalist, and the father of her constitution.

The library with its 35,045 volumes in perfect preservation and the file of 20,738 documents, papers and manuscripts with the author's rights were valued by a Government committee at 1,900,000 milreis, the bookcases at 65,000 milreis, the land and mansion at 1,000,000 milreis, making a total valuation of 2,965,000 milreis, which is to be paid to the heirs in bonds of the public debt.

Ruy Barbosa was the author of many important works on varied subjects, with a world-wide reputation as an authority on national and international law and other great questions. For this reason the Government intends to publish such of his works as have not yet appeared in print.

COLOMBIA

Bust of San Martín.—The Jockey Club of Buenos Aires in conjunction with the Retired Officers' Club has presented the municipality of Bogotá with a bust of San Martín, which will be placed in the "República Argentina" park in the capital.

Tribute to Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada.—On October 12, 1924, anniversary of the discovery of America, the monument of the illustrious Spanish founder of Bogotá, Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

Bolívar Society.—At the suggestion of Dr. Andrés E. de la Rosa, Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela, the Bolívar Society of Bogotá was

tounded on October 20, 1924. Its purposes are to study more closely the life and character of Bolívar, pay tribute to his memory in all countries that owe him their independence, and promote a better understanding among the peoples of Spanish origin.

GUATEMALA

Yacht Club.—Guatemala City is soon to have a yacht club on the shore of Lake Amatitlán. The club, which has been financed by wealthy residents of the city, will have a restaurant, grounds for sports, small boats and a bathing beach.

Panaman Legation.—On September 9, 1924, the President authorized the Minister of Panama to the United States to buy a residence to be used as the Panaman Legation in the city of Washington, D. C. The new legation is on New Hampshire Avenue, one of the most beautiful streets of the United States capital.

URUGUAY

New Minister of the Treasury.—Dr. Luis C. Caviglia was elected on November 7, 1924, by the Council of Ministers as Minister of the Treasury to succeed Sr. Pedro Cosío. The new minister vacates the offices of president of the Rural Federation, member of the board of directors of the Banco Italiano, and the vice presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, as well as other posts of importance, in order to assume the office of the head of the Treasury.

VENEZUELA

FIRST CENTENARY OF THE BATTLE OF AYACUCHO.—In accordance with a decree published on October 28, 1924, the first centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho was celebrated on December 9, 1924, with impressive ceremonies, eloquent addresses having been delivered by the President and other officials of the Government at the historic home of the Liberator in San Mateo and at the monument erected to him in Caracas, at the foot of which floral offerings were

erected to him in Caracas, at the foot of which floral offerings were placed in token of the respect and gratitude of the Nation.

Paintings of Simón Bolívar, Sucre, and Santos Michelena, who established the public treasury of the Republic after its separation from Colombia, were unveiled in the state reception room of the Treasury Department, and a bronze bust of the President of the Republic in the Plaza General Juan C. Gómez.

The Nation also paid tribute to Bolívar's faithful friend, Antonio José de Sucre, Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, floral offerings having

been placed at the foot of his statue and on his tomb and impressive speeches delivered by prominent Venezuelans, while the cadets of the military school and the First Brigade stood at attention.

General Bolívar's soldiers and other men noted for their services to their country were not forgotten on that day. A wreath of everlastings was laid on the monument on the battlefield of Carabobo, commemorating the Battle of Independence, and foundation stones laid for monuments which will be erected to the memory of Marshal Sucre, General José de San Martín, and the men who fought with Bolívar, to Diego de Lozada, founder of Caracas, the birthplace of the Liberator, and to Father Mohedano, who introduced the coffee industry in Venezuela. Portraits of Generals Pedro León Torres and José Trinidad Morán were also hung in the Municipal Palace.

Other ceremonies of interest in Caracas were the opening of the radiotherapy section of the Vargas Hospital, the Commercial Museum, the Fourth Venezuelan Medical Congress, Sucre Park, the Ayacucho bridge, exhibits of coffee, cocoa, and work done by the Vocational School for Women; and school exercises and honors to the flag at the National Hippodrome.

The Miranda-Anzoátegui, Cumaná-Cumanacoa roads and a new section of the Caracas-La Guaira highway were also opened on this occasion, while in Maracay a charity institute for boys was inaugurated.





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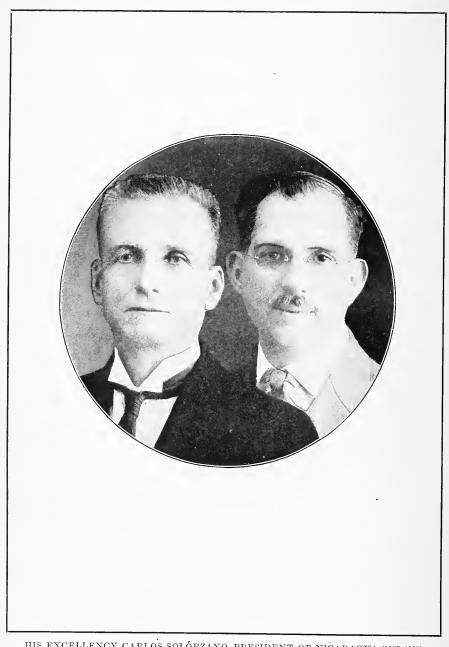
Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA Argentine bide situation and cattle slaughtered	1924 Oct. 13	Henry H. Morgan, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Exportation of Argentine fruits in 1924	Oct. 22 Nov. 17 Nov. 19 do.	Do. Do. Do. Do.
BRAZIL		Fred C. Brestin, t
Cotton quotations by radio	Oct. 2	Fred C. Eastin, jr., vice consul at Pernambuco.
Declared exports to the United States from Manaos, first six months of 1924.	Oct. 6	James H. Roth, vice consul at Manoas.
Financial report of the Companhia Industrial Pernambucana, for fiscal year July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924. Exports from Amazonas during 1923.	Oct. 7	Fred C. Eastin, jr. James H. Roth.
Exports from Ceara for the year 1923 Sugar, cotton, and coffee movements at Pernambuco	Oct. 8	Fred C. Eastin, jr. Do.
Railway construction in Sergipe		Homer Brett, consul at Bahia. Fred C. Eastin, jr.
Highway construction in Parahyba Sugar experimental station in Pernambuco Lotton shipments from Recife quarter ended Sept. 30, 1924.	Oct. 15	Do. Do.
The Amazon Valley rubber market for September, 1924 The annual report of commerce and industries of Brazil during	do	R. Frazier Potts, vice consul at Para. A. Gaulin, consul general at
the calendar year 1923. Certain foodstuffs exempted from customs duties	Oct. 17	Rio de Janeiro. Do.
The extinction of yellow fever in Bahia	Oct. 18 Oct. 20 do	Homer Brett. A. Gaulin. Fred C. Eastin, jr.
South America (Ltd.), on Sept. 30, 1924. Favors for the Mandioca flour mills Sugar exports from Pernambuco, Sept. 1, 1923, to Aug. 30, 1924 Highway construction in Pernambuco	Oat 20	Do. Do. Do.
Exports from the port of Recife during the calendar year 1923	do Nov. 1	Do. Do. A. Gaulin.
October, 1924. Electric light plant for Acarahu, Ceara	Nov. 6 Nov. 7 Nov. 8	Fred C. Eastin, jr. Do. Jack D. Dickerson, consul at
Review of the Brazilian commerce for month of October, 1924 Second Brazilian Hygiene Congress, Dec. 1st to 8th, 1924 Fishing in Rio de Janeiro, catch for October, 1924	Nov. 13	Para. A. Gaulin. Do. Do.
CHILE		
Internal revenue collections show moderate increase		George A. Makinson, consul at Valparaiso
The labor situation in the nitrate region of northern Chile COLOMBIA	Nov. 10	Harry Campbell, consul at Iquique.
	Oct 8	The legation, Bogota.
New periodical "Patria," Bogota	Oct. 16 Oct. 25	Do. Do. Lester L. Schnare, consul a
Harbor improvements at Buenaventura	i	Cartagena. H. D. Myers, vice consul at
COSTA RICA		Buenaventura.
Map of central plateau of Costa Rica		Henry S. Waterman, consu
ctober, 1924, report on general conditions Government assistance to import livestock State Insurance Monopoly Law	Nov. 6 Nov. 10	Do. Do. Do.
CUBA		
Review of commerce and industries for September, 1924		Carlton Bailey Hurst, con- sul general at Havana.
Early grapefruit crop of 1924		Charles Forman, consul a
Review of the commerce and industries for October, 1924 Cuban revenues, debt, and trade during fiscal year 1923-24	Nov. 26	Carlton Bailey Hurst. Do.

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Subject	Date .	Author
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1924	
Possibilities of henequen production in the Republic	Sept. 10	Charles Bridgham Hosmer, consul at Santo Domingo.
Livestock and poultry raising in the Republic	Sept. 26 Oct. 29	Do. Do.
Direct service, passenger and mail for Ecuador, and decree creating the port of Puna. Fire alarm system for Guayaquil. Imports and exports at port of Guayaquil, January to June for	Oct. 27	Richard P. Butrick, vice consul at Guayaquil
Imports and exports at port of Guayaquii, January to June for the years 1923 and 1924.	Nov. 20	Do.
October report on commerce and industries.	Nov. 5	Philip Holland, consul gen-
		eral at Guatemala City.
Living costs in Guatemala Production and trade in prepared medicines Laws affecting the use of loose-leaf devices	Nov. 12 Nov. 19 Nov. 28	Do. Do. Do.
HAITI Contember report on economic conditions	Oct. 24	Maurice P Dunlan consul
September report on economic conditions		Maurice P. Dunlap, consulat Port au Prince.
Laws affecting the use of loose-leaf devices	Nov. 10	Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien.
Sugar products in Puerto Cortes consular district	Sept. 1	Geo. P. Shaw, consul at
First banana shipment to Continental Europe		Geo. P. Shaw, consul at Puerto Cortes. S. L. Wilkinson, vice consul at Tela.
Economic conditions in district during quarter ended Sept. 30, 1924.	do	at Tela. Willard L. Beaulac, vice con sul at Puerto Castilla.
General conditions in consular district for October	Nov. 5	George P. Waller, consul at La Ceibo.
MEXICO		
Taxation—State legislation of Jalisco, by decree, imposes special tax for the construction and maintenance of roads. Proposed industrial school in Mexicali	Oct. 28 Nov. 20	Dudley G. Dwyer, consul at Guadalajara. H. C. von Struve, consul at
NICARAGUA		at Mexicali.
Annual report of commerce and industries for the year, 1923	Sept. 15	Herald Playter, consul at
Tariff—Shipment of sample and advertising matter to Nicaragua		Corinto. A. J. McConnico, consul at
The cost of living in Nicaragua	Nov. 12	Bluefields. Do.
Text of message of the President to the National Assembly,	Oct. 27	George Orr, consul at Pan-
Sept. 1, 1924. Market for internal combustion engines October report on commerce and industries. Proposed construction of short narrow gauge railway line in Chiriqui Province.	Oct. 31 Nov. 15 Nov. 20	ama City. George Orr. Do. Do.
Chiriqui Province. PARAGUAY		
Agricultural school in Paraguay	Oct. 28	Digby A. Wilson, consul at Asunción.
Review of commerce and industries for September	Oct. 21	C. E. Guyant, consul at
The sugar industry of Peru		Callao-Lima. Do.
SALVADOR		
October report on commerce and industries	Nov. 3	W. J. McCafferty, consul at San Salvador.
Exports of coffee from Salvador, coffee season 1923-24	Nov. 18	Do.
Opening of bids for construction of bridge across the Yaguaon-River. VENEZUELA	Oct. 20	Thomas H. Bevan, consul at Montevideo.
Gold mining enterprise in Venezuela	Oct. 16	Arthur R. Williams vice-
Crude petroleum exports from Maracaibo, first six months of 1924		consul at Caracas. Chas. F. Payne, consul at
Copy of new tariff law of July, 1924 Exports from La Guaira first six months of 1923	Nov. 3 Nov. 6	Arthur R. Williams vice- consul at Caracas. Chas. F. Payne, consul at Maracaibo. Arthur R. Williams. Harry J. Anslinger, consul at La Guaira.
Railway merger		La Guaira. Wm. P. Garrety, consul at Puerto Cabello.



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HIS EXCELLENCY CARLOS SOLÓRZANO, PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA (1925-1929)

AND

DR. JUAN B. SACASA, VICE PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA (1925-1929)



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THE NEW PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA :: ::

ON CARLOS SOLÓRZANO, the new President of Nicaragua, is a descendant of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in that Republic. His grandfather, Don Ramón Solórzano, was a member of the Nicaraguan bar of national reputation, while his parents, Don Federico Solórzano and Doña Rosa Gutiérrez, occupied a prominent position in the highest circles of Nicaraguan society.

Don Federico Solórzano through constant and unremitting labor became the possessor of one of the largest fortunes in the country. A man of incorruptible integrity, entirely alien to violent and unworthy passions, he was held in the highest esteem by every grade of society. He became senator during that conservative régime known in history as "The Thirty Years," a period in which Nicaragua was cited as a model of true democracy among the Latin

American Republics.

The new President, Don Carlos Solórzano, has inherited the eminent qualities of his father and these qualities, in conjunction with his recognized social position, his friendly and conciliatory spirit, and his absolute honesty, won for him the unusual honor of being selected as the candidate of both the Conservative and Liberal Parties. This candidacy was not only a symbol of harmony, but a pledge which guaranteed the formation of a national government which, regardless of narrow party lines, would conduct the energies of all good Nicaraguans into the channels of peace, progress, and liberty.

President Solórzano was born in the city of Managua in the year 1856. He was educated in the best schools of León and Granada, passing thence to the United States, where he entered the University

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of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia. His education was still further extended by several years of travel in Europe after which he returned to Nicaragua where, after some little time, he married Señorita Leonor Rivas, a charming member of one of the most eminent families of the Nicaraguan capital. Shortly after this interesting event he and Madame Solórzano returned to the United States, establishing a home in Los Angeles, Calif., where he later acquired considerable property, and where he still retains a residence. It will be seen therefore that President Solórzano has from his youth upward been in more or less intimate contact with the United States, a democracy which he greatly admires and for whose illustrious founders he entertains the greatest respect.

Although always affiliated with the Conservative Party, the greater part of President Solórzano's life has been far removed from active participation in the politics of his country. Indeed, it was only during the recent reconstructive administration of President Martínez that he accepted the portfolio of Minister of Public Works, a position which he renounced to accept his nomination as candidate to the Presidency, and it is worthy of note that the Solórzano-Sacasa candidacy—Doctor Sacasa being the candidate for the Vice Presidency—polled one of the heaviest majorities ever registered in Nicaragua.

It is a fact of happy augury that the new Government has the support of both the Conservative and Liberal Parties, and that the new administration rests on a solid basis of peace and national reconciliation. Of no less happy augury is the actual favorable economical situation, which includes the continued amortization of the foreign debt with religious punctuality and punctiliousness, and the recovery by the Government during the Martínez administration of the National Bank and the National Railway, both of these institutions being now the exclusive property of Nicaragua.

This brief account would be incomplete without some mention of the Vice President of Nicaragua, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, who, as has been stated, was President Solórzano's running mate in his successful candidacy. Doctor Sacasa is an eminent physician and surgeon, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who is also the son of a former president of the Republic and who occupies a prominent position in Nicaraguan society, not merely because of his distinguished heredity but because of his own brilliant and attractive personal qualities.

The Bulletin of the Pan American Union offers its respectful congratulations to the new Chief Magistrate of Nicaragua and to the entire Nicaraguan people, with the most earnest wishes that the new administration will bring increased progress and well-being to

the flourishing "Republic of the Lakes."

PARAGUAY'S NEW PLENI-POTENTIARY IN WASH-INGTON :: :: :: ::

ERHAPS no diplomatic appointment made by Paraguay has been more cordially welcome or received with greater satisfaction than that of Dr. Eusebio Ayala, the new Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Paraguay before the Government of the United States of America. Indeed, it is now somewhat more than four years since Washington bade farewell to his predecessor, Dr. Manuel Gondra, upon the election of the latter to the Presidency of Paraguay.

The new incumbent of the Legation of Paraguay, who also occupies Paraguay's chair at the council table of the Pan American Union, and who presented his credentials at the White House January 29, 1925, has had an unusually active and distinguished career.

Born in Barrera Grande, Paraguay, August 14, 1875, Doctor Ayala at an early age entered the National College at Asunción, from which he was duly graduated in 1895 with the title of bachelor of science and letters. Shortly afterward he entered the National University, obtaining his diploma as doctor of laws and social science in 1900. After a brief interval he was appointed professor of philosophy in Asunción College and, later, of political economy and commercial law in the faculty of law of the National University. After an interval of several years he abandoned teaching in order to practice law, in which profession he served as juridic counsel for the National Chamber of Commerce, as corporation lawyer for various important industrial and commercial companies, occupying later the important positions of director and vice president of the Commercial Bank of Paraguay.

Somewhat later Doctor Ayala entered the field of politics, in which he was several times elected to the National Chamber of Deputies, of which he became president in 1910. On two separate occasions he represented the Capital as Senator, later accepting the portfolio of Minister of the Treasury and of Foreign Relations, respectively, under different administrations. It may be added that throughout his entire public career Doctor Ayala has been a generous and prolific contributor to the press of his country, both daily and periodic, and that he was, about the year 1909, the director of the important daily, El Diario, of Asunción.



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 ${\bf DR.~EUSEBIO~AYALA}$ Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Paraguay in the United States

That Doctor Ayala's public services have by no means been limited to Paraguay is evidenced by the number and variety of the international appointments by which he has been honored. Among these may be mentioned: Actually, vice president of the Inter American High Commission (Paraguayan Section) and member of the American Institute of International Law, he has in the past served as member of the Body of Jurisconsults of Rio de Janeiro, Paraguayan delegate to the Second and Third Pan American Scientific Congresses of Washington and Lima; delegate to the Financial Congress of Buenos Aires (1916) and to that held in Washington (1920) and to the Hague Conferences on Bills of Exchange (1910 and 1912).

Doctor Ayala was elected Provisional President of the Republic of Paraguay, for the period 1921–1923. After the completion of this term he became vice president and general manager of the *Compañía Internacional de Productos*, an industrial and refrigerating plant which also includes the manufacture of tannin, a position from which he retired only upon his appointment as Minister to the United States.

As Doctor Ayala is married, the diplomatic circles of Washington will be still further enriched by the gracious and distinguished presence of Madame Marcela D. de Ayala, while their young son is already receiving a warm welcome to the ranks of the diplomatic juniors.

The Bulletin takes this opportunity of presenting its respectful congratulations to the new Minister of Paraguay, together with its best wishes that his mission in Washington may be both pleasant and successful.



TWENTY-THIRD CONFER-ENCE OF INTERPARLIA-MENTARY UNION :: ::

EADERS of the Bulletin who have followed closely the work of the Interparliamentary Union are already cognizant of the fact that this unique international body will hold its Twenty-third Conference in Washington October 1–6, 1925. As far back as 1914 Congress realized that it was high time that the American group should again play the part of host to this "Parliament of Parliaments," the previous occasion on which they had acted in this capacity being in 1904, when the Conference was held in the city of St. Louis.

Not only because the Interparliamentary Union is the foremost of those international bodies who are devoted wholly—as in the case of the Union—or in part "to secure the cooperation of their respective States in the establishment * * * of international peace and cooperation between peoples by means of an universal organization of nations," because of the interest of United States Senators and Representatives, and because the President of these United States has issued the invitation, the work of this Twenty-third Conference will necessarily prove of greater interest to the people of this hemisphere than any conference which has preceded it.

The Interparliamentary Union has an interesting history. Conceived in 1888 in the brain of Sir William Randal Cremer, originally an English carpenter and trade-unionist, later a remarkably successful arbitrator in labor disputes, with the assistance of the French Deputy, Frederic Passy, it has during the thirty-five years of its existence been championed by such world citizens as Dr. Christian Lange, Doctor Gobat, M. León Bourgeois, Jean Jaurés, Lord Weardale, Frederic Bojer, Barons Descamps-David and de Plener, Carlo Schanzer, and, nearer home, Hon. Richard Bartholdt, Representative James L. Slayden, Senator William B. McKinley, Representatives Britten, Burton, Cooper, Montague, McLaughlin, Merrill Moores, Oldfield, Temple, Sabath, Garland Dupré, Senators Robinson, Spencer, Sterling, Messrs. Theodore E. Burton and Arthur Deerin Call, together with a host of others equally eminent, but mention of whom space forbids.

Working at first almost exclusively in the direction of securing international arbitration, the Interparliamentary Union has admitted

as a legitimate part of its aims other friendly and judicial means of settling international disputes and such vexed questions as the rights of minorities, parliamentary control of foreign policy, the equitable management of mandated territories, the uplifting of backward peoples, and the adoption of the principle of the "open door."

The Interparliamentary Union has also achieved results. In the words of Arthur Deerin Call, "There is no doubt that it had a direct influence upon the constitution of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the First Hague Conference in 1899. It was primarily responsible for the convocation of the Second Hague Conference in 1907, and it had no little influence upon the model arbitration treaty presented therein, a treaty due to the initiative of Mr. Richard for eleven years the president of the American Bartholdt thirty-two of the forty-four States there repregroup, sented voting for it. At the outbreak of the war the Union was devoting its energies to the end that the work of the Second Hague Conference and of the London Naval Conference of 1908-09 might be effective and to the further purpose that there might be a worthy Third Hague Conference in 1915 or 1916," plans which were thwarted by the outbreak of the War.

The present trend of the Interparliamentary Union's work is in three main directions. An excellent comprehension of these trends may be gathered from the following excerpt from the pen of that distinguished Norwegian, Christian L. Langé, Secretary-General of the Union under discussion:

In the first place, it seeks to suggest and to stimulate new measures. Governments are admittedly slow to act. New ideas are brought forward in the Union and presented for the consideration of the Governments, sometimes for national action, and sometimes for discussion when they meet in international council.

In the second place, the Union aids in the accomplishment of international reforms as soon as they shall have received the sanction of some international conference. It must be remembered that a conference, whatever its character—the assembly of the League of Nations, a meeting of the Pan American Union or the gathering of any similar body—may only submit drafts of conventions for adoption by Governments. The Interparliamentary Union has repeatedly operated and continues to operate through its national groups with a view to securing the adoption of such drafts by Governments in order to render them effective. A case in point is a step taken by it in regard to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, held in Washington more than two years ago, which obtained the hearty approval of the Vienna conference in 1922.

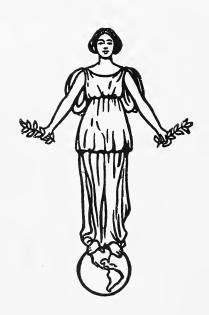
To such an extent the national groups may be deemed executive instruments to the union.

In the third place—and this is perhaps the most efficient service rendered by the Union—it offers an opportunity for personal contact and for open discussion between the publicists of different countries and even of different continents, which is made possible by the international conferences. Acquaintanceships thus established have yielded good fruit in the past, and they may be even more productive in the future.

"The advantages of such an organization," as Senator William B. McKinley, president of the American group, recently said, "readily suggest themselves. Free from the domination of any Government, it represents a universal and democratic aspiration. Nothing in it savors of particular interest or privilege. Composed of officials, holding its conferences in houses of parliament, it is itself only semi-official. Perhaps its main service is the opportunity it provides parliamentarians from all parts of the world to meet, to confer, to educate one another."

Among the many tasks the Union still has to perform none, perhaps, is more important than the effort now being made, through the medium of the Pan American Union, to increase the representation from the parliaments of the American Continent, of which the United States group is to date the only permanent representative. The American group of the Interparliamentary Union has recently expressed to the Pan American Union the earnest desire that the parliamentary groups of the Latin American nations be represented at the meeting that will take place in Washington in October, 1925, and the Pan American Union has informed the Governments' members of the Union, through their representatives on the governing board, of this desire, and has expressed the hope that the Latin American countries may be represented at that meeting.

¹ From Inter-America New York, September, 1924.



PAN AMERICAN HOMAGE TO AN EMINENT ARGEN-TINE STATESMAN :: :: ::

Association (Colegio de Abogados) of Buenos Aires conceived the happy idea of a convenient and concerted gesture, on the part of Argentina in particular and the Latin American nations in general, in honor of that eminent Argentine statesman and international jurisconsult, Dr. Luis M. Drago, author of the widely famous doctrine since known as the Drago Doctrine, who not so many years ago had the high honor of serving Great Britain and the United States as arbitrator in the long protracted and vexed dispute with respect to fisheries on the North Atlantic coast.

This happy idea took shape and form in the appointment of a committee, which, after due discussion and deliberation, reported in favor of the erection of a suitable monument to be located on a prominent site in the city of Buenos Aires. This decision, in the form of a project of law, was promptly submitted to the National Congress of Argentina for consideration and approval, this action in turn being followed closely by the enactment of a law providing for the erection of the suggested monument in the February Third Park, one of the most beautiful and popular "paseos" of the Argentine capital.

The original committee, bearing in mind that long before his death Doctor Drago was regarded not only as one of the most distinguished of Argentina's favorite sons, but also as one of the most eminent of international figures and of world citizens, was broad-minded enough to realize that in the homage planned the participation of Latin America as a whole was not only desirable but imperative.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the next step was in the direction of the Pan American Union, or that the governing board of the latter in their meeting of January 7, 1925, should express its sympathy with and approval of the project in question in the form of a resolution, the English version of which reads as follows:

The governing board of the Pan American Union, being informed by the director general of the organization, in Buenos Aires, of a commission in charge of the proposed tribute of homage to Dr. Luis M. Drago, hereby expresses its sympathy with the idea of honoring the memory of that notable Argentine publicist who kept ever before him, in his labors as statesman and thinker, the most

exalted ideals with respect to the progress, the rights, and the spirit of solidarity of the American nations.

It may confidently be expected that at a not too distant date a fitting memorial will perpetuate in bronze or marble an enduring record of that illustrious republican whose life was spent in the service of the Latin American nations and whose brilliant talents and whose genius—for it was nothing less—were consecrated at the altar of the Pan American spirit and ideals.



VENEZUELAN ETH-NOLOGY

By Dr. Lisandro Alvarado

Director of Political Commerce, Ministry of Foreign Relations, Caracas, Venezuela

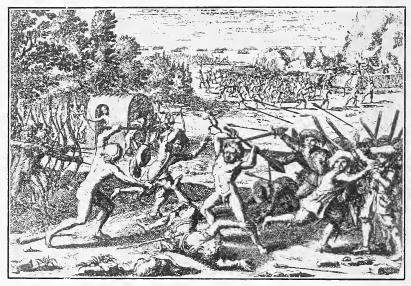
T might be said, speaking grammatically, that the closer the resemblance in form between the roots of words invented by civilization to the objects imitated, the closer is man to his primitive state. If, for example, the Venezuelan indigene still uses in his daily speech the vocables atore, tatore, atoskapo and ato to designate, hueco [hollow], cueva, [cave], agujero [crack, crevice], casa [house], the modifications which he has introduced in the construction of his habitation can not be very complicated nor what can properly be called either artistic or sumptuous. Nor are they, in fact, in the case of the South American indigenes.

There exists a profound difference between the habitations of the indigenes of the southwestern part of the United States and those who inhabit the Andean plateaus of Central and South America, as compared with those dwelling in the great fluvial basins facing the Atlantic. If those coming under the common denomination of Pueblos are less remarkable in this respect, they nevertheless show great progress in their constructions, a progress which entirely separates the latter from the frail and unsubstantiable thatch dwellings, the tents, or the rude shelters of the other indigenous American races. The former hoped to preserve their crops and lands and, at the same time, to be ready to defend themselves against their enemies.

There are tribes which, like the Guagibos, do not construct dwellings, who roam the immense forests and plains between the Meta, Guaviare and Orinoco Rivers, and who may properly be called Wandering Indians—the name applied to them by the Spanish. Neither do the Guajaribos or the Taparitos construct houses, both of these tribes being Mountain Indians, that is to say, inhabitants of

the higher forest regions.

Among the most important industrial products of the indigene not only of Venezuela but of the rest of South America, pottery and basketwork easily take the foremost place. Even barbarous tribes such as the Otomacos and the Guamos of the Orinoco were skilled in the production of painted pottery. It can safely be affirmed, therefore, that the ceramic art among the pre-Colombian tribes of Venezuela and Brazil had reached a point of development not to be despised, and also that fossil objects of baked clay abound not only throughout Venezuela but throughout the whole of South America. The Creole potters of to-day, who learned little or nothing from the conquistadores, still lack both the turning wheel and vitreous glaze, precisely as did their aboriginal forbears, and this in spite of the statements of an old-time missioner to the effect that the Caribs of the Orinoco decorated and glazed pottery equal to that produced in Spain. With respect to the undecorated type, Doctor Ernst has directed attention to the "incapsulation" of figures in the case of a sort of cup or bowl which formerly was extant in the National Museum at Caracas and which had been discovered in a cave near Timotes.



A BATTLE BETWEEN_CARIB INDIANS AND SPANIARDS
(From an old drawing)

On the exterior edge of this object, that distinguished scientist observed vestiges of a border of quintuple squares, of equal size, arranged at approximately regular intervals. It may be added that the type of ceramic produced in this region differs greatly from that in the rest of Venezuela.

The tribes discovered in Venezuela by the Spanish were to a certain extent and with but few exceptions, agricultural; but the scarcity of metal implements and domestic animals appropriate to tilling the earth had halted their development in this direction. Moreover, they were ignorant of how to prepare the soil for crops, while in the grassy zone in which rain is seasonal they did not apply any system of irrigation. On the other hand, the extension and fecundity of

the soil in that zone and also in the forest zone, together with the annual inundation of the rivers, enabled them not only to dispense with the plow, the use of which was unknown, but with the otherwise obligatory periodic fertilization of the land cultivated. The aborigines, had, indeed, practically limited their crops to two main food plants, maize and the yucca, which they cultivated so well that they amply satisfied their necessities. Of the first they obtained from two to six crops annually. Of the second the Caribs of Barcelona cultivate, to-day, about 30 varieties well adapted to the different conditions of the respective territory they inhabit. It is to be noted that a large number of vocables relating to agriculture and other industries, and also to the making of the bread used by the indigenes, have with but scant or no modification whatever passed into the actual vernacular from the three related tongues, Carib, Cumanagoto, and Cháima, spoken in contiguous sections of eastern Venezuela.



A SCENE ON THE VENEZUELAN COAST AT THE TIME OF THE DISCOVERY (From an old drawing)

In the epoch of the discovery of Venezuela, barter and trafficking was practically in the hands of the Caribs, a fact which accounts for the title "Bokharians of the New World" applied to them by Humboldt. So it appears that the Carib was something more than a warrior and slave hunter. He dealt in everything necessary to the life of the savage, including recreation. Such was their aversion to tilling and cultivating the soil that for several centuries they occupied themselves almost entirely in the river and coastwise trade. In pursuance of trade their canoes successfully ran the formidable cataracts of the Orinoco and those of the Caroní to the north of the ancient mission at Gurí, even venturing at one time to cross the Carribbean as far as the Virgin Islands. The Orinoco and the network of its tributaries offered numerous roads to similar commerce with Brazil and Dutch Guiana, to such an extent that the Spanish were never able to completely suppress the introduction of the very

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considerable contraband which the Dutch and Portuguese, with the help of the Caribs, managed constantly to supply.

Next to the Caribs in importance, with respect to commercial acumen, are the Maquiritares, who were among the most clever and enterprising of traffickers. They traded with their neighbors in San Fernando de Atabapo and the colonists at Demerara, and even to this day make the long voyage from the banks of the Cunucunuma to Georgetown to effect their barter. The Guayuncomos, a subtribe of the Maquiritares, also give evidence of being active merchants, maintaining a lively exchange of products with the Macusis, Vapisianas and the Taulipangs on the lower reaches of the Uraicuera and Roraima Rivers. Even as late as 1913, Doctor Koch-Grünberg observed that this ancient trading was still in active operation.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Maipures of the upper Orinoco are less energetic and venturesome, they nevertheless participate in an active exchange of goods with Ciudad Bolívar, Demerara, and the upper stretches of the Amazon. Whenever a visit for trading purposes is due from any of these tribes, a fair is arranged (dabúkuri), the exact location and date of which is announced in advance. Upon the opening day, the two tribes whose goods are about to be offered for disposal gather in the tribal plaza, or other open ground, where they feast each other to the accompaniment of dance and song. The chief of the visiting tribe then delivers to the local chief the merchandise offered by his people, the local chief immediately following suit, whereupon the captains of each chief proceed to make an equitable distribution of the merchandise thus received among the members of their respective tribes. At the conclusion of this distribution, the two tribes begin a general jollification—by no means "dry"—in which dancing is kept up throughout the night. In the explorations effected in Padamo in 1764 by Capt. Fernández Bovadilla, the latter encountered a group of Maco Indians who, to the sound of trumpet and oboe, were conducting such a fair with the Maquiritares.

Examining with some care the manners and customs of the Venezuelan indigenes, their clothing, ornaments, and methods of cleansing and embellishing their persons, their arms, and industries, their methods of exploiting natural products, it will be noted that the most imperialistic, so to speak, had reached a level of culture more or less the same as that of the tribes of Brazil. Within the ethnological limits of the two races, the analogies encountered in the respects mentioned are numerous, although linguistically the two peoples are widely separated, as will be seen in the following brief consideration.

It was formerly believed by some of the old missioners that in the structure of the native American tongues they had found a sufficient number of characteristics to confirm their favorite belief



TOAJIRA INDIAN CHIEFS

The Goajira Indians, who inhabit the Goajira Peninsula of Colombia and Venezuela, are probably an offshoot of the Caribs

that the American Indians were of Hebrew origin. Indeed, the use of postposition and the pronominal suffix, the inflection of the infinitive in connection with these same suffixes, the *hift* form in connection with the active form of the verb, the cohortative mood, the frequent omission of the substantive verb, and other grammatical resemblances were certainly grounds for that belief. But these structural likenesses are proper not only to the Hebrew, but to other languages of the Semitic group. Moreover, a general analysis of the manner in which the roots of the American languages are grouped raises such a definite and impassable barrier between the agglutinative and the inflected classes, that it is vain to search for lexicographical resemblances, which may be found in every language, in order to



These are patterned after the Carib shelters

sustain the hypothesis which assigns an Asiatic origin to the inhabitants of the New World.

To-day, the Catálogo de las lenguas (Catalogue of Languages) by the Abbot Hervas may more profitably be studied, with respect to Venezuela, as, also, Mithridates by Adelung and Vater, in accordance with the principles set forth in Luciano Adams' numerous linguistic works, particularly his Materiales para servir a la fundación de una gramática comparada de los dialectos de la familia Caríbica (Basal Material for the Construction of a Comparative Grammar of the Carib Dialects).

The principal languages which formerly dominated, and still dominate, in Venezuelan territory, belong to the Carib and Maipure

families. The members of the first-named family present certain common characteristics which establish their exact affinity. In the first place, the noun lacks gender, except in the insular Carib, or Calinago tongues, in which, in the absence of this grammatical inflection possessed by the Aryan tongues, the noun is divided into two classes: one, which includes man, his masculine dignities and attributes, and some beings regarded as men; the other, the gods, women, lower animals, the sea, rivers, and inanimate objects in general. This division of nouns was the result of the difference in speech of the men and women, a difference which required the use of different personal suffixes, the noun roots differing also, as Adelung observed.

In the continental Carib tongues the demonstrative pronouns differ dependent upon their application to animate or inanimate objects, as, for example, mose, mosko, in the case of persons, and ero, moro, in the case of objects. On the other hand, there does not exist in the insular or island Carib tongues the exclusive and dual plurals, as



THE ORIGINAL TYPE OF INDIAN VILLAGE ON LAKE MARACAIBO, VENEZUELA

in the Cháima, Tamanaco, and the Bacairí. In the Cháima dialect, for example, kechareatez (omnial) signifies all of us—everybody—carries; amna nareaz (exclusive) signifies we, the group indicated, carry; while kechreaz (dual) signifies we two carry. In the Tamanaco these three forms would be: yumna-ure-tareche, kikemo-ure-tareche, kiwe-uya-tareche, respectively.

In the second of the two families mentioned there was a particular gradation in the aorist and in the future, by means of which useful submodifications were introduced in the respective tenses. An example of this is $tar\acute{e}i$, which indicated something that took place the same day; tareyakne, something which took place two or three weeks ago; $tar\acute{e}ine$, some months ago; $tar\acute{e}rimyakne$, last year, or long ago. Similarly, this family included two future tenses and one co-future.

Another peculiarity of the Carib tongue is the formation of noun and pronoun preterites; that is, nouns and pronouns which marked a new state in the being or existence indicated by them. Example: imuetpue, in the Cumanagoto tongue; matatpe, in Tamanaco; tuhítebe,

in Jianácotoumawa; mainatónbui, in Calínago; maiñapo, in Caliña; signify in each case an abandoned field in which seed had been sown prior to abandonment. The applications of this system are numerous, not only in the Carib dialects but also in the Algonquin, Eskimo, Tupí, and Creek tongues.

The dialects of the Maipure or Aruaca family are of very simple construction, at least this is true of those which are still spoken in the upper Orinoco region. And it was perhaps because of this fact that formerly the Maipure tongue, properly so called, was a sort of lingua franca along the Orinoco. The Guagiro dialect, which belongs to this family, has departed greatly from its primitive form, in accordance with the profound modifications which have taken place in the practice and customs of that energetic tribe.

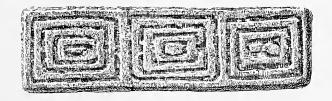
Tribes of the Betoye or Tucana family no longer exist in Venezuela. But a number of tongues derived therefrom still exist, in which no affinity can be discovered either with each other or with the other classified linguistic groups. Such are the Guaraúno, Piaróa, Maco, Caliana, Auaké, Kirisicana, Shiriana, Guajaribo, Guaica, Yaruro, Guamo, Otomaco, Cuiba, Chiricoa, Guagibo, Sáliva, and Puinabo. Messieurs Oramas and Rivet have recently demonstrated the affinity existing between the Piaróa and the Sáliva tongues, thus confirming the conjecture of the Jesuit Father Gili in this respect; but, nevertheless, these two dialects remain entirely isolated from the principal known groups.

The polysynthetic languages of America are naturally poor with respect to expressing the abstract ideas constantly acquired by the Indo-Germanic languages down the centuries; they are, however, rich in concrete nouns and in grammatical combinations which endow them with an extraordinary conciseness and exactitude. The rôle of the pronoun in its relation to noun and verb, the verbal composition and incorporation, as also the negative conjugation, are all rapid and precise methods of expressing ideas quite foreign to our ordinary grammar. In this respect the casual relations are hardly less important, since the so-called locative, "inesivo," "superesivo," and instrumental are frequently used in these languages.

It is to be regretted that a universal alphabet has not become generalized with the object of obtaining convenient transcriptions of the American languages, our Latin alphabet being notoriously poor, while the Spanish alphabet has lost a number of important sounds during the last five centuries. For this purpose the following additions would prove extremely convenient: The German ö (French eu) the Czech č, the š and the ž (Spanish ch, and French ch and j); the Polish l or, instead, the Greek lambda, to express the l "roulante" of the Carib, Calínago, Aruaco, Guagiro, and other tongues; the

Greek ji (j Hispano-American); in addition, conserving the Spanish \tilde{n} , which well takes the place of the French and Italian gn, together with the w and y to express the semivocal u and i. This modification is suggested merely as a beginning, since it is obvious that many other signs and phonograms are greatly needed in the Spanish language. The Carib vocable $p(e)r\ddot{o}wa$ (arrow), transcribed variously as piriua, piriua, and pulewa, are all one on the lips of the indigene, given his special articulation of lr. I once requested a friend to write this word, it being repeated for the purpose several times by a Carib Indian, but my friend never managed to achieve a definite spelling.

A large number of topographical names are found throughout Venezuela which can be explained only through the Carib, Cumanagoto, and the Cháima, especially in the region of the Orinoco, and through the Aruaco and Maipure regions. The same is also true with respect to explaining the etymology of many other words in common use.



WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS IN LATIN AMERICA :: :: ::

BY WILLIAM C. WELLS

Pan American Union Staff

ORIGINS

TITHOUT going into historical origins, legal or social, it may be asserted that individual ownership of property is a fundamental legal principle in all the American countries and in all the countries of Europe from which the first settlers to America came. It is unnecessary to go back to a period in European history when individual ownership can scarcely be said to exist, or to trace its growth up to the time of the settlement of America. It is sufficient that the law of individual ownership was in full force in the 16th Century and that it was brought to America by Spanish, Portuguese, English, French, and other European settlers. In theory the king (Spanish, English, Portuguese, or French as the case might be) owned the new found lands and parcelled them out, in particular or under general rules, as he saw fit to individual owners. Under this general system of individual ownership the title of a man, a woman, and a child to property is identical and so are the ways of acquiring title, by inheritance, gift, purchase, grant, or as accruing from individual effort, skill, or labor.

These general principles are in no essential qualified either in the Latin American countries or in the countries of the English speaking group, but in both the social status resulting from the marriage relation has given rise to certain legal modifications, chiefly in respect to the enjoyment of property rights, but to a certain degree respecting the acquisition of title.

Divergencies between married women's property rights in the United States and in Latin America are resultants of the different origins of the fundamental legal systems of the two sections. The English common law upon which the jurisprudence of the United States is based differs radically from the Roman Civil Law upon which the jurisprudence of Latin America is based, and in no par-

ticular is this difference more marked than in the laws affecting individual property rights. Feudalism, with its elaborate system of tenures, became implanted firmly upon the body of customary English (Saxon) tribal law but never in this respect materially affected the body of Roman (more properly Greek) institutional law. It is to the materially different repercussive effects that the Feudal System had upon the common law and upon the Roman civil law that we can trace practically every difference in the property rights of married women in the United States and in Latin America. Feudalism took but little account of personal or movable property; it concerned itself chiefly with land. Land according to this system was a tenure i. e. something held of a superior by virtue of a service to be rendered. The ordinary service was military. The king was paramount. Barons, i. e. nobility of any degree, held of the king under an obligation to supply a certain number of knights and other armed retainers in time of war. A knight might hold of the baron on a like service, and a thane of the knight and so on down. Under this system the title to land became confused with the tenure of land. In fact under the English law, tenure to a large degree substituted title, but not to any appreciable degree in the countries of the Roman law. It is thus that when feudalism passed away it left the Roman law of land ownerships but little, if at all, affected, although it had made great changes in the English law. The progress of English real property law from this period has been chiefly in the line of eradication of feudal principles and in developing a system of personal property laws free from the old subservience of personality to realty. Briefly, the progress of English law, especially of the last 100 years, has been towards the basal principles of the Roman law with such modifications as modern industrial civilization require.

Married women suffered in their property rights because of the survival in English law of feudal doctrines inapplicable to any other than a feudal state of society. Land was held of a superior. The tenure was by service, primarily military. By presumption of law the woman could not render this service. Her title by inheritance, or purchase, or gift might be recognized but the law held that she could not perform the obligations of the tenure but that her husband could. So it came that the lands of the wife were held by the husband during the life of the wife, and afterwards, if there had been a child born, for his own life. Along with the land went the personalty of every kind including earnings as subservient to land. For since there could be no tenure in personalty, the husband took personalty in full ownership. It is true that on the same principle he became responsible for his wife's debts, and that too whether she owned lands or personalty or not. No system of law, not even the

Draconian, was ever more logical and unbending than the English common law. It held that woman could not perform feudal service, and that man could. It mattered not that the man might be an epileptic and the woman an amazon. Particular facts were not allowed to alter set principles.

From what has been said it might be inferred that up to a comparatively short time ago the feudal principles embodied in the English common law held complete sway in all countries having this law. That is not altogether true. Amelioration of the rigors of the common law began in England many centuries ago. In fact even while feudalism was impressing itself upon this law, to the extent that it became one of the chief pillars thereof, there was imported into England another system of law, and that the Roman, administered by other courts that modified the general system of jurisprudence to a remarkable degree, and in no other particular more than regard to rights incident to the marital relation. The growing power of the Court of the Lord High Chancellor of England from small beginnings in the Plantagenet days to a full development under the Tudor kings presents a most remarkable history of the conflict of legal systems. The Chancery Court in general administered principles of the Roman civil law, while the ordinary courts—such as the Kings Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer—administered the common law.

The High Court of Chancery did not claim or exercise direct jurisdiction over property or title thereto or rights therein—these matters were, in theory, cognizable in the common law courts alone yet in reality the High Court of Chancery acquired, through control of the persons of litigants, what might, and did in some cases, amount to plenary control of the property of litigants. In law terms the Chancery Court functioned in personam and not in rem. interdict of the civil law became the writ of injunction of the Chancery Court and could be, and was, used by this court to force action on the part of any litigant respecting his property. Since the legal principles and equities that underlaid the granting of this writ were civil law principles and equities and since a large share of the business of the Chancery Courts related to women's property rights, it is easy to see how in a measure the principles of the civil law became substituted for principles of the common law in the general jurisprudence of England. The Canon law (i. e. the Diocesan) Courts, while only remotely concerned with individual property rights, did, through the jurisdiction exercised over the marriage relation itself, exert a strong influence parallel to that of the Chancery Court in establishing the principles of the Roman civil law in England, and through England in all countries of English speech, in matters respecting women's property rights.

In speaking of the Roman civil law (Corpus juris civilis Romani) the writer must not be understood as implying an identity of this law with the Spanish civil law or with equity law as practiced in the English Chancery Court. The latter are derivatives and evolutions of the former, in the same way as the law of Pennsylvania or Massachusetts is an evolution of the common law as expounded by Coke or Blackstone.

These explanations, more prolix than the writer would otherwise desire, are necessary in order to understand the similarities and also the dissimilarities in the basic law of women's property rights in Latin America and in the United States. The underlying principles are for the most part similar, although the applications are different. But in fact there are differences in principle due almost entirely to feudal ideas engrafted in the common law.

The marriage relation in the Spanish (civil law) conception may be likened to a partnership; in the feudal (common law) conception, to a servitude. Then again the family group under Spanish law had certain tribal likenesses that gave it the semblance of a little republic, capable in some cases of making its own laws. In this the civil law was quite democratic while Feudalism was the outstanding exponent of despotism.

In comparing Spanish and English law it is well to keep in mind that the former allows for a larger discretion on the part of the judge or court than the latter. Spanish law, following its original, the corpus juris civilis, is flexible while English common law is rigid. In this respect English chancery law (equity) follows the common rather than the civil law. It has been said of English law that it is blind and speaks in general terms.

ANTENUPTIAL PROPERTY. REAL ESTATE

Under both Spanish and English law a woman's title to real property was preserved after marriage to descend to her heirs under the same rules as a man's title would descend.

English law.—The husband acquired a tenure on the wife's property to his own use for the period of the marriage relation or for the full period of his life if a child be born to the union. In other words while both lived the husband had entire use and control of the wife's property and no matter whether they lived together or not, all the rents and profits of the land went to him. On the wife's death the land went to her heirs, unless there had been a living child born—no matter whether it lived afterwards or not, it was sufficient that it breathed—in which event the land remained in the husband's possession as tenant by courtesy for the remainder of his life. These rules might to a certain degree be modified by a marriage settlement made before the ceremony, and did not apply in chancery to such

property of the woman as was held in trust by trustees to her "sole and separate use."

Spanish law.—The husband acquired full use and control of his wife's antenuptial property only in case she made a conveyance thereof to him as a part of her dowry. This she could do only if she were 25 years of age. As dowry the property remained in the husband's possession for the single purpose of being used in support of the family. If the marriage relation terminated by death or any other cause the dowry returned to the wife to be used by her, or for her under paternal control or the control of the court as cases might be. However, if the property was not included in the dowry ordinarily it remained outside the husband's control and in the hands of her curator.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

English law.—The husband acquired full ownership of all his wife's antenuptial personalty and retained the same no matter under what circumstance the marriage relation might terminate. For example if the husband died first the property would go to his personal representatives, his executors or administrators, to be distributed according to law among his collateral blood relatives, in case there were no children or other direct descendants of this or any former wife. In no case would the property return to the wife.

These rules might be modified by marriage settlements and did not apply to such property of the wife as never in any way came into the possession of the husband or under his control. However, the slightest act of control was considered as a technical possession.

Spanish law.—The ownership and control of the wife's personalty was essentially the same as of her realty except that she could convey full ownership of the personalty by a conveyance as dowry.

POST NUPTIAL PROPERTY—REAL ESTATE

English law.—The same rules as in antenuptial property applied. Property deeded or willed to trustees for the wife's "sole and separate use" was administered for her use under principles of equity. Otherwise the rents and profits of the land went to the husband under the rules of tenancy by curtesy.

Spanish law.—It was possible in the dowry agreement signed before marriage to convey lands in expectancy or lands in any way acquired by the wife subsequent to the marriage. The purpose of the dowry as explained above was to assist in the support of the family and dowry settlements were always construed by the courts in this light. If there had been no dowry settlement or if the settlement did not include after acquired lands, the property ordinarily remained in the control of her curator or of the court as the case

might be. These rules, however, did not apply to all after acquired lands but only to such as were acquired by means other than as the results of skill or industry as will be explained hereafter under "gananciales." In other words, the application is generally to lands acquired by inheritance or gift.

PERSONAL PROPERTY

At this point it is well to recall the broad variances in concepts underlying Spanish and English general law in respect to the social side of the family relation. In English law, even as modified by chancery, the feudal or monarchial idea prevailed. The family was under a more or less absolute chief. The wife and the children owed allegiance and full service to the husband and father, differing in theory but little if at all from the allegiance and service owing by retainers and servants. On his side he owed them protection and support. Since then the wife and children owed full service, what ever they might gain by their enterprise and labor, or by inheritance or gift went to the chief as of right subject to no condition except the general obligation of protection and support.

On the other hand, the Spanish concept following the civil law regarded the family as a group which we have above likened to a republic. The husband and the wife were the executives of the group with a definite but limited primacy, known as potestad marital, in the husband. As more strictly concerning the two, the relationship between them, on its social side, had most of the characteristics of a partnership in which the wife might be considered as the junior partner.

To the group service was due by every member thereof, the husband as well as the wife and children, but gifts and inheritances coming to any member of the group did not as such become a part to the general stock. All such accretions from outside remained individual personal property which, if occasion required, were administered by the court for the benefit of the individual.

Herein we have the chief fundamental differences in principle

between English and Spanish social family law.

English law.—All money or other personal property acquired by the wife as the result of her enterprise, skill, or labor as of legal right belonged to the husband as being entitled to her full service. Personal property acquired by gift, inheritance, or in a like manner, belonged to the husband if he secured possession thereof or unless protected by trusteeship or otherwise in chancery.

Spanish law.—Personal property coming to the wife by gift, inheritance, or in like manner remained her individual property ordinarily to be administered for her benefit unless the dowry settlement covered after acquired property. The rule was the same for

real estate as for personalty. All other property real or personal acquired by either the husband or wife as the result of skill, enterprise, or labor was presumed to be the gains of both and as such common property of the two. In Spanish law this was known as bienes gananciales, and as laid down in the law books "was common to the husband and the wife and belongs to each one of them by halves, although the husband may have more individual property than the wife, or the wife more than the husband (at the time of marriage); although the one may afterwards gain more than the other, or in fact although one alone may acquire by commerce or labor, since by virtue of the marriage there is established between the two consorts a legal society, different from others, by which they share reciprocally their gains." Escriche, Bienes Gananciales.

Strictly speaking, the law of gananciales in respect to real estate did not create a tenancy in common in the exact sense that this phrase is used in English law. It must be remembered that technical terms in one system of laws are never exactly to be translated by technical terms in another system. The ganancial rights of husband and wife, although by most writers likened to the English tenancy in common, was in reality more in solidum, therein partaking of the nature of an English joint tenancy, but without the right of survivorship.

On the death of the husband or wife the survivor took one half the gananciales, real and personal, and the other half went to the heirs at law of the deceased partner. On the dissolution of the marriage for any other cause the gananciales were divided between the two. But on account of the flexibility of Spanish legal procedure it was within the power of the court to adjust conditions to the equities of the case to a degree that under the rigid English law was not possible.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

It is not possible within the limits of this article to trace the evolution of English law in the 48 States of the American Union, so radical have been the changes made especially within the last 20 or 30 years.

In general it may be said that the husband does not now acquire ownership of his wife's personal property, antenuptial or postnuptial, by marriage, that the rents and profits of her realty do not of right belong to him, and that title by courtesy is abolished. In many States the wife's right to her own earnings is protected and in some there are practically no restrictions whatever on her right to acquire, enjoy and convey all kinds of property.

To a certain extent the movement in the United States is an approach toward Latin American theories and looking at the matter

in this light great weight might be given to the direct influence exerted by Spanish American law through the group of Western States, California, Nevada, New Mexico and others acquired from Mexico in 1848 wherein Spanish law was more or less preserved as the juristic base. To the group may be added Louisiana, that ever since its acquisition in 1803 has preserved Spanish law, modified by the French derivative of Roman law.

As a matter of fact the movement throughout the United States for the better protection of women's property rights does owe its first and most enduring accomplishments, its most noteworthy example and perhaps its most powerful impetus to the states mentioned, especially to California. But this is due not so much to the direct influence of Spanish law operating through California or Louisiana as to the movement for law reform and codification originating in the Eastern States with which the name of David Dudley Field is associated. The purpose of Mr. Field and his associates was general law codification similar to the Code Napoleon and other Continental European codes. As perfected the Field Code, written for the State of New York, was based less upon English common law than upon Roman civil law as exemplified in France, Holland and Germany. The Code, rejected by New York, was adopted, scarcely without change, by California, and following California, by a number of other western States. Later, New York and many other States of the East and Midwest adopted variations more or less founded on the Field or California Code, so that at present about one-half of the Union is "code," and it may be said that the revised juristic system of England itself is founded largely on the Field Code.

Woman's property rights were of course not the central idea of the code movement. It was much broader, involving radical changes in nearly all fundamental laws based upon Common law and practically a complete doing away with common law procedure. In respect to women's property rights, the Field Code practically wiped out all the old feudalistic common law rules and maxims and substituted something akin to Continental European ideas. Some of the more recent legislation in the United States appears to be toward a more or less complete divorce of property rights between man and wife.

In the 18 Latin American countries of Spanish settlement there have been changes of basic law not generally so radical as in the several States of the American Union but as fully lacking uniformity. In respect to Brazil and Haiti, the one having Portuguese and the other French law as bases, it is not necessary to draw special fundamental distinctions, since in reality the fundamentals are essentially

the same and the modern developments on the whole similar to the Spanish-speaking countries.

The general tendency in all Latin America is towards a more complete development of marriage settlements permitting any arrangement of property rights agreed on by the parties before—or even after—marriage to be made effective; but where no such marriage settlements are entered into, to allow the husband a more or less full control over his wife's property real and personal (potestad marital) subject to review or control by the court. This in the main is the law of Chile. In Argentina the code allows for gifts or devises to the wife under the condition that the property given or devised shall not be subject to the husband's control. This is in effect the old English chancery law of "sole and separate estate."

The general rule in all Latin America is that the wife's property is in no way to be subject to the husband's debts. In Argentina and in some of the other countries this rule is made effective by a special article of the code.

In Uruguay, while in general the husband has administration of the wife's property not otherwise provided for in the marriage settlement, the Code in very full detail protects the wife's rights in most essential respects.

In all of the Latin American countries it is possible for the wife to acquire the status of sole trader so as to carry on business entirely disassociated from the husband, but generally it is necessary to have a publically recorded document to this effect.

The most radical legislation in Latin America has been enacted in Honduras. Under the code it is provided that "the contracting parties may, before or after celebrating marriage, make a complete settlement respecting property. This agreement must be set out in a public writing duly recorded." So far the provision is in line of Latin American legislation in general, but the code continues "If there be no marriage settlement each party remains owner and may fully dispose of antenuptial property and of that afterwards acquired by any title." Under another section of the code the wife has complete liberty of contract without consent of her husband or of the court and without the entering into any public agreement to that effect. In Honduras the old law of gananciales was repealed in 1906 and now each party owns and controls all that he or she may acquire.

This may be said to be the extreme of legislation in Latin America, but it represents in all probability the position toward which many of the other countries, notably Uruguay, Argentina, and others, are moving.

FIRST PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON UNI-FORMITY OF SPECIFICATIONS .: .: .: .: .: .:

HE sessions of the First Pan American Conference on Uniformity of Specifications were held in Lima, Peru, at the same time as the sessions of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress.

This conference was convoked in obedience to the resolution adopted at the Fifth International Conference of American States which reads as follows:

RESOLVES: To hold, at the time and place to be indicated by the governing board of the Pan American Union, a conference on standardization and uniform nomenclature of specifications of raw materials, supplies, tools, machinery, equipment, and other merchandise, with a view to reaching agreements which may be embodied in inter-American conventions on this subject.

Thirteen nations were represented in this Congress, as follows: Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, United States, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. In addition to the national delegates, there were present a number who represented various organizations interested in this subject.

His Excellency Dr. Augusto B. Leguía, the President of Peru, and the Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce of the United States of America and president of the Central Executive Council of the Inter-American High Commission, were elected honorary president and vice-president, respectively, of the conference. The members of the board of directors were Dr. Heráclides Pérez, president, and Dr. Oscar F. Arrúz, secretary.

Nine sessions were held, including the inaugural, which took place December 23 and over which the Hon. Dr. Alberto Salomón, Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, presided, as he also did in the closing session, January 6, 1925.

In all 40 monographs on uniformity of specifications were submitted. Some of these dealt with the subject from the general viewpoint, commenting upon its practical importance in inter-American commerce, while others considered the matter from particular standpoints, applying the general principle in which the conference was inspired to certain individual cases.

This conference was what might be called a business conference exclusively, since from the first session to the last the time was almost entirely devoted to the consideration of the practical themes submitted. This consideration began in the inaugural session itself, in the definition of terms which should be used in fixing the limits of the problem.

Among the most important results of this conference was the agreement which calls for the creation in each country of a permanent organization whose objective shall be to obtain uniformity of specifications within that country, and the establishment of inter-American contacts for the purpose of reaching agreements which will achieve uniformity in the specifications and nomenclature in use in the American Continent.

The resolutions which follow here and which are of a general character were approved in the closing session, together with those of a special character which are given in the Appendix, which also follows. It will be seen from these resolutions that the First Pan American Conference on Uniformity of Specifications dealt with a problem of great practical importance and that it established, in a very real sense, sure and lasting bases toward the reaching of the needful and desired agreements.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FIRST PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON THE UNIFORMITY OF SPECIFICATIONS

First. It is recommended that the American countries enter into a convention containing the following essential points:

(a) An agreement to provide for continuous study and to secure the establishment of common standards and nomenclature, uniform quality bases, simplified classifications, and standard specifications for raw materials and industrial products.

(b) To carry out this agreement the several countries will bind themselves to establish within their respective jurisdictions one or more organizations, which may be under the administration of the government or under private administration, or under administration composed of both governmental and private elements, as may seem best to each of the States signatories of the convention.

(c) The organization or organizations which may be established in each country will constitute national centers for the investigation and study of theories relating to this subject; they will establish methods of test, will be charged with the custody of accepted standards, and will itself either serve as intermediary or will maintain a close contact with the national organization serving as intermediary for the international exchange of ideas and experiences in this field.

(d) The aforesaid organization, whether governmental, private, or mixed, should comply with certain prescriptions and regulations, including

1. The maintenance of an adequate personnel.

2. Measures to obtain adequate cooperation and to consult representatives of all interests and enterprises in the respective countries in the establishment of national standards.

- 3. The obligations of publishing or having published the methods of procedure followed, the results obtained, and any other information which may be of interest.
- (e) In order to maintain Inter-American communication in this subject and to secure the establishment of inter-American standards, the Inter-American High Commission, through the national section of each country and the central executive council, is charged with the receiving and distributing of information relating to the work done in each country; the commission will direct or perform such studies as it may believe advisable, will draw up proposals, and will take all necessary measures within its sphere of action to promote the establishment of inter-American standards.
- (f) The nations will bind themselves to increase the technical and other personnel of their respective sections of the Inter-American High Commission, if this be necessary, in order that no economic obstacles may be encountered in this work.

Second. It is recommended that the Inter-American High Commission study and draft the convention referred to in the previous resolution, redacting it in such form as may be most suitable to realize speedily the aims of these resolutions.

Third. Until the foregoing convention has been drafted and signed by the nations of America, it is recommended that the Inter-American High Commission work for the adoption within each country of measures in accordance with the proposed convention.

Fourth. It is recommended that the Inter-American High Commission undertake the gradual compilation of a vocabulary or list of standard scientific terms in Spanish, Portuguese, English, and French, and that all nations make such arrangements as may be necessary to cooperate in this work.

Fifth. In connection with the uniformity of weights and measures it is recommended:

- (a) That this subject be entrusted to a committee for study and report at the next conference. The Inter-American High Commission is charged with the appointment of this commission, in which all American countries should be necessarily represented.
- (b) That the units of weights and measures used in the various countries tend toward the metric system and that the new specifications, and any modifications which may be made in those now in existence, be expressed in C. G. S. units.
- (c) That in catalogues and industrial and technical literature, where weights and measures of other systems are used, these should be accompanied so far as possible by their equivalents in the metric decimal system.

Sixth. It is recommended that there be held a Second Pan American Conference on the Uniformity of Specifications within a period of not more than three years, in the United States of America, and in the city and at the time which the Inter-American High Commission may designate.

Seventh. Let the central executive council be informed of the recommendations approved at this conference, which are set forth in the appendix to these resolutions, in order that it may procure their adoption in the countries of America; let also be sent to the council a copy of the proceedings of this conference in order that it may draw from them the proposals which it may be proper to present to the American countries. Pending the publication of the minutes of the First Pan American Conference on the Uniformity of Specifications, the council is authorized to publish, in whole or in part, the proceedings to which reference has been made.

Eighth. Let these resolutions be communicated to all the Governments of America with the request that they give thereto their approval and support. Let them also be communicated to the national sections of the Inter-American High Commission, to the central executive council of said commission, and to the Pan American Union, for such purposes as may be proper.

APPENDIX

In accordance with a resolution of the conference there were incorporated in the conclusions the individual motions presented by the delegates and approved by the conference, as follows:

I. Motion presented at the First Pan American Conference on Uniformity of Specifications:

As industrial products and articles of commerce are, so far as concerns the registration of industrial and commercial marks, classified differently in each country;

As marks registered in a given country may, in accordance with conventions or treaties, be submitted for registration in other countries;

As from this diversity of classification difficulties arise which impede registration of marks, on account of the uncertainties which may arise in practice;

The First Pan American Conference on Uniformity of Specifications

Resolves to recommend the establishment in the countries of America of a uniform and detailed classification of industrial products and articles of commerce, such classification to be adopted in all bureaus charged with the registration of industrial and commercial marks.

Lima, December 26, 1924.

(Signed) M. Cicero Peregrino da Silva.

II. The undersigned, a delegate of the Chamber of Commerce of Huancayo, mindful of the practical importance of uniformity of weights and measures—the principal specifications in all trade—to commerce in general and to the public in particular.

Moves that the Conference on Uniformity of Specifications entrust and recommend to the Inter-American High Commission the unification of weights and measures.

Lima, December 27, 1924.

(Signed) Oscar O. Chávez.

III. Motion of Dr. Eladio Velásquez, delegate of Paraguay:

The First Pan American Conference on Unification of Specifications, as a means of promoting uniformity in the classification of exportable agricultural products,

Resolves to suggest to the American Governments the advisability of establishing, by degrees and legally, in each country, an agency controlling the classification of exportable agricultural products, this function to be performed either by suitable private institutions, such as exchanges or chambers of commerce, or officially performed by definite administrative bodies.

As the necessary complement to the carrying out of the foregoing proposal it is recommended that each country advise other countries exporting similar products of its classifications, giving the exact terms employed for each group.

Lima, December 29, 1924.

(Signed) Eladio Velásquez. IV. Motion of J. H. Cerecedo, delegate to the First Pan American Conference on Uniformity of Specifications:

Let the First Pan American Conference on Uniformity of Specifications recommend to scientific societies, polytechnic institutes, universities and Pan American institutions interested in the important work of standardization and connected with the physical, medical, and industrial use of the application of X rays (Röntgen rays) in their various phases, the standardization in Pan American countries of electrical terms of measurement, for the purpose of indicating with practical names universally known, the intensity (current) and difference of potential (voltage or penetration) to which a tube 1 (ampolla) of X rays is subjected for various purposes during the charge.

The electrical terms recommended are:

For unit of intensity, the milliampere.

For unit of difference of potential, the kilovolt, measured by means of standardized sphereographs.

Lima, Peru, December 30, 1924. (Signed) J. H. Cerecedo.

V. Motion of Dr. Guillermo A. Sherwell, delegate of the United States of America, and Dr. M. Cicero Peregrino da Silva, delegate of Brazil:

As standardization of specifications must include standardization of weights and measures and standardization of money as a measure of values;

As standardization of weights and measures has been the purpose of a motion presented in the section on December 27th to the effect that the metric decimal system, whose superiority is unquestionable, be recommended for adoption;

As the establishment of a single monetary unit or units having definite relations to each other, uniformly divided, would be of inestimable advantage to the countries of this continent;

The First Pan American Conference on the Uniformity of Specifications meeting in Lima

Resolves to suggest to the Governments of America the advisability that preferential study be given to the problem of the money to be adopted as a common monetary unit or units having a fixed relation to each other, uniformly divided.

Lima, Peru, January 2, 1925.

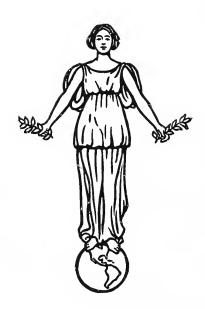
VI. Motion of Engineer Ricardo Deustua, Delegate of Perú:

As in the majority of American countries there are rich and extensive deposits of petroleum, closely connected by a common interest consequent upon the increasing world demand for light distillates derived from crude oils and by the marked impoverishment experienced in the principal sources of production, it becomes necessary to establish a common unit of measurement for the best valuation of the deposits above mentioned, of the work which can be done with them, and of the products that they can yield; and as such unit of measurement should be based upon the metric system, which is that most common in the majority of American countries;

The First Pan American Conference on the Uniformity of Specifications recommends

¹ See Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. XXIII, pp. 694-696. Idem. Tubo. See Enciclopedia Universal de Espasa, Vol. 18, Part 1, pp. 397-414.—Editor's note.

- (a) For the measurement of surface areas of petroleum deposits, the hectare;
- (b) For lineal measurements, the meter;
- (c) For the measurement of crude petroleum and the combustible residuum of its distillation, the cubic meter;
- (d) For the measurement of gasoline, benzine, illuminating oils, gasproducing oils, and for light and heavy lubricants, the liter;
- (e) For the measurement of lubricating greases, paraffin, and other solid derivatives of distillation of crude petroleum, the kilo of 1,000 grammes;
- (f) For the measurement of natural gas, the cubic meter. Lima, Peru, January 2, 1925.



CENTENARY OF FIRST CONGRESS IN PANAMA

JUNE 22, 1826-JUNE 22, 1926

MEMORABLE centenary is approaching, one that in many senses may be considered the most deeply significant of the many which, during the last two decades, have claimed our tribute of remembrance, admiration, and homage. The particular anniversary to which reference is made is the centenary of the first Congress of the American Republics—the mother and prototype of all succeeding Pan American conferences—which began in Panama in June of the year 1826 and ended in Tacubaya, Mexico, January, 1827.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Government of Panama is already taking steps to fitly commemorate this red-letter day in the annals of the Pan American ideal. Indeed, there is a peculiar appropriateness in Panama taking the lead, as she is doing, in complying with the resolution passed at the Fifth International Conference of American States held in Santiago de Chile which authorizes the erection on a suitable site in Panama of a Pan American monument in honor of Bolívar and, at the same time, in inviting the respective Governments of America to participate in a commemorative Pan American Congress to assemble in that city, its inaugural session to be held June 22, 1926, that is, at the same hour of the same month and day on which, 100 years before, the nations of America recorded one of the most transcendent acts in their history.

Shortly after the triumphant close of the war for independence, with all its hardships, suffering, and sacrifice, in those countries which to-day constitute the American Continent, Bolívar, the great Liberator, fearful that these young and untried Republics, so long subordinated to the colonial system, might not be able to take the first steps in the broad path of liberty, conceived the masterly idea of convoking a congress of plenipotentiaries at Panama, whose objective would be nothing less than the confederation of all the American States.

For long Bolívar had dreamed of the unification of South America on the basis of a political and military league governed by an international assembly of plenipotentiaries, in the manner of the Achean league in ancient Greece.

With the purpose, therefore, of making this dream a reality, Bolívar, from the time of his arrival in Lima in 1824, began to draft

the text of a circular letter addressed to all the Governments of America, in which was set forth the advisability—nay, the urgent need—of a conference of plenipotentiaries to establish the working bases of such a confederation. The text¹ of this remarkable letter is as follows:

Lima, December 7, 1824.

Great and Good Friend: After 15 years of sacrifices devoted to the liberty of America to secure a system of guaranties that in peace and war shall be the shield of our new destiny, it is time the interests and relations uniting the American Republics, formerly Spanish colonies, should have a fundamental basis that shall perpetuate, if possible, those Governments.

To initiate that system and concentrate the power of this great political body implies the exercise of a sublime authority, capable of directing the policy of our Governments, whose influence should maintain uniformity of principles and whose name alone should put an end to our quarrels.

Such a respectable authority can exist only in an assembly of plenipotentiaries appointed by each of our Republics and called together under the auspices of the victory obtained by our arms over the Spanish power.

Profoundly imbued with these ideas, I invited, in 1822, as President of the Republic of Colombia, the Governments of Mexico, Peru, Chile, and Buenos Ayres to form a confederation, and hold on the Isthmus of Panama, or some other point agreeable to the majority, a congress of plenipotentiaries from each State "that should act as a council in great conflicts, to be appealed to in case of common danger, and be a faithful interpreter of public treaties when difficulties should arise, and conciliate, in short, all our differences."

On the 6th of June of said year the Government of Peru concluded a treaty of alliance and confederation with the Colombian plenipotentiary. By said treaty both parties bound themselves to interpose their good offices with the Governments of America lately Spanish, so that, all entering into the same agreement, the general congress of the confederates could be held. A similar treaty with Mexico was concluded on the 3d of October, 1823, by the Colombian envoy to that country, and there are strong reasons for hoping that other Governments will also adopt a policy dictated by their higher interests.

Longer to defer the general congress of the plenipotentiaries of the Republics that in fact are already allied awaiting the accession of the others would be to deprive ourselves of the advantages which that assembly will produce from its very incipiency.

These advantages are largely increased if we but contemplate the spectacle that the political world, and particularly that of the European Continent, presents to us.

A reunion of the plenipotentiaries of Mexico, Colombia, and Peru would be indefinitely delayed, if it should not be brought on by one of the same contracting parties, unless the time and place for the carrying out of this great object be determined by another and a special convention.

Considering the difficulties and delays presented by the distance separating us, together with other grave motives the general interest suggests, determines me to take this step with a view of bringing about an immediate meeting of our plenipotentiaries, while the rest of the Governments may conclude the preliminaries already gone through by us concerning the appointment and commissioning of their representatives.

With respect to the time of the opening of the Congress, I make bold to think that no obstacle can oppose its verification within six months from this date;

¹ English version taken from International American Conference, Vol. 4, Historical Appendix, Washington, 1890.

and I shall also go so far as to flatter myself that the ardent desire animating all Americans to exalt the power of the world of Columbus will diminish the obstacles and delays that the ministerial preparations demand, and the distance separating the capitals of each State and the central point of the meeting. It seems that if the world should have to choose its capital, the Isthmus of Panama would be selected for this grand destiny, located as it is in the center of the globe, having on one side Asia, and on the other Africa and Europe. The Isthmus of Panama has been tendered for this purpose in existing treaties by the Colombian Government. The Isthmus is equally distant from the extremities of the continent, and on this account ought to be the provisional seat for the first meeting of the confederates.

Yielding myself to these considerations, I am seriously inclined to send to Panama the delegates from this Republic immediately upon having the honor of receiving the desired reply to this circular. Nothing, certainly, can so realize the ardent desire of my heart as the agreement I hope for on the part of the confederated Governments to accomplish this august act of America.

Should your Excellency not adhere to this I foresee great delays and injuries, at a time, too, when the movement of the world hurries everything on, and may accelerate to our harm.

The first conferences between the plenipotentiaries once held, the seat of the Congress, as well as its powers, can be solemnly determined by the majority, and then everything will have been realized.

The day our plenipotentiaries make the exchanges of their powers will stamp in the diplomatic history of the world an immortal epoch.

When, after a hundred centuries, posterity shall search for the origin of our public law, and shall remember the compacts that solidified its destiny, they will finger with respect the protocols of the Isthmus. In them they will find the plan of the first alliances that shall sketch the mark of our relations with the universe. What, then, shall be the Isthmus of Corinth compared with that of Panama?

God preserve Your Excellency.
Your great and good friend,

(Signed) Simón Bolívar.

It would seem that, in view of the conditions which prevailed at that time in most of the American republics, and the fact that these peoples were linked together by the bonds of race, speech, manners and tradition, there were abundant grounds for believing that the response to this invitation would be a favorable one. But the result proved that although all agreed enthusiastically, so far as the principle of Bolívar's suggestion was concerned, only a very few carried their enthusiasm to the point of sending delegates to that historic assembly, which, after lengthy discussion of the pros and cons in the respective chancelleries, finally met in Panama.

After holding the informal preliminary meetings, the inaugural session took place with all solemnity and pomp of circumstance in the Sala Capitular of Panama, on the twenty-second of June, 1826, the following plenipotentiaries and delegates attending:

COLOMBIA

Dr. Pedro Gual, Minister of State and Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Pedro Briceño Méndez, Brigadier General in the Colombian Army and also in the Liberating Armies of Venezuela and Cundinamarca.

PERU

Dr. Manuel Lorenzo Vidaurre, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and a member of the Order of Beneméritos of Peru;

Dr. Manuel Pérez de Tudela, of the Supreme Court.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO

José de Michelena, Brigadier General in the national army; Dr. José Cominguez, Regent of the Guanajuato Court of Justice.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Rev. Dr. Antonio Larrázabal, Plenipotentiary of Guatemala; Dr. Pedro Molina, Diplomatic Representative of Central America.

In this conference Colombia took a very active part. It was Colombia which made a very cogent appeal to the patriotism and common sense of her sister Republics in favor of the confederation. an appeal in which she directed their attention to the dangers which already menaced the sovereignty of these infant nations and stressed the need of unity in defending what had been so hardly won. was Colombia, moreover, which authorized her plenipotentiaries to request the participation of England and the United States of America in the Assembly, in the belief that the presence of these Powers would greatly strengthen the labors of that body. The invitation to England resulted in the appointment of Mr. Edward James Dawsking as the representative of His Britannic Majesty. In the case of the United States, two representatives were suggested by the President, only one of which was confirmed by Congress—too late to appear in Panama, but in time for the subsequent sessions held early in January, 1827, in Tacubaya, Mexico.

The results of the sessions in Panama are seen in the following treaties and conventions:²

- 1. A "treaty of union league, and perpetual confederation," a very extensive and interesting instrument, containing thirty-one articles (and an additional article), signed July 15, 1826.
- 2. An agreement (concierto) under article 11th of the above, containing ten articles, and providing that the congress should meet periodically (once every two years in times of peace, and once a year as long as the troubles with Spain should continue) at Tacubaya, Mexico, and fixing the qualification of the members of that congress, etc.
- 3. A convention (convención de contingentes) fixing the contingent of troops of each Republic for a permanent army of 60,000 men, and their support, etc., (twenty-four articles).
- 4. An agreement (concierto) additional to the above as to the organization of that army, and their movements, etc. (twenty-two articles).

On July 15 the Assembly adjourned to meet again early in January at Tacubaya, Mexico, the various plenipotentiaries mutually congratulating themselves on having attended a conference marked by such fraternity, frankness and above all such good will and love for the public good, and expressing their hope that the same uniform

² International American Conference, Vol. 4, Historical Appendix, Washington, 1890.

cordiality of feeling on behalf of the common well-being would also prevail in all future meetings of the assembly.

It should be noted that in the Tacubaya sessions the Netherlands was represented by Col. Werbel, while two distinguished Cubans acted as secretaries.

This prompt and happy initiative on the part of the Republic of Panama is worthy of the most cordial applause, since the forthcoming Congress will undoubtedly be instrumental in still further clearing the path to the goal of that true Pan American union and confraternity which was Bolívar's cherished dream, so that at the close of the coming sessions these prophetic words of Bolívar may be confirmed:

"When, after a hundred centuries, posterity shall search for the origin of our public law, and shall remember the compacts that solidified its history, they will finger with respect the protocols of the Isthmus * * *. What then, shall be the Isthmus of Corinth compared with that of Panama?"

COMING MERCANTILE EXPOSITION IN BOLIVIA

MONG the various events in connection with the celebration of the centenary of the foundation of the Republic of Bolivia, which falls on August 6, 1925, one of the most important will be the inauguration in the city of La Paz of a Permanent Mercantile Exposition. Here, in a spacious modern building, both Bolivians and residents of other nationalities will have constant opportunity to inspect world manufactures which play an important part in the economic development of Bolivia.

A distinguished executive committee, whose personnel offers every assurance for the success of the undertaking, has already been appointed. Its members are as follows: The Minister of Finance, the prefect of the department, the presidents of the municipal council and the chamber of commerce, the manager of the national bank, the consuls general of France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, the United States, Argentina, Chile, and Peru, and the leading representatives of the press.

The manufactures will be exhibited in nine spacious galleries. The first will be devoted to automobiles, tractors, trucks, and machinery in general; the second, to construction material, hardware, and arms; the third, to textiles and ready-to-wear clothing; the fourth, to sporting goods and objects of art; the fifth, to furniture, electric equipment and devices, glassware, and jewelry; the sixth, to drugs

toilet articles, foodstuffs, and beverages; the seventh, to books, all kinds of paper and paper products, and scientific apparatus; the eighth, to Bolivian industries; and the ninth, to the important occupations of agriculture and stock raising.

The executive committee of the exposition has issued circulars inviting the leading manufacturers of the world to send exhibits of their products, which will be duly classified and installed by experts. For this privilege manufacturers will be charged a certain amount monthly per square foot of floor space, an amount which is small when compared with the cost of an agent, or of advertising by other methods.

The city of La Paz is situated in the very heart of South America, readily accessible by convergent railroads from Peru, Chile, Argentina, and from Brazil also in the near future. It follows therefore that this Permanent Mercantile Exposition will be easily reached by the residents of neighboring countries, who may thus save both time and money in their efforts to obtain manufactured products of other parts of the world. During the celebration of the centenary, moreover, many persons, both Bolivians and foreigners, will visit the beautiful city of La Paz, overshadowed by wonderful Illimani and other great Andean peaks, when they will have the opportunity of taking advantage of this helpful initiative.

Merchants and manufacturers desirous of reserving space for the exhibition of their products in this exposition should address their inquiries to the Permanent Mercantile Exposition, La Paz, Bolivia, or to the nearest Bolivian consulate general.

WORLD ADVERTISING CONVENTION AND PAN AMERICAN TRADE CONFERENCE :: :: :: ::

T will be remembered that at the International Advertising Convention held in London last July the representatives of twenty nations there assembled adopted an international peace resolution, which closed with the following words: "We call upon the Advertising Clubs of the World to make this message of international goodwill part of their permanent program until war shall have a place only in history * * * and world service, comradeship, and international cooperation shall become universal." And it is

in pursuit of this high purpose of making their vocation serve the ever-increasing movement toward world amity that the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World have sent special invitations to all Pan American Republics, their exporters and other business men, notably those engaged in publishing and advertising, to attend the Twenty-First World Advertising Convention to be held May 9–14 of this year in the busy and progressive city of Houston, Texas. The Honorable Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce of the United States, Doctor Klein and other officials of the Department of Commerce, have expressed their interest in this convention, and President Calles of Mexico has promised the appointment of a representative delegation from the neighboring Republic, this delegation to be accompanied by the famous Mexican National Band.

The program committee intends to secure the best speakers obtainable on a wide range of advertising and other important commercial subjects, in an endeavor to raise the standard of advertising in general, and thus beneficially influence commercial relations between nations as well as individuals. Advertising to-day in the best of its multifarious forms extends into the field of psychology, of science, art, and dialectics, with the result that as commerce becomes increasingly international, the advertising appeal must necessarily become an increasingly important factor from any one of these viewpoints. It is evident, moreover, that the many financial considerations which enter into the respective merits of newspaper and magazine advertising and other classes of printed matter, of window displays, the distribution of samples, and the many other advertising methods, likewise present their individual problems, the solution of which may well be advanced by profitable discussion.

The device of the International Advertising Clubs is the famous Truth emblem, which at this convention will be picturesquely enshrined among the flags of the many nations represented, beneath the composite flag, symbol of international friendship and unity of spirit, which the committee on arrangements is planning to devise for the occasion and which is a happy augury for the success of this important international gathering.



THE ELLSWORTH EXPEDITION :: :: :: ::

OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY TO THE PERUVIAN ANDES

By Joseph T. Singewald, Jr.

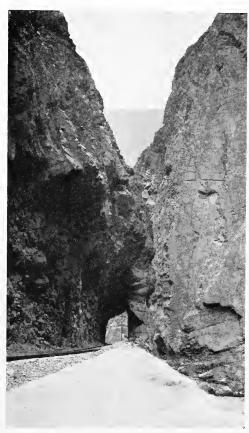
Professor of Economic Geology, The Johns Hopkins University

HE Ellsworth Expedition of the Johns Hopkins University was sent to Peru in February, 1924, to make a measured geologic cross section of the Andes of central Peru. had crossed various parts of the Andes, but always in a hasty, cursory, reconnaissance way. Detailed studies of small areas had been made by geologists engaged by mining companies and oil companies. But no one had ever had an opportunity to begin on one side of that great mountain chain and cross it range by range, measuring the geologic formations and collecting systematically for further investigation the various kinds of rocks and the fossils that they contain. The opportunity to do that came through the generosity and interest of Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth of New York City. Mr. Ellsworth not only provided the funds for the exploration, but also participated in the work of the expedition as one of its members. He is a civil engineer with wide experience in exploratory work. other members of the expedition were Quentin D. Singewald, geologist, of the Johns Hopkins University, and the writer. The work was carried across the three high ranges of the Andes of central Peru beginning at Chimbote and terminating on the Huallaga River at The expedition returned by descending the Huallaga River and continuing down the Amazon River to the Atlantic coast, and reached New York early in November.

In the latitude of Chimbote, the Peruvian Andes consist of three high ranges, known respectively from the coast inward as the Cordillera Negra, the Cordillera Blanca, and the Cordillera Central, and a fourth lower range to the east of them called the Cordillera Oriental. The four ranges are separated by deep valleys cut by large mountain rivers. The rivers from west to east are the Santa, Marañon, and Huallaga. The Santa River empties into the Pacific Ocean, the Marañon and Huallaga rivers are parts of the Amazon drainage system. Transverse streams tributary to these main rivers cut deep into the slopes of the ranges and frequently furnish excellent cuts

into the geologic formations constituting them. At many places, however, the valleys have been filled to such an extent with detrital material that the underlying formations are covered and the interpretation of the geology is difficult. The Santa River affords a magnificent cut through the Cordillera Negra by sawing its way through that range from the valley back of it in order to pour its drainage into the Pacific Ocean.

The starting point of the Ellsworth Expedition was made at Chimbote in order to utilize this cut of the Santa River through the Cordillera Negra. It is traversed by the Chimbote railroad for 100 miles to where the river makes its turn into the Callejón de Huaylas, the valley between the Cordillera Negra and the Cordillera Blanca. The presence of the railroad greatly facilitated the work through that desert, rainless valley. A handcar loaded with the equipment, supplies, and water accompanied the party as it ascended the valley. The geology along the route showed a progressive change from basic igneous rocks that had been rendered schistose and cut by small granite intrusions to large areas of granite, to a great series of dark shales with horizons of thick. massive quartzite. sedimentary strata contain



Ellsworth Expedition photograph

IN THE VALLEY OF THE SANTA RIVER

In the gorge cut by the Santa River through the Cordillera Negra are dark shales in which are intercalated thick horizons of quartzite. The gorge is always greatly constricted where the quartzite horizons occur

seams of coal that have been worked at a number of places along the route; but they have been subjected to so much metamorphism that the coal is highly mashed and crushed and the seams show rapid pinchings and swellings so that the mining is accompanied by considerable uncertainty. Great numbers of sills and dikes of volcanic rocks and larger irregular intrusions penetrate this sedimentary series.

From the terminus of the railroad the work was carried back toward the coast by crossing over the summit of the Cordillera Negra from Huaylas to its western base at Moro, thereby securing a section across the same range over 10,000 feet higher than the one along the Santa River. This section yielded collections of fossils from more calcareous shales and interstratified limestone beds above the horizons of shale and massive quartzite of the Santa River section. The most pronounced difference in the two sections was the tremendous development and great areal extent of volcanic rocks at the top of the range.

The detailed section was carried over the Cordillera Blanca through the Tarica pass from a point on the railroad. The range was crossed



Ellsworth Expedition photograph

HUALLANCA, THE TERMINUS OF THE CHIMBOTE RAILROAD

The River Santa emerges from the Callejon de Huaylas through the famous Cañon del Pato, a long gorge cut through massive granite

also on a reconnaissance from Huaylas to Yungay in the Callejón de Huaylas and thence through the Yanganuco pass between Mounts Huascaran and Huandoy, and on to Sihuas. It was also crossed on a much longer reconnaissance to the north on the Sihuas-Conchucos trail. This reconnaissance was extended as far as Quiruvilca and down to the coast at Salaverry. The return from Quiruvilca was made along the Chuquicara valley, which is the northward extension of the valley between the Cordillera Negra and Cordillera Blanca. The detailed section and the reconnaissances demonstrated that the western slopes and the crest of the Cordillera Blanca are formed by the series of coal-bearing shale and quartzite strata encountered in the range to the west and by great granite intrusions. The granite occupies large areas on the flanks of the range and constitutes the



Ellsworth Expedition photograph

THE SUMMIT OF THE CORDILLERA NEGRA

At the summit, above the town of Huaylas, is a great series of horizontal, bedded, volcanic rocks



Ellsworth Expedition photograph

MT, HUASCARÁN

Mt. Huascarán, on the south side of the Yanganuco Pass, is the highest peak of the Peruvian Andes and the second highest mountain in South America

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high glaciated peaks. It has intensely contact-metamorphosed the shale into which it was intruded.

On the eastern slope of the Cordillera Blanca two detailed sections were made from Sihuas to the Marañon River. One section followed the Rupac River. As there is no trail down this valley, the animals had to be left behind and provisions were carried on the backs of Indians. The other section followed the trail from Sihuas to the Marañon River by way of Parobamba. Along both of these sections fossiliferous limestones and a series of red beds are prominent, until near the Marañon River, where they suddenly give way to granite gneisses and schists.

The section was carried across the Cordillera Central from Matibamba on the Marañon River, through Huacrachuco to the Huallaga



Ellsworth Expedition photograph

THE ASCENT OF THE CORDILLERA CENTRAL

A steep zigzagging trail from Matibamba affords repeated views of the slowly receding river below

River at Uchiza. The western side of that range has the granite gneisses and schists near the river, but in ascending its steep slope they are succeeded by red sandstone and shale and a thick series of cherty limestone strata. Near the top of the ridge between the Marañon River and the tributary valley, in which Huacrachuco lies, metamorphic rocks appear again, and at the top of the range they are overlain by a great thickness of boulder conglomerate beds. Between Huacrachuco and the summit of the Cordillera Central is a zone of limestone surrounded by a large area of schist that extends far down the east slope of the range. The schist has many dikes and lenses of quartz and pegmatite and lower down is succeeded by granite that combines to the last outcrops in the low country near the Huallaga River.



Ellsworth Expedition photograph

A GLACIAL LAKE IN THE MARAÑON-HUACRACHUCO DIVIDE

On the ridge forming the divide between the Marañon Valley and that of the Huacrachuco River are massive boulder conglomerates with smooth planed glaciated surfaces in the depressions of which are small glacial lakes



Ellsworth Expedition photograph

THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE CORDILLERA CENTRAL

This slope of the Cordillera Central lies within the region of heavy tropical rainfall and is thickly covered by a luxuriant growth of vegetation. Only occasionally is there a gap in the vegetation that permits of a view of the surrounding topography. The landscape contrasts strongly with the bare rocks of the Andean region

A reconnaissance of the Huallaga River was made in the descent from Uchiza to Yurimaguas, the head of steamer navigation. Below Uchiza some granite outcrops along the river. Further down the river cuts gorges through ridges of massive limestone. Beyond them a series of prevailingly red shale with horizons of massive, crossbedded, brownish sandstone outcrops prominently for a long distance. A thick bed of rock salt in the red shale outcrops at several points along the river in high bluffs of salt that are worked by the Indians living along the river for the local supply of salt. Long before reaching Yurimaguas the terrane flattens out and outcrops of rock cease.

The descent from Uchiza to Yurimaguas was made by floating down the river on a raft and required 13 days. That portion of the river abounds in strong rapids and has a small waterfall, so that the



Ellsworth Expedition photograph

ELLSWORTH EXPEDITION RAFT

The raft on which the Expedition descended the Huallaga River from Uchiza to Yurimaguas

trip is full of adventure. The raft arrived at Yurimaguas with one log broken, several shattered, and some of the lashings ruptured from the rough usage of the turbulent waters. The 3,000 miles from Yurimaguas to Para at the mouth of the Amazon is done by steamer. Small steamers ply between Yurimaguas and Iquitos and larger steamers make the entire trip of about 2,500 miles from Iquitos to Para. The last 1,000 miles from Manaos to Para can be done on magnificent passenger ships that run between Liverpool and Manaos.

The region traversed by the Ellsworth Expedition is one of great variation in physiography and climate. The zone between the Pacific Coast and the Cordillera Negra is a real desert that blossoms where the terrane is flat and water is available for irrigation, but otherwise is sterile. The Andean region, comprising the zone between the Cordillera Negra and the Cordillera Central, has a rainy season that corresponds to the summer of the southern hemisphere, and a dry season that corresponds to the winter. But the rains are confined largely to the summits and upper slopes of the ranges, and the rainfall that penetrates to the deeper valleys is slight. The latter are

consequently of quite arid character, and agriculture is for the most part dependent on irrigation.

The Andean zone is characterized by unusually high relief. The Cordillera Negra rises to about 16,000 feet. The drop to the Callejón de Huaylas is to less than 8,000 feet. The glaciated peaks of the Cordillera Blanca beyond it are over 20,000 feet in elevation and the passes through the range are around 15,000 feet. From these heights one drops to a little over 6,000 feet in the Marañon Valley only to rise again to over 14,000 feet in the passes of the Cordillera Central. The Cordillera Blanca has its crest line almost continuously far above the line of perpetual snow. The Cordillera Negra just reaches to that line, and the Cordillera Central falls a little short of it.



Ellsworth Expedition photograph

HUALLAGA RIVER GORGE

Three times in the voyage from Uchiza to Yurimaguas the Huallaga River cuts through a high ridge of limestone in vertical-walled gorges

except in the peak of Acotambo which towers above the rest of the range and is snow-covered the year round. Although these two ranges now contain no glaciers, their tops show bare ice-scoured rock surfaces and are dotted with pretty glacial lakes, and their flanks abound in morainal material, indicating that, at no remote time geologically, they were more extensively ice-covered than is the Cordillera Blanca to-day. The evidence is plain on the Cordillera

Blanca that the glaciers of that range at the same time were far larger and more extensive than they are to-day.

The pass of the Cordillera Central marked the boundary between the cold, semiarid climate of the Andean region and the warm, humid climate of the Peruvian montaña that lies to the east. One does not get far down the eastern slope of this range before the bare rock surfaces give way to a terrane completely covered with vegetation, rainfall becomes abundant, and the region takes on a tropical aspect.

The scientific results of the Ellsworth Expedition are of both geographic and geologic importance. The detailed cross-section was measured with plane table and alidade. The expedition secured, therefore, a plane table survey of the route across the Andes from the Pacific Ocean to the Huallaga River, an important contribution to the cartography of the country. The section down the Rupac River resulted in tracing that river to its mouth and making the first accurate map of its course. A reasonably accurate reconnaissance map was made of the Huallaga River from Uchiza to Yurimaguas which gives much more detail along the river than any of the published maps.

The geologic results have added much to the knowledge of the geologic constitution of the Cordillera Negra and the Cordillera Blanca and give the first account of this part of the Cordillera Central. The fossils, both animal and plant remains, secured from the sedimentary beds and the specimens taken from all of the rocks along the route are now being studied in the Geological Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University by various members of the Geological Department. When completed the results of these investigations will be combined with the field observations in the fuller interpretation of the geologic history of the Andes of Central Peru.



SUMMER SCHOOLS OF SPANISH' :: :: ::

HE ever-increasing popularity of the summer school is one of the most interesting developments in the educational field. Special summer schools for Spanish teachers and students, while of rather recent origin, have developed to the extent that it is possible, at moderate expense, to visit at least three Spanish-speaking countries where courses adapted to the needs of foreigners are given, and to take advantage of specially conducted tours which relieve the traveller of all responsibility and frequently offer additional instruction en route.

Since 1911 summer sessions for foreigners have been held in Spain under the direction of the "Centro de Estudios Históricos," an institution established by the Spanish Government in connection with the "Junta para Ampliación de Estudios e Investigaciones Científicas." Valuable assistance is lent by the University of Madrid and other Spanish educational centers. The session is under the charge of such eminent Spanish educators as Sr. Ramón Menéndez Pidal and Sr. Tomás Navarro Tomás. The general course given in 1924, from July 7 to August 2, included lectures and practical classes in the Spanish language and literature and lectures on the history, fine arts, geography, and social life of Spain; also some special courses in the Spanish novel, the theater, music, etc. Visits were made to the principal points of interest in Madrid and elsewhere. One hundred students attended the session. According to preliminary information received, the 1925 summer session will open July 13, with a program of study and sightseeing similar to that of last year.

Students desiring to take advantage of group arrangements for travel should consult the following persons:

Mr. William M. Barlow, Curtis High School, Staten Island, New York; in charge of the Fifth Annual Trip to Spain under the auspices of the "Instituto de las Españas" and the American Association of Teachers of Spanish.

Mr. Albert E. Bailey, educational manager, Intercollegiate Tours, Park Square Building, Boston, Mass.

Prof. Julián Moreno-Lacalle, director of the Romance Language Schools, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. (For advanced students only; academic credit given at Middlebury College.)

¹ Compiled from advance notices of summer schools by Heloise Brainerd, Chief of the Division of Education, Pan American Union.

Another school in Spain for American teachers was opened last summer by the "Escuela Normal Superior de Maestros" at Alicante, on the Mediterranean, offering a five-weeks' course in the Spanish language, literature, conversation, teaching methods, and commercial subjects. It was attended by 26 American teachers. The 1925 session will be under the direction of the Alicante Normal School and the University of Valencia. The eight-weeks' trip, starting from New York at the end of June and returning the last of August, includes visits to the principal cities of Spain and a few in France. Detailed information may be obtained from the dean of the summer session, Prof. José Llorens, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

Mexico was the first Latin-American country to organize a summer school for foreigners. In 1921 the National University of Mexico offered courses for Mexican and foreign students, which have grown to be so popular that in the 1924 session there were enrolled approximately 250 teachers and students of Spanish from the United States and about 350 Mexican teachers. Since the first session was held nearly every American college and university of importance, in addition to some four hundred high schools, has been represented among the matriculants.

The work offered includes elementary and advanced courses in the Spanish language, phonetics, Spanish, Spanish-American, and Mexican literature and art, Mexican and Spanish-American history, geography and institutions, life in Spanish America, Mexican archæology, and Mexican music and dancing. Most of the courses are conducted in Spanish. The faculty of the 1925 summer school will be composed of professors of the National University, together with several eminent educators from the United States. The school will be in session from July 5 to August 21. As Mexico City is cooler than Denver during the summer months, it is an ideal place for study. An interesting program of extra-mural activities is being arranged, including a series of flestas prepared in collaboration with the Department of Fine Arts, and sightseeing trips to world-famous archæological ruins and many other places of historical or scenic interest. The National University is taking a leading part in the work that is being done to foment a mutual feeling of good-will among the intellectual classes of Mexico and the United States, and the summer school is its most effective agency. Information regarding the 1925 session, as well as railroad and steamship rates, may be obtained by addressing Sr. Manuel Romero de Terreros, Secretary of the Summer School, Universidad Nacional de Mexico, Mexico, D. F.

A number of American universities and colleges grant credit for work done in the Mexican School, and the College of William and Mary has entered into a special arrangement with the University of Mexico whereby a branch of the William and Mary Summer School will be held in conjunction with the Mexican Summer School in 1925, credit being given in both institutions for the work done by students from either country. Further information concerning the plan and arrangements for the trip, which includes a week in Cuba, may be obtained from the director, Prof. C. E. Castañeda, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

The University of Porto Rico has since 1922 conducted a summer school of Spanish, which was attended in 1924 by 60 persons, of whom 39 were from the United States. The university offers elementary and advanced work in the Spanish language and literature, phonetics, Spanish art and architecture, Spanish-American literature and history, Spanish music for club use, etc. Credits may be transferred from the University of Porto Rico to American colleges. In addition to professors from the regular teaching force of the university, Sr. Tomás Navarro Tomás of Spain is expected to lecture at the 1925 summer school. The session will be held from July 2 to August 19, so that students can sail from New York June 27, returning August 25. Further information will be furnished by the director of the summer session, Miss Josephine W. Holt, corner Eighth and Marshall Streets, Richmond, Va.

In other parts of Latin America interest is growing in this mutually helpful method of becoming better acquainted, and efforts are being made to establish summer courses for foreigners. The Government of Costa Rica has set up an organization which is prepared to offer courses in the Spanish language, Spanish-American literature, geography and history, and the geography and history of Spain. Summer sessions were held in 1922 and 1923, and will be repeated whenever a reasonable number of foreign students request them. Applications should be addressed to Prof. S. Gutiérrez, Ohio State University, Columbus.

The Pan American Union hopes that the time is not far distant when practically all teachers of Spanish in the United States will have had the advantage of study and travel in at least one Spanish-speaking country, and will have gained through personal contacts the understanding and appreciation that are so much needed to bring together the peoples of Spanish and of English speech.

SPANISH AND ARGENTINE ART IN WASHINGTON

Thas been a matter of deep regret to those interested in the art of Spain and the Spanish American countries that of the occasional exhibitions of work from these sources held in the United States practically none reaches the Capital. And when it is remembered that the number of such individuals in Washington is not inconsiderable, and that to this number must be added each and every member of the Latin American Diplomatic Corps, from his Excellency, Ambassador Mathieu, the dean of the corps, to the youngest and most recent attaché, this state of affairs is seen to be more than a mere regrettable omission—it is an anomaly of the first rank, which has long clamored for rectification.

This undoubtedly explains, in part at least, the immediate and cordial recognition accorded the courageous initiative of the director of the Vandyke galleries, Mr. J. J. Cunningham, in arranging for the exhibition in Washington, under the distinguished patronage of the Ambassador of Spain, from December 22 to January 10, of a representative group of canvases by the well-known Spanish painter Anglada y Camarasa and an equally representative group by that notable Argentine, Tito Cittadini, at one time a pupil of Anglada, and who in the absence of the Ambassador of Argentina, was included in the generous patronage extended by Ambassador Riaño.

The work of Anglada is so well known not only in Spain but throughout Europe in general, as to require but brief mention here. There is scarcely a capital in Europe which does not include at least one of his canvases, in addition to the numerous examples held in private collections, notably in Barcelona, Madrid, and Paris. The present exhibit constitutes one of the most remarkable examples of contemporaneous Spanish paintings ever displayed in the United States. The canvases, eight or ten in number, several of heroic proportions, are striking illustrations of this master's well-known rich coloring and his positive genius in capturing fleeting aspects of the subjects portrayed, particularly those resulting from the use of artificial lighting, and their exhibition in Washington was regarded as an international event, as it undoubtedly will in Brooklyn, Chicago, New York, Des Moines, Minneapolis, and San Francisco, where they are also scheduled for exhibition.

But it is the exhibition of Cittadini—Argentina's young "independent" painter—which has been the center of attraction to all good Pan Americanists in the exhibit mentioned. Born in Buenos Aires in 1886, he completed the course of architecture in connection with the National University of Argentina, passing thence to Europe where he devoted several years to travel and study in some of the best-known academies and ateliers of Paris, including that of Anglada, of whom, as already stated, he was a pupil.



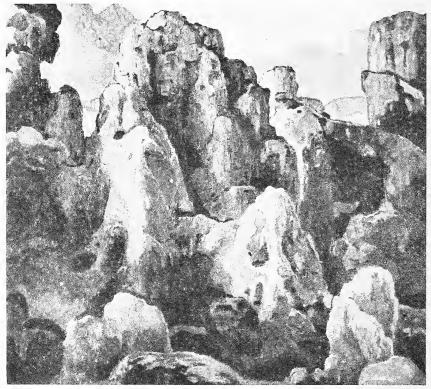
Courtesy of Vandyck Galleries

TACHES DE SOLEIL (PATCHES OF SUNSHINE) ${\bf By\ Tito\ Cittadini}$ Exhibited in Washington, December 22, 1924–January 10, 1925

It was during these formative years that Cittadini definitely selected painting as his interpretative medium and landscape as his particular field. A voyage of exploration among the Balearic Isles undertaken shortly afterwards irrevocably confirmed this decision, while the great beauty and charm of those islands led him eventually to take up his residence in what is perhaps the most beautiful of all, Mallorca. This choice is not surprising in one of Cittadini's temperament, in one whose hunger for liberty to be himself, whose love

for light and "more light" amounts to a passion and a religion, particularly when it is remembered that Mallorca is the far-famed Isla de Oro of Fray Raimundo, that her effulgent sunshine and silvery moonlight are the enchanting gold and silver so beautifully sung by Ruben Darío and which, transmuted in terms of light, color, and movement, inform the canvases of this gifted painter.

Very few Argentine artists—indeed, very few artists anywhere—have so clearly defined the conscience, as it were, of their own per-



Courtesy of Vandyck Galleries

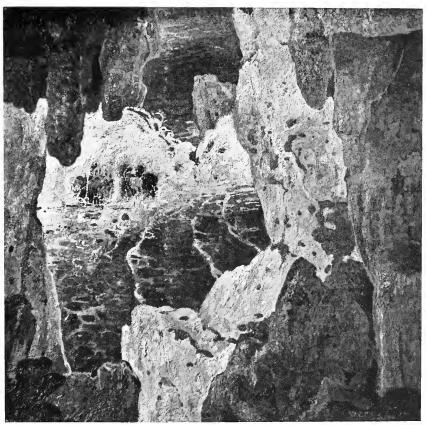
ROCHERS DE VALL DE BOQUER (T11E CLIFFS IN "BOCA" VALLEY) $\qquad \qquad \text{By Tito Cittadini}$

Exhibited in Washington, December 22, 1924-January 10, 1925

sonality as has Tito Cittadini. In effect, he is a pupil of himself. He has the serene audacity of his own vision of things—with practically none of the conscious or subconscious fears which lie behind and are the cause of the innumerable compromises made by the majority of artists. Cittadini is always himself, even when experiencing the ecstatic thrill, the divine shock of nature's overwhelming beauty. For him the difficult paths of interpretation are illuminated

with the light carried in his own hand, so to speak. For him theory, method, dogma, are but the play of shade and shadow on imperishable marble; academies and *ateliers* are but words borne on the wind; for him the veritable school is and always will be the sensitive heart of the artist, ready and waiting to be stamped with the image of God.

Thus it happens that most of Cittadini's known work has its inspiration in Mallorca—in the blues and emeralds of the Mediterranean



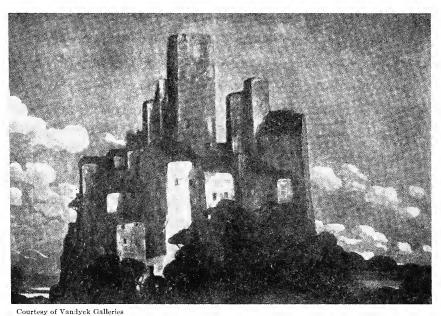
Courtesy of Vandyck Galleries

LA SORTIE DE LA GROTTE (OUTLET OF THE GROTTO)

- By Tito Cittadini

Exhibited in Washington, December 22, 1924-January 10, 1925

on which that island appears to float, in the irresistible enchantment of its rocks, its radiant skies, its romantic and wind-blown pines and olives, the blue depths of its grottos and caves, the golden glow of its fruitful orange groves, the solemnity of the hieratic cliffs which like sentinels of eternity guard its coasts; and all that fantastic world of legendary paganism implicit in this privileged island.



TORRES DORMIDAS (DREAMING TOWERS)

By Tito Cittadini



Courtesy of Vandyck Galleries

MALLORCA By Tito Cittadini

The first important exposition of Cittadini's work was that held in 1921 in the National Gallery, Buenos Aires, in which he was awarded first prize, and where the *Musée National de Beaux-Arts* acquired one of the principal canvases exhibited. The work exhibited in Buenos Aires was later shown in the galleries of *La Sécession*, at the *Biennale de Rome*, at Venice, at the National Museum, Madrid,



Courtesy of Vandyck Galleries

CÔTE DE FORMENTOR (COAST OF FORMENTOR)

By Tito Cittadini

Exhibited in Washington, December 22, 1924–January 10, 1925

at Barcelona, at Montevideo, Santiago de Chile, and many other places.

It was about this time that Cittadini was invited by Homer St. Gaudens, director of fine arts in the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, to be represented in the twenty-third international exhibition of that important gallery. From the large group of foreign paintings in that

exhibition, the directors of seven of the leading art museums of the United States selected sixty-one to be shown later in the widely-separated cities which those directors represent, and of these sixty-one pictures it is a notable fact that Cittadini's delightful "A Bright Morning" was one.

Of the twelve notable canvases exhibited in Washington Côte de Formentor, Taches de Soleil, Rochers de Vall de Boquer, and Sortie de la Grotte will long remain a happy memory to those who viewed them—a memory which in the case of the last named it is hoped may be from time to time refreshed and strengthened, since this work has been acquired by Mr. Duncan Phillips as the latest addition to the Phillips Memorial Gallery, one of the finest private collections not alone in Washington, but in the United States.

In conclusion, Washington lovers of Spanish and Spanish American art are deeply indebted to Mr. Cunningham for his public spirited initiative in bringing the Anglada and Cittadini exhibits to Washington, and they venture to entertain the hope that this is but the first of a series of similar exhibits in the Vandyck Galleries which will enable them to become acquainted at first hand with the work of the notable painters of some of the other Latin American Republics—particularly Mexico, Venezuela, Chile, and Uruguay.



LIVESTOCK AND POUL-TRY RAISING IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'

By Charles Bridgham Hosmer

United States Consul, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

XCELLENT opportunities exist in the Dominican Republic for the development of livestock raising and fair opportunities for increased poultry raising.

CATTLE

Every important factor necessary to successful cattle raising, particularly for beef cattle, may be found in the Dominican Republic and an almost ideal situation exists for the development of this industry, except for some technical marketing difficulties.

It is estimated that there are about 3,000,000 acres of land in the country suitable for grazing cattle, and according to the Dominican Department of Agriculture there are not believed to be over 500,000 head of cattle in the Republic at the present time. At least half of this grazing land is well watered by streams or rivers and has on it a luxurious growth of guinea and other nutritious native grasses. The balance of the land could in most cases be made equally desirable by reasonable expenditures to provide an adequate water supply, shade from the sun, and the fencing of well-watered sections for grazing during the dry season.

Although several moderately large cattle ranches are owned by Dominicans, nearly all the cattle of the country are owned by general farmers having small herds from which they make sales when necessary to meet the local demand for beef. The opportunity for cattle raising in this Republic has been investigated by American and other foreign interests, and although one or two Americans have engaged in it on a limited scale, foreign capital has not come here for the intensive development of the industry on account of marketing difficulties hereinafter discussed.

¹ The Honorable Rafael A. Espaillat, Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration in the Dominican Cabinet, has shown a very active interest in the preparation of the following report, having furnished much helpful data therefor. He has also voluntarily provided the photographs from which the illustrations were made. To the grateful appreciation of the author, the sincere thanks of the Bulletin are added in recognition of Secretary Espaillat's valuable cooperation.



CATTLE ON THE "TERESA" RANCH, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BREEDS OF CATTLE

The Dominican native cattle are among the finest that can be found in tropical countries. They grow large and sleek even when not crossed with foreign thoroughbred cattle, and give uniformly excellent results when crossbred under favorable circumstances.

About 20 years ago a few native cattlemen began importing foreign thoroughbred bulls, principally from the United States, to cross with native cattle, and when careful attention has been given to such breeding, the half-blood and quarter-blood cattle thus born have in some instances doubled the weight of native cattle. In most cases



DOMINICAN CATTLE

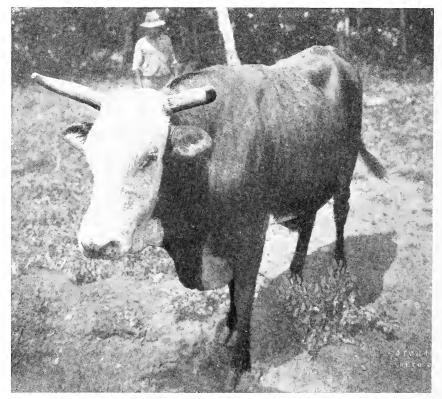
Native stock crossbred with Holstein cattle, in "La India" stock farm

Holstein and Guernsey bulls have been imported for breeding purposes, and generally the results have been excellent.

Unfortunately, local native cattle breeders have not always realized that in order to obtain the best results from breeding imported thoroughbred bulls with native cattle, it was necessary for them to create as nearly as possible the same living conditions for the imported animals under which they had been bred and raised. The most usual mistakes have been insufficient care in choosing the most suitable pasturage, in failing to provide them with water free from injurious chemical elements, not choosing the best of the native stock with which to breed them, and in not providing them with a means of shade from the tropical sun. Because of failure to

always realize the best results for the reasons enumerated, importations of thoroughbred bulls for breeding have been somewhat retarded, and in recent years the Dominican Department of Agriculture has issued instructive bulletins for the purpose of correcting these errors. The results of such crossbreeding have been excellent in a large proportion of the cases in which it has been practiced.

It has been found by experiments that in some localities simple chemicals should be added to the drinking water for imported cattle to neutralize the effect of elements contained in the water. In other

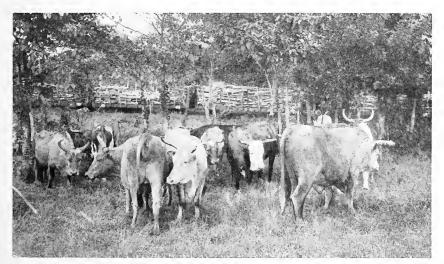


HALF-BLOOD HEREFORD BULL

cases silos should be erected for the storage of proper food for these cattle during the dry season.

HEALTH

Dominican cattle are surprisingly healthy, virile and free from the diseases to which these animals are especially subject. There is a very low percentage of tuberculosis among Dominican cattle. Cattle ticks are present, but not especially numerous and easily controlled. Anthrax, rinderpest and hoof-and-mouth disease are thus far unknown. Rumors have sometimes been current that large numbers of cattle have died during the dry season for lack of water. Careful inquiry indicates that the number of such deaths has been exaggerated and that they have always been due to carelessness on the part of the owners in waiting too long for rain before taking other measures to provide water. Considerable numbers of cattle have sometimes died following heavy rains, when they had been permitted to graze on recently inundated lands, the water soaked grass provoking a species of gastritis. This latter difficulty is now understood and measures are taken to prevent recurrences.



CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER ON THE "SAN ISIDRO" FARM

MARKETING

The chief obstacle to the development of a large export business in Dominican beef cattle has been the question of a market for them.

The natural market for Dominican beef would be the United States and Porto Rico, but these markets have been closed on account of the impracticability for local cattle raisers to comply with the United States regulations for the importation of either live cattle or beef.

As the Dominican Republic is in the "Tick Area" prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture, it might be difficult to overcome that objection to the importation of live Dominican cattle. However, the creation of an adequate inspection system, which would permit slaughtered beef to be freely imported into American territory from the Dominican Republic does not appear to be an insurmountable obstacle, if proper measures were taken by capitalists interested in developing a cattle raising industry in the country. Transporta-



HERD OF CATTLE IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Cattle being driven to Santo Domingo via the Duarte Highway

tion facilities to the American market are adequate and freight reasonable. It is believed the large scale raising of cattle could be carried on very economically, as pasturage and native cattle may be purchased at moderate prices.

In spite of these marketing difficulties there has been a gratifying increase in the exportation of Dominican cattle to Haiti and Cuba during the last two years, the statistics of which appear below:

Countries	1922		1923	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Cuba Haiti Other British West Indies	4, 409 91	\$87, 832 1, 217	96 8, 831 143	\$3, 365- 163, 990 2, 284
Total	4, 500	89, 049	9, 070	169, 639

HIDES

Dominican hides are easily transported to and find a ready market in the United States. There appears to be no reason why the exportation of cattle hides should not increase in proportion to increases in the cattle raising industry.

ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT

The Dominican Government has stated that it would look with favor upon the development of a large cattle raising industry in this country by foreign capital, provided, of course, that due regard was had to the participation of native Dominicans in the business in practicable and proper ways and their employment when feasible.



HOGS FOR SLAUGHTER AT THE SANTO DOMINGO MARKET

SWINE

A sufficient number of swine is raised in the Dominican Republic to meet the domestic demand for pork. Native swine are very hardy and little attention need be given to them. They grow to a considerable size, but being permitted to forage, and in most cases, not being fattened previous to slaughtering, they do not attain the weight usual for full grown swine in the United States and some other countries. Up to the present time there has been no effort to improve the breeding of native swine, but is it believed that much could be accomplished along this line by scientific means, and at reasonable cost. No pork products are manufactured in the country and importations of this class are very large.

GOATS

Almost countless hundreds of healthy, sleek goats roam and graze at will through the arid and semiarid regions of the Dominican Republic. A large proportion of these goats are quite wild, except that they do bear the brand of their owners. A considerable amount of goats' milk is used by natives in rural sections and goats' meat is a staple article of food in some sections.

A profitable commerce in the exportation of goatskins has existed for several years and could be easily increased. The statistics of these exportations, practically all of which are purchased in the United States, is given below:

	Kilos	Value	ı	Kilos	Value
1919	239, 790 126, 439 85, 903	\$515, 691 221, 101 58, 664	1922 1923	132, 255 138, 765	\$93, 640 119, 503

SHEEP

A considerable number of sheep are grown in some parts of the Dominican Republic. These sheep are of the species usual to tropical countries, and although their number may well be increased for the domestic meat supply, it is not believed that foreign capital would be interested in raising them on a large scale.

POULTRY

A sufficient supply of poultry is raised in the Dominican Republic to meet the domestic demand for poultry as food and for all the eggs required by the local market. Although some pure-blood poultry has been imported from the United States for breeding purposes, it has become mixed with the native poultry and there are almost no pure-blood fowls in the Republic.

Poultry is somewhat subject to pests in this climate, although the pests are said to be easily overcome by scientific methods. A few shipments of live poultry have recently been made to Porto Rico and are said to have been reasonably satisfactory in the returns realized.

Although there is a good opportunity to improve native poultry and to increase the local production of eggs, the domestic market is already supplied and possibilities of developing an export business in livestock seem much more attractive than for poultry or eggs.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH LATIN AMERICA IN 1924 :: ::

By Matilda Phillips

Chief Statistician, Pan American Union

HE total trade of the United States with the 20 Latin American Republics for the calendar year 1924, according to reports of the United States Department of Commerce, reached a value of \$1,772,782,823, an increase of 5.2 per cent over the previous year's figure, which was \$1,684,974,444.

Imports from Latin America in 1924, amounting to 28% per cent of the total imports of the United States, were valued at \$1,035,270,-348, an increase of \$9,173,781 over the previous year, while exports to Latin America during the same year, representing 16 per cent of the total exports of the United States, amounted to \$737,512,475, an advance of \$78,634,598 over the 1923 figure.

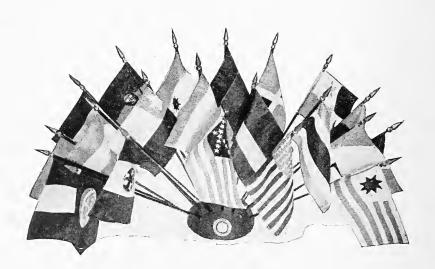
The trade of the United States with the various Latin American Republics for the year ended December, 1924, compared with that of the preceding year, is shown in the following tables:

United States imports from Latin America

\$140, 141, 888 11, 267, 005 4, 523, 663 4, 936, 915 5, 428, 276 4, 267, 047 376, 442, 581 8, 350, 254	\$167, 087, 305 10, 089, 156 3, 912, 310 5, 959, 626 5, 453, 167 4, 688, 519 5, 003, 663 361, 720, 542	-1, 177, 849 $-611, 353$ $+1, 022, 711$ $+24, 891$ $+57, 945$ $+736, 616$
11, 267, 005 4, 523, 663 4, 936, 915 5, 428, 276 4, 630, 574 4, 267, 047 376, 442, 581	10, 089, 156 3, 912, 310 5, 959, 626 5, 453, 167 4, 688, 519 5, 003, 663 361, 720, 542	
11, 267, 005 4, 523, 663 4, 936, 915 5, 428, 276 4, 630, 574 4, 267, 047 376, 442, 581	10, 089, 156 3, 912, 310 5, 959, 626 5, 453, 167 4, 688, 519 5, 003, 663 361, 720, 542	$ \begin{array}{r} -611,353\\ +1,022,711\\ +24,891\\ +57,945\\ +736,616 \end{array} $
4, 936, 915 5, 428, 276 4, 630, 574 4, 267, 047 376, 442, 581	5, 959, 626 5, 453, 167 4, 688, 519 5, 003, 663 361, 720, 542	+1,022,711 $+24,891$ $+57,945$ $+736,616$
4, 936, 915 5, 428, 276 4, 630, 574 4, 267, 047 376, 442, 581	5, 453, 167 4, 688, 519 5, 003, 663 361, 720, 542	+24,891 $+57,945$ $+736,616$
4, 630, 574 4, 267, 047 376, 442, 581	4, 688, 519 5, 003, 663 361, 720, 542	+57, 945 +736, 616
4, 267, 047 376, 442, 581	5, 003, 663 361, 720, 542	+736,616
376, 442, 581	361, 720, 542	
		14 799 039
9 250 254		
	5, 824, 717	-2,525,537
1, 721, 716	1, 165, 981	-555,735
561, 709, 919	570, 904, 986	+9, 195, 067
115, 276, 307	75, 297, 795	-39, 978, 512
	84, 372	-2,269,292
	179, 334, 668	+36, 101, 040
	98, 678, 618	+6,877,263
45, 705, 602	57, 728, 893	+12,023,291
6, 146, 277		+553,390
544, 876		-431,146
24, 401, 758		-1,506,288
21, 811, 424		-14,741,911
13, 111, 757	16, 462, 636	+3,350,879
461 386 648	464, 365, 362	-21, 286
		+9,173,781
	1, 721, 716 561, 709, 919 115, 276, 307 2, 353, 664 143, 233, 628 91, 801, 355 45, 705, 602 6, 146, 277 544, 876 24, 401, 758	1,721,716 1,165,981 561,709,919 570,904,986 115,276,307 75,297,795 2,353,664 84,372 143,233,628 179,334,668 91,801,355 98,678,618 45,705,602 57,728,893 6,146,277 6,699,667 544,876 113,730 24,401,758 22,895,470 21,811,424 7,069,513 13,111,757 16,462,636 464,386,648 464,365,362

United States exports to Latin America

Countries of destination	1923	1924	Increase or de- crease in 1924
Mexico Guatemala Salvador Honduras Nicaragua Costa Rica Panama Cuba	6, 314, 254 5, 214, 250 11, 256, 928 4, 989, 709 4, 835, 166 21, 769, 332 192, 438, 378	\$135, 076, 703 8, 823, 542 6, 491, 955 9, 100, 974 6, 250, 499 5, 975, 384 26, 365, 846 199, 779, 279	+\$14, 880, 465 +2, 509, 288 +1, 277, 705 -2, 155, 954 +1, 260, 790 +1, 140, 218 +4, 596, 514 +7, 340, 901
Dominican Republic Haiti North American Republics	11, 983, 047	15, 642, 268 11, 569, 738 425, 076, 188	$\begin{array}{r} +2,214,828 \\ -413,309 \\ \hline +32,651,446 \end{array}$
Argentina Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Ecuador Paraguay Peru Uruguay Venezuela	3, 038, 793 45, 583, 620 31, 057, 952 22, 297, 726 4, 335, 606 585, 999 19, 775, 789 15, 077, 188	116, 997, 569 4, 122, 417 65, 206, 712 31, 377, 819 28, 671, 838 5, 537, 621 820, 543 23, 837, 124 18, 222, 114 17, 642, 530	+4, 215, 677 +1, 083, 624 +19, 623, 092 +319, 867 +6, 374, 112 +1, 202, 015 +231, 335 +4, 064, 544 +3, 144, 926 +5, 723, 960
South American Republics Total Latin America		312, 436, 287 737, 512, 475	+45, 983, 152 +78, 634, 598





ARGENTINA

Foreign trade.—The General Bureau of National Statistics sent a report to the Minister of the Treasury on the first nine months' foreign trade in 1924 showing that the imports totaled 620,050,000 gold pesos and the exports 796,300,000 gold pesos. The exports for this period exceeded by 25,000,000 gold pesos the exports for the corresponding period of 1923, while the favorable balance of 176,-250,000 gold pesos for the first nine months of 1924 indicates that the total favorable balance for 1924 will approximate 230,000,000 gold pesos. Such a favorable trade balance has been exceeded only in the years 1915, 1918, and 1919 when it reached 276,000,000, 301,000,000, and 375,000,000 gold pesos respectively. This state of trade has reacted favorably on the international exchange.

IMMIGRANTS.—The Department of Statistics and Labor of Santa Fé Province reports that 4,191 immigrants were settled in the Province during the first six months of 1924. Classified according to nationality they were: Italians, 2,745; Spaniards, 955; Germans, 209; Poles, 169; Czecho-slovaks, 43; Roumanians, 9; Portuguese, 7; Danes, 6; French, 1; and Russian, 1. (Review of the River Plate, Dec. 12, 1924.)

AVIATION.—Señor Guillermo Hillcoat, as a mark of Argentina's friendship for Peru upon the occasion of the Centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho, flew in a Curtiss plane from Buenos Aires to Lima, a distance of 4,400 kilometers, in 32 hours flying time. In crossing the Andes the Argentine aviator reached his greatest altitude during the flight, 5,200 meters. The longest leg of the flight was between Copiapó and Antofagasta, Chile, 500 kilometers.

On December 6, two more Argentine pilots, Señors Juan Etcheberry and Jorge A. Luro, took off in a Fokker plane from the Palomar aviation field near Buenos Aires for Lima, carrying messages from the Aero Club of Argentina to the Aero Club of Lima. They finished the first leg of the flight at Rosario, due to motor trouble, going from there to Santiago del Estero, and making the next stop in Metán whence they planned to fly to Antofagasta, Chile, and so on to Lima.

First Municipal Exposition of Industrial Arts.—The first Municipal Exposition of Industrial Arts opened in Buenos Aires on

December 20, 1924, with a number of interesting exhibits showing the combination of utility and art in products manufactured by local industrial establishments.

Traveling cotton gins.—The General Bureau of Agricultural Instruction is making provision to supply the cotton growers with ginning facilities. The Bureau has two complete gins, each worked by an 8-horsepower motor, which will be sent out over the Central Argentine and the Argentine North Eastern Railways first, and later over other lines, to travel through the Provinces of Corrientes, Santiago del Estero and Entre Ríos. At the various stations they will be at the disposal of the cotton growers of the vicinity. (Review of the River Plate, Nov. 28, 1924.)

BOLIVIA

Factory concession granted.—A concession of 15,000 hectares of government lands in the province of Chiquitos, Department of Santa Cruz, has been granted to a private individual, by a decree of November 15, 1924, for the purpose of establishing thereon factories for manufacturing cotton textiles, and for making cotton seed oil. The concessionary is obliged by the terms of this concession to plant yearly at least 200 hectares of the ground to cotton. All the machinery and accessories required for establishing these factories may be imported free of duty, and the manufactured products will also be free from all export duties for a period of ten years. If within four years from the date of the concession the factories are not established and in operation, the concession as well as the special privilege for developing that region will be void.

Industrial and agricultural company.—According to word received recently from Bolivia the Bulletin is informed that an agricultural and industrial company has been organized by Bolivian and foreign capitalists for developing along agricultural and industrial lines the beautiful Cinti valley in the Department of Chuquisaca. This society will import grape vines from France, and the machinery required for making the best quality of wine; prize breeding cattle will also be imported, with the purpose of improving the stock and facilitating the manufacture of butter and similar dairy products, which at present are imported from neighboring markets. A Bolivian capitalist has placed a credit of 50,000 pounds in the Banco Mercantil at the disposal of the manager of the above mentioned company, in order that the work planned by the company may be commenced as soon as possible.

BRAZIL

Tobacco exports.—According to the *Brazil Ferro-Carril* for November 27, 1924, the tobacco exports for the first five months of 1924 compared with those for previous years were as follows:

	Tons	Contos of reis
1924	12, 532	18, 456
1923	14, 174	15,245
1922	9, 999	32, 121
1921	18, 640	11, 581
1913	18, 767	32, 876

The raising of prices compensated for diminution in quantity in 1924. FIBER PRODUCTION IN PARÁ.—The Brazil Ferro-Carril for November 27, 1924, publishes a page article by Senhor Alves de Souza which discusses the production of a fiber plant in the State of Pará. Dr. G. Hagmann, a Swiss scientist originally engaged by the Government for botanical and zoological research, on his own account established in 1914 a curauá plantation, whose fiber is known among European and American scientists as one of the strongest in the world. The curauá plant did not grow wild there, the few plants in the region being the result of ancient cultivation by the Indians who used the fiber for rough cloth. Dr. Hagmann began with five plants, increasing his number each year until he now has 500,000, from which 3,000,000 cuttings may be transplanted. The curauá plant at two years matures its leaves to an average of 1.20 meters in length ready for harvesting.

CHILE

Scientific nitrate investigations.—The Association of Nitrate Producers has determined to engage the services of three foreign chemists to conduct a department of scientific research for that Association, at a probable expenditure of £20,000 for the first year and twice or three times that amount subsequently. The exact trend of the investigation will be fixed only after a preliminary study by the chemists, who will also decide whether their laboratory shall be in Antofagasta or in the nitrate fields.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE.—An excellent stock and poultry show was held in Santiago last November under the auspices of the National Society of Agriculture, the quality of the exhibits being even higher than in former years. In connection with the show the Association of Nitrate Producers had a section in charge of two agricultural experts, one of whom was Srta. Victoria Tagle, the first woman to receive an agricultural degree in Chile. This section attracted a great deal of favorable attention, the action of nitrate as a fertilizer being shown by fine specimens of flowers, fruit, and growing grain.

At the time of the show the Society opened its fine new building in Santiago, containing ample offices, assembly hall, and quarters for the various departments maintained by the Society, formerly scattered in different parts of the city. These departments include the *Bulletin*, Biological Institute, Experiment Station, machinery, and stockraising.

Valparaíso-Casablanca road.—A loan of 4,000,000 pesos has been authorized by the Government for building a highway between Valparaíso and Casablanca, a distance of 43 kilometers, said highway to be constructed of bituminous concrete or other material equally durable. The contractor is required to accept payment in bonds of the loan at par. Toll will be charged for the use of the completed highway.

Patents and trade-marks.—See page 297.

COLOMBIA

Colombian films.—In Medellín, capital of the Department of Antioquia, a motion picture company was recently formed for the purpose of making films depicting picturesque Colombian scenes and other instructive subjects on the screen. The first film to be made was Bajo el Cielo Antioqueño (Under an Antioquian Sky), which is said to have an interesting plot well worked out. This picture will be followed by many others, which will have for their stage the principal cities, towns, and rural districts of Colombia together with its factories, farms, coffee plantations, mines, rivers, and seashore. The various modern means of transportation used in the country, such as railways, aerial cables, steamers, and hydroairplanes, will figure in the films, in addition to the more primitive methods which still persist in isolated sections.

AQUEDUCT IN BOGOTÁ.—The inauguration of the new San Cristóbal aqueduct, built for the purpose of increasing the supply of pure water for the growing population of Bogotá, was held in the early part of November. The work, commenced about a year previously, cost 217,166 pesos.

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The value of the exports from Colombia to the United States during the first 8 months of 1924 amounted to 40,787,693 pesos and the imports during the same period to 16,978,357 pesos.

COSTA RICA

ROAD BUILDING—According to an article by the President of Costa Rica published in *La Tribuna* of San José for October 3, 1924, the Government is doing its utmost to encourage road building and repairing, but if the public does not cooperate by subscribing to the internal bonds which it has issued for the purpose, it can go no

further. The province of Heredia has spent the largest amount on road building, as shown by the following extract from a report on roads by the Secretary of Promotion:

	Colones.
Province of San José	190, 000
Province of Heredia	284, 300
Province of Alajuela	51, 900
Province of Cartago	54, 200

The road from Guadalupe to San Isidro de Coronado is the best in the country, due to the efforts and cooperation of the inhabitants, who recently subscribed 30,000 colones more for highway bonds.

The inhabitants of San Pedro de Poás recently subscribed 50,000 colones to the bonds for the construction of a road to Alajuela, which will be the first section of a more direct route to the rich San Carlos region and to the Poás volcano, interesting on account of its geyser and lake and therefore a popular trip in the dry season; and those of Grecia subscribed 75,000 colones for a road to the Poás bridge on the Acosta road.

New roads in Guanacaste.—See page 299.

Loans to farmers.—See page 295.

New banana Plantations.—The Government has granted a 20-year concession to a Costa Rican company which has leased 2,000 hectares of land on the Jiménez and Parismina rivers for the purpose of planting bananas. The contractors will not be permitted to employ laborers in that district until hygienic houses are built for them, and the necessary precautions taken against malaria and other diseases which might be contracted.

CUBA

Foreign trade.—Imports and exports in general, including coins, amounted to \$679,504,945 during the year 1923–1924. Of this amount \$271,913,311 represents imports and \$407,591,634 exports, showing an increase of \$43,530,531 in imports and a decrease of \$24,454,748 in exports, against the imports and exports during 1922–1923, which were \$228,382,780 and \$432,046,382 respectively. (President's message, October 31, 1924.)

Sugar Production.—The production of sugar cane and sugar during 1922–1923 and 1923–1924 was as follows:

duffig 1922-1929 and 1929 1924 we	as as rollows.	
	Sugar cane ground	Sugar produced
1923-24	tons 37, 220, 019	4, 022, 418
1922-23	31, 052, 853	3, 649, 912
Increase	6, 167, 166	373, 506

PORT WORKS IN CÁRDENAS BAY.—By law of December 1, 1924, the President of the Republic is empowered to contract for important

improvements to be made in the port of Cárdenas, \$2,700,000 having been appropriated from the funds of the Treasury for the purpose. It is required that various channels shall be dredged, a customhouse costing 100,000 pesos erected, a concrete wharf built to a prescribed point, and other improvements made. The successful bidder will be allowed to exploit the wharf for fifty years, the rates to be charged being fixed by the government.

Highway construction and repairs.—By law of December 1, 1924, an appropriation of \$60,000 was made by Congress for road building, repairing, paving, and sewerage, in the municipal district of Sancti Spíritus, which was distributed as follows: \$50,000 for a new road from Guayos to Neiva; \$5,000 for repairs on the Taguasco-Sancti Spíritus road; and \$5,000 for the study of paving and sewer systems for the town. By Decree No. 1276 of September 15, 1924, \$200,000 was assigned to road building and repairing in Habana and its suburbs; and by decree No. 1651 of November 21, 1924, \$74,466 to the continuation of the Central highway to Santiago de Cuba, which will connect Camagüey with Sibanicú. Three sections of this highway have been finished, and 33 kilometers will be opened to the public on the completion of the Imías bridge.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Commission to develop colonization.—A commission has been authorized by Congress to study and develop a plan to colonize the national territory along the Haitian border with immigrants from Spain, the Balearic or Canary Islands, or with white immigrants from Spanish America. This commission, composed of seven members, under the presidency of the Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration, will serve ad honorem. The commission will function from January 1, 1925, and the plan proposed shall be submitted to the Executive before the first day of July of the same year.

Parcel Post.—Since December 1, 1924, a domestic parcel-post service has been in operation in the Republic, established by a law promulgated November 3, 1924. According to the regulations governing this service the size of packages is restricted to one meter in length by 50 centimeters in width, and the weight must not exceed 10 kilos.

ECUADOR

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY.—On October 31, 1924, this new organization was constituted by law with a capital of 70,000 sucres. The principal purpose of this society is to render any assistance necessary to farmers, and thereby help to develop and improve the agricultural resources of the country. In order to accomplish this object, the organization will import breeding stock,

agricultural machinery and implements, seeds, and various other agricultural requisites, and will also import and sell, in the Republic or abroad, agricultural and industrial products. A credit division will be established by the society, offering every facility to farmers for obtaining loans.

Shoe factory.—A new shoe factory was opened recently in Riobamba. The manufacture of footwear is one of the industries the development of which is most satisfactory, the native product comparing very favorably with the best foreign makes of shoes.

GUATEMALA

ALL AMERICA CABLES OFFICE.—The All America Cables (Inc.) recently signed a contract with the representative of the Department of Promotion for the establishment of an office in the city of Guatemala.

CZECHOSLOVAK IMMIGRANT COLONY.—On October 28, 1924, President Orellana approved a contract whereby families of Czechoslovak farmers are to be brought into Guatemala. The colony will consist of one hundred or more families, for whom hygienic dwellings, medical assistance, schools, and hospital service are to be provided. The land granted shall consist of 4,500 hectares of unoccupied territory. The concessionary promises to prepare the houses and other necessities before organizing the colony.

Petroleum contracts.—A contract between the Government of Guatemala and a New York company for the exploration and development of petroleum fields and other bituminous deposits throughout the Departments of Izabal and Alta Verapaz over an area of 1,600,000 hectares was approved by President Orellana on November 28, 1924.

On the same day the President approved a contract made between the Government and another company for the exploration and development of petroleum and other hydrocarbons in zones 3 and 4 over an area of 3,500,000 hectares in the Departments of El Petén, Alta Verapaz, Quiché, and Huehuetenango.

HONDURAS

Sugar production.—According to information received by the United States Department of Commerce, the 1924 sugar production in the Puerto Cortés district of Honduras was 30,532,950 pounds, almost twice that of 1923, and over four times that of 1922. It is expected that after 1925 a new unit will be added to the mill located in this district, which is the largest driven by electricity in Central America. The addition will permit doubling the production.

MEXICO

Increased commerce with Cuba.—It is reported by the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor that commerce between Mexico and Cuba has been considerably augmented within recent months, the chief exports of the former country being various kinds of beans, chick peas, drugs, petroleum, and henequen, while the latter Republic sends its neighbor jerked beef, canned meats, china, glassware, cigars, cut tobacco, and olives.

ABUNDANT RICE CROP.—Estimates made in Sonora of the rice crop harvested last December indicate that the yield will be approximately 20,000 tons, valued at about \$2,000,000.

Exposition of the Experimental Industrial Laboratory.—Last November the Experimental Industrial Laboratory of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor held in Mexico City the first exhibition of its work. The division of industrial botany displayed specimens of five Mexican plants containing more than 25 per cent of tannin, as well as 50 others containing a lesser amount. Other divisions of the Laboratory showed machinery and methods for extracting oil from oleaginous seeds; tests for establishing the calories contained in specific amounts of various foods; methods of extracting essences, five or six per cent of oil of aloes being obtained instead of the usual commercial two and a half per cent; microorganisms which produce ferments; pottery cooking utensils heated by electricity; new machinery for separating fiber from plants; a pottery glaze without lead; and a machine for extracting sugar from bagasse. Since 1918 the Laboratory has answered 3,217 inquiries.

Highways and irrigation.—Soon after President Calles assumed office November 30 last, the Governors of the States waited upon him to present a project for obtaining funds to undertake the extensive construction of highways and irrigation works. They propose that a law be passed enabling the States to create a public debt for the purpose, this debt to be guaranteed by the works themselves, a sum appropriated by the legislatures not less than 25 per cent of the present state budgets, and whatever funds the Federal Government may grant. President Calles, who was favorably inclined to the plan, promised to give it his close attention.

On November 24 of last year a preliminary meeting was held in the highway bureau of the Department of Communications to discuss the formation of a Mexican Highway Education Board, pursuant to the suggestions approved by the Pan American Highway Commission, in which Sres. Ings. Núñez and Certucha represented Mexico. It was decided to call at an early date a meeting of prominent merchants, manufacturers, officials of petroleum companies, and automobilists to elect an executive committee of five for the aforesaid Board, which it is expected will have many members throughout the Republic.

The city of Pachuca, in the State of Hidalgo, is anticipating important results from the construction of a highway which will unite that city with the port of Tampico, since a concession has been granted to a company to construct a road approximately 200 kilometers in length, beginning at El Comanche, 19 kilometers from Pachuca, and extending to Tantoyuca, not far from Tampico. It is also expected that another road will be built southwest to Zitácuaro, in the State of Michoacán.

NICARAGUA

Dredging of San Juan River.—The dredging of the San Juan River to facilitate inland water transportation for the Caribbean coast region is being urged in the press. This river runs from Lake Nicaragua to the Caribbean Sea and if made navigable in its entire length it would give great impetus to the commerce of the region round about.

OCTOBER EXPORTS, PORT OF BLUFF.—The exports for the month of October, 1924, through the port of Bluff were: Coconuts, 180,000; bananas, 221,806 stems; and mahogany, 1,303,286 feet.

Additions to the National Palace.—The Minister of Promotion has made a contract with a civil engineer for the addition of south and central wings to the National Palace in the city of Managua.

PANAMA

Extension of the telephone service.—An extension of the telephone service costing \$12,000 is to be added early in the year to the present Panama City system by the Panama Telephone Company.

GATÚN LAKE STOCKED WITH FISH.—The United States Bureau of Fisheries in December delivered sixty cans of fish sent to Panama for stocking Gatún Lake.

DIVALÁ-RABO DEL PUERCO RAILROAD, CHIRIQUI.—Messrs. L. C. Wilson and Company plan to build a new narrow gauge (three feet) railroad from Divalá to Rabo del Puerco for which the preliminary surveys over 27 kilometers have already been made. This road is to serve the banana district west of Divalá.

PARAGUAY

MERCHANT MARINE.—A national merchant marine company has been created in Paraguay by law number 685, promulgated October 28, 1924. The duties of this institution are to provide the necessary vessels for transportation of fruits and other native products, both between the national river ports and those abroad and to establish

navigation service. One million gold pesos has been allotted for purchasing the vessels required and maintaining the service.

COMMERCIAL CODE AMENDED.—The section of the Comercial Code relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes has been amended by a law recently passed by Congress, the full text of which appears in the *Diario Oficial* of October 30, 1924.

PERU

Olmos irrigation project.—This project is the second large irrigation work to be undertaken by the present administration, says the West Coast Leader, the first being the Pampas Imperial project, now practically completed. The Olmos irrigation project covers an area of some 67,000 hectares, and besides affecting the poorly watered lands of the Chiclayo and Lambayeque district will provide water for a large section of the so-called Pampas de Olmos and Desert of Sechura, in the Department of Lambayeque. The main feature of this project is the diversion of the waters of the Huancabamba river from the eastern slope of the main cordillera of the Andes, these waters being conducted through 18 miles of tunnel to the barren western slope. It is estimated that this irrigation project will cost approximately 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 Peruvian pounds, and will require at least five years to complete.

Plans to develop national coal industry.—The commission appointed by the Government to study the coal resources of the country, with the idea of initiating the development of this industry, has reported that is is feasible to bring coal to the coast from the deposits at Huayday, Department of La Libertad, and the Province of Otuzco, and in order to facilitate the transportation recommends the construction of a railroad connecting Huayday with the other railroads. The commission also recommends the delimitation of a Government coal reserve for exploitation. (Commerce Reports, October 27, 1924.)

NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Realizing the important connection of geological studies with the development of the mineral wealth of the country, last November a group of native geologists organized a National Geological Society in Lima, with the purpose of cooperating in every way with any geological investigations carried on in the country.

SALVADOR

Roads.—A new automobile road is to be opened between San Martín and Suchitoto, due to the efforts of the two municipalities named and San Pedro Perulapán, Perulapia, and Oratorio. The

Government is contributing the tools and material, the municipalities the labor.

A new road is to be constructed between San José Guayabal and the Ilopango railroad station, tools being loaned by the Ministry of Promotion.

Country Club for San Salvador.—According to the United States Commerce Reports for December 15, 1924, the sum of \$125,000 has already been subscribed by prominent business men for the construction of a country club for the city of San Salvador. It is proposed to build a modern clubhouse, golf course, swimming pool and tennis courts. The Salvadorean press states that the Government donated land for the club from La Ceiba, a Government estate near the capital city.

FIRST COTTON BALE.—The first bale of Salvadorean cotton, raised on the Hacienda San Antonio de Silva, was placed on exhibition recently in the show windows of one of the stores of San Salvador.

UNITED STATES

Forest products.—In connection with the article on Pan American Cooperation in Forestry Conservation which appeared in last month's issue of the Bulletin, it is encouraging to note that development of the program for better utilization of forest products and elimination of waste is making good progress through the efforts of the Central Committee on Utilization of Forest Products in conjunction with the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. A complete plan will probably be placed before the Central Committee at a meeting to be held early in March.

URUGUAY

Fruit production.—Press reports state that the peach crop of Uruguay has suffered due to several plant plagues which have attacked 60 per cent of the trees. Barring severe droughts, however, the pears, plums, apples, figs, table and wine grapes, cherries, lemons and other fruits are promising an abundant harvest.

LIVESTOCK CENSUS.—The Director of the Livestock Census Bureau has reported to the Ministry of Industries that the 1924 census showed 8,425,196 head of cattle, or 629,181 head more than in 1916. Of this total, 2,944,642 were cows, 1,230,765 heifers, 333,105 oxen, 108,957 full-grown bulls, 2,021,190 young bulls, and the remainder calves.

VENEZUELA

New cable and wireless service.—According to a report received by the Director of Federal Telegraph and Telephone Stations

in Caracas from the wireless station in Trinidad, new cable and wireless communications were established on December 1, 1924, between Venezuela and other countries by the Pacific Cable and West Indian and Panama Telegraph companies.

New customhouse.—By a presidential decree a new customhouse will be established in Coro, in the Paraguaní Peninsula, thus affording the oil companies in the neighboring State of Falcón a means of exporting the oil from that rich region.

Commercial Museum.—On December 7, 1924, the Commercial Museum was opened in Caracas by the President of the Republic in connection with the celebration of the Centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho. Many were the interesting and varied exhibits from the different states, among them being those from the dairy and cement factory of Maracay, and specimens of woods, fruits, cereals, all kinds of sisal and its products, miniature looms and frames for the manufacture of sacks and hammocks in the Farabita design, rope, Guiana cord, halters, girths, blankets, drilling and other woolen and cotton textiles, furs, Spanish and sole leather, minerals, medicines, etc., displayed in handsome showcases. Another interesting feature of this exhibition was the large collection of plants.

The establishment of this museum is a project which has been entertained for some time by all those interested in commerce, and it is hoped that it will serve as a stimulus to commerce and industry inasmuch as the farmers will now have a suitable building in which to house their exhibits permanently, knowledge of the country's resources being thus made available to foreigners residing or visiting in the Republic, which no doubt will be conducive to commercial interchange between Venezuela and other countries.

Venezuelan Manual of Agriculture.—Sr. Rafael Martínez Mendoza has published a booklet under the name of *Manual of the Venezuelan Farmer* or Manual del Agricultor Venezolano, a compendium of methods employed in tropical cultivation, divided into 5 sections, in which he treats the following subjects: Principal Plants Cultivated in the Tropics; Vegetables; Fruits; Pastures and Silage; and Forestry.

New Chamber of Agriculture and Animal Industry.—On December 2, 1924, an open session of the new Chamber of Agriculture and Animal Industry was held under the auspices of *La Hacienda*, in Caracas, Sr. Víctor V. Maldonado, the editor of this popular agricultural magazine, presiding. The meeting was attended by a large number of farmers, cattle owners, and prominent business men. General Juan Vicente Gómez, President of the Republic, was elected Honorary President by a unanimous vote, and Sr. Víctor V. Maldonado President.



COSTA RICA

Loans to farmers.—According to the report of the Banco de Costa Rica for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1924, the total amount of the loans made by the Agricultural Loan Section was 4,806,700.54 colones, a large amount having been loaned by the coffee section for the purpose of planting 270 hectares to coffee.

Loans, amounting to 37,000 colones, made during the month of November, 1924, by cooperative institutions, show the great convenience that such loans have been to farmers.

CUBA

TREASURY REPORT.—During the period February 29 to September 30, 1924, the national debt was reduced \$11,483,800, payment of \$5,104,500 having been made on the foreign and \$6,279,300 on the interior debt, the remaining balance of the foreign debt being \$88,328,500, and of the interior debt \$12,478,200.

ECUADOR

BUDGET LAW FOR 1925.—In the *Registro Oficial* of November 8, 1924, the budget law for 1925 is published. According to this law, which becomes effective January 1, 1925, the receipts and expenditures balance, each being placed at 35,833,080.46 sucres.

PARAGUAY

BUDGET FOR 1924–25.—Budget law number 684 published in the Diario Oficial of November 3, 1924, fixes the expenditures for the fiscal year 1924–25 at 1,526,739.76 gold pesos and 123,127,037.68 pesos legal currency. The receipts to meet these expenditures amount to 1,275,840 gold pesos and 135,072,740 pesos legal currency. The fiscal year runs from September 1 to August 31 of the following year.

URUGUAY

EXTENSION OF THE BUDGET.—On October 20, 1924, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies extended the budget of national expenditures then in force to December 31, 1924.

VENEZUELA

Foreign debt but has reduced it within recent years in a large proportion. On January 1, 1909, this debt amounted to 210,307,281.68 bolivars and by January 1, 1924, was reduced to 108,726,125.16, a reduction of 101,581,156.52 bolivars in 15 years, or 48.30 per cent of the total debt. To this could be added 8,204,534.98 bolivars paid on other debts as follows: 4,712,000.00 bolivars on the Puerto Cabello-Valencia Railway; 300,000,000 on the French claims; and 1,925,474.15 bolivars and 1,542,065.25 bolivars on the Crichfield and Manoa American Claims, respectively.

With a credit of 24,000,000 bolivars in the Venezuela Bank and a gold reserve increasing in value day by day, Venezuela occupies an exceptional position in government finances.



ARGENTINA

Rent law.—The extraordinary session of Congress during the first days of December saw the passage of the extension of the rent law No. 11321 until September 30, 1925. This law, which provided fixed rental rates, originally extended its benefits to tenants only until September 30, 1923. The law was passed to remedy the housing situation existent in January, 1920, when many landlords, foreseeing a housing shortage, raised the rents. When the law expired in September last it was claimed that certain landlords immediately raised the rents and that numerous evictions had been ordered. The Review of the River Plate states that the housing situation is now much improved and some sort of dwelling may be had by everybody.

BOLIVIA

Law for the protection of commercial employees.—A law promulgated November 21, 1924, provides that commercial and industrial employees shall work eight hours daily, and for work over time shall be paid twice their ordinary wages. The employees are entitled to a yearly bonus of at least one month's salary, provided the merchant has made sufficient profits during the year to warrant the payment of a premium. In the event of an employee's illness,

if caused by or in any way resulting from the work in which he is employed, the employer is obliged to provide for him the services of a doctor and any medicines he may require, and in the event of death defray the funeral expenses. If no written contract has been made between the merchant and employee as to the length of time for which the latter's services are contracted, the former may dismiss the employee by giving him a written notice of 90 days. Under the same conditions the employee has a right to give up his position on 40 days' notice to his employer. In the first case, if the employee's services have been continuous, the merchant is obliged to pay him a compensation according to the following scale: For 3 months' to 1 year's service, 1 month's salary; for 2 years' to 5 years' service, 3 months' salary; for 5 to 10 years' service, 6 months' salary; for 10 to 20 years' service, 1 year's salary; for 20 to 25 years' service, 18 months' salary; and for 25 to 30 years' service, 20 months' salary. In the event of the employee's voluntary retirement from his position he is not entitled to any compensation. All differences arising between employer and employee regarding the work or wages received shall be settled by a special court at one hearing, with no further appeal.

CHILE

NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES PROHIBITED.—Decree law No. 24, published in the Diario Oficial for October 4, 1924, prohibits work between nine o'clock at night and five in the morning in bakeries, pastry-shops, candy factories, establishments making pastes, and all similar enterprises making products for public sale. Members of the proprietor's family are included in the prohibition. Such establishments are obliged to comply with the sanitary requirements to be laid down by the regulations issued in connection with this law. The first infraction of the law is punishable by a fine of 100 pesos for each employee working illegally, the second by a fine of 500 pesos, and the third by the closing of the establishment for at least a month. Any agreement made by employers and employees contrary to the provisions of the law is declared illegal.

Private employees.—As law No. 4059 of September 8, 1924, which had to do with private employees, occasioned serious conflicts between employers and employees, a decree law has postponed the time at which it will become effective to April 1, 1925. In the meantime the Government has appointed a commission to propose modifications to the law.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.—An Office of Industrial Property, which has to do with patents and trade marks, was recently established by a decree-law.

COLOMBIA

Suspension of judicial legislation.—By law 26 of November 5, 1924, the Colombian judicial code compiled by law 103, 1923, together with its additional laws and their amendments has been suspended, bringing into use one previously existing which was established in accordance with law 57 of 1887.

In this connection, a committee composed of 5 of the most distinguished lawyers in the Republic, has been appointed by the Supreme Court to study the subject, which committee, on July 31, 1925, will submit its report to Congress for consideration. (Commerce Reports, January 12, 1925.)

COSTA RICA

Port taxes.—By decree No. 128, of August 14, 1924, port, customhouse, lighthouse, health, and municipal fees will be included in one tax which will be collected in proportion to the size and importance of the steamer and applied to the upkeep and repair of port buildings, wharves, buoys, lighthouses, etc. Wharfage for the pilot, boats, cables, buoys, planks, piles, and other conveniences, charged by wharf renters or by the State, will not be included in the new tax.

Steamers leaving the ports of the Republic for foreign countries will pay the following port taxes in gold, at the rate of 4 colones per dollar:

Steamers of from	1 to 50 tons	Free of	charge.
Steamers of from	51 to 100 tons	75 colo	nes.
Steamers of from	101 to 1,000 tons	100 colo	nes.
Steamers of from	1,001 to 5,000 tons	100 colo	nes,
	tons and a surtax of 9 céntimos for each additio		
over 5,000 tons w	ill pay a tax of 460 colones.		

Private yachts, war ships, tourist steamers not engaged in commerce, Government and other steamers conveying national passengers which fly the Costa Rican flag, steamers which come without cargo for the purpose of loading coffee and other products, and those obliged to enter port in an emergency will be exempt from port taxation.

Sanitary improvements in Cartago.—By decree No. 126 sanctioned by Congress on August 14, 1924, the Municipality of Cartago will contract a loan of 150,000 colones at 1 per cent a month, which will be exclusively applied to sanitary improvements, repaying it within a period of 20 years by yearly amortization.

AMENDMENT TO THE FISCAL CODE.—According to a decree sanctioned by Congress on September 10, 1924, an amendment has been made to Article 443 of the Fiscal Code governing the Government

monopoly of the manufacture of liquor, by which wines or liquor of any kind, with the exception of beer, will be considered a government monopoly, their manufacture and sale by firms or individuals being therefore illegal. (*La Gaceta*, September 21, 1924.)

New roads in Guanacaste.—In accordance with decree No. 86

New roads in Guanacaste.—In accordance with decree No. 86 sanctioned by Congress on August 14, 1924, Government funds accumulated for the construction of the Guanacaste railroad will be applied to the construction of the Ballena-Carrillo, Bebedero-Bagaces, and Santa Cruz-Bolsón roads, 50,000 colones being assigned to each of the first two and 27,000 colones to the third.

CUBA

Forestry and mining.—By decree No. 1234 of September 11, 1924, the budget for the inspection of forests and mines was increased \$10,000. (Gaceta Oficial, September 16, 1924.)

Cuban cooperation with League of Nations.—By decree No.

Cuban cooperation with League of Nations.—By decree No. 1225, of September 8, 1924, a bureau was established in the Department of State, Habana, to have charge of the dispatch of all subjects related to the Secretariat and other organizations of the League of Nations in so far as Cuban participation is concerned.

Submarine cables.—By decree No. 1673 signed on November 21, 1924, the *All American Cables (Inc.)*, is authorized to lay additional cables between the American naval station in Guantánamo, Province of Oriente, and the United States, Colón, and Panamá, subject to the conditions and requirements stipulated in presidential decree No. 337 of March 21, 1921.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.—By decree No. 1257 of September 12, 1924, a credit of \$25,000 was assigned to the repair of buildings and the improvement of grounds in the Agricultural Experiment Station and by decree No. 1193 of August 2, 1924, \$15,000 for the purchase of pure stock and \$6,000 for repairs in other agricultural centers.

By presidential decree of September 14, 1924, an assignment of \$32,000 was also made to complete the reconstruction of the six agricultural school buildings in Pinar del Río, Camagüey, Habana, Santa Clara, Oriente, and Matanzas. The funds will be provided from the Treasury. (President's Message, November 25, 1924.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Marriage law.—In the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 26, 1924, there is published the full text of the marriage law promulgated November 19, 1924.

Naturalization Law.—On October 31, 1924, Congress passed a law on naturalization in the Dominican Republic. The main provisions are as follows:

Article 1.—Foreigners eligible for naturalization in the Dominican Republic are:

- (a) Those who have lived in the Republic for three years and have established a permanent residence there, in accordance with article 13 of the Civil Code;
- (b) Those who have lived for 10 consecutive years in the Republic; if, however during this period several years, not more than five, have been spent abroad on a Government mission, such time may be computed in the ten years' residence required;
- (c) Those residing five consecutive years in the Republic, who have married Dominican women, or have established some industry, or have acquired real estate in the Republic;
- (d) Those with a permanent residence in the Republic, who present proofs of having under cultivation a tract of land may become naturalized after one year's residence.

Article 2.—The request for naturalization must be made to the Executive, through the Secretary of the Interior, and must be accompanied by documents proving that the applicant is eligible for naturalization.

(a) Certificates of good behavior and honesty, issued by the Governor and District Attorney of the Province where the applicant resides, must be sent with the application.

Article 3.—The naturalization papers, if granted, will be sent to the applicant through the Governor of the Province where he resides, who will deliver them to the applicant, after he has taken the oath of allegiance to the Republic and sworn to comply with the obligations imposed by citizenship.

ECUADOR

LAW ON SALE OF OPIUM, MORPHINE, AND SIMILAR DRUGS.—In order to combat the use of narcotic drugs Congress passed a law October 16, 1924, forbidding private individuals, corporations, or institutions to import opium, morphine, and their derivatives. The only organizations permitted by this law to import these drugs are the Central Boards of Charity of Quito, Guayaquil, and Cuenca, and they must previously obtain a permit from the Ministry of Public Charities. These drugs may be imported only through the port of Guayaquil, and may be distributed by the above mentioned Boards of Charity to charity institutions and drug stores. The sale of narcotic drugs shall be made only at pharmacies and on a doctor's or surgeon's prescription. Any person illegally selling narcotic drugs shall be fined from 500 to 2,000 sucres, and imprisoned from one to three months, and the drugs shall be confiscated. A physician or druggist found carrying on unlawful trade in these drugs shall be prohibited to exercise his profession for three years.

GUATEMALA

Changes in the law on hydrocarbons.—President Orellana in decree No. 878 of November 21, 1924, amended Articles 11, 21, 35,

and 44 of the Law of Hydrocarbons to facilitate the growth of the mining and petroleum industry in Guatemala. The changes in the law have made the sole tax 10 per cent on the gross product in zones 1 and 2; and 8 per cent in zones 3 and 4; or the equivalent in American money. The length of contracts is to be forty years, and work in exploration and geological surveys is to be begun within the first six months after the granting of the concession, with proofs thereof furnished to the Ministry of Promotion within two months thereafter. The complete text of the decree is published in the *Guatemalteco* of November 26, 1924.

Monetary standard.—On November 26, 1924, President Orellana issued a decree providing a new monetary system for Guatemala based on a gold standard with the quetzal as the unit representing 1.504665 grams of pure gold, this coin being the equivalent of sixty pesos. The gold coins are to be as follows: Twenty quetzales equal to 1,200 pesos; 10 quetzales, or 600 pesos; 5 quetzales, or 300 pesos; the silver coins will be one quetzal, 60 pesos; half-quetzal, 30 pesos; quarter-quetzal, 15 pesos; and copper and aluminum coins, five pesos, one peso, an fifty centavos. The minting of this money is to be done by the State.

A monetary circulation reserve fund is to be formed from: 1, sums in the possession of the Caja Reguladora; 2, sums assigned to the Caja Reguladora by decree 839 of September 14, 1923; 3, profits from the coining of silver money; 4, profits in exchange operations made by the Caja Reguladora, interest or other gains; 5, special taxes imposed for this fund; 6, sums specially appropriated by the State; 7, two per cent or more of the annual issue of banks of issue, payable half-yearly at the rate of 1 per cent on June 30, and 1 per cent on December 31. The full text of this decree is published in the Guatemalteco of November 29, 1924.

PARAGUAY

Immigration Law.—A law promulgated October 31, 1924, amends article 14 of the immigration law of October 6, 1903, in the following manner:

Article 1.—Immigrants who shall be refused admittance to the Republic are:

- (a) Lepers, tubercular persons, those afflicted with trachoma, or any other disease or organic disability which prevents them from earning a living;
 - (b) The blind, dumb, insane or cripples of any kind;
 - (c) Beggars, criminals, or persons having a prison record;
 - (d) Habitual drunkards;
- (e) Persons over 70 years of age, except those having children or grandchildren living in the Republic;
- (f) Women over 40 years of age who are without legal support of a husband, brother, son or grandson;
- (g) Socialists, and exiles, such as anarchists, and persons who attempt either directly or indirectly to bring prostitutes into the country, or entice women into that profession.

Article 2.—No immigrant shall be admitted to the Republic unless provided with authentic documents stating his occupation or profession, and proving him to be acceptable under the conditions enumerated in article one.

ELECTION LAW.—The full text of this law, number 702, promulgated November 14, 1924, was published in the *Diario Oficial* of November 18, 1924.

VENEZUELA

Forest conservation.—By a decree on Forests and Waters published by the Municipal Council of Ocumare del Tuy, in the Urdaneta District, it will not be permitted to fell trees, clear or burn the bush near the sources, basins, or water-sheds of any of the streams in this district, under penalty of arrest or fine.



BRAZIL-SWITZERLAND

Arbitration treaty.—Decree No. 4882 of November 22, 1924, published in the *Diario Official* of Brazil for November 25, 1924, gives the approval of the Brazilian National Congress and the President of the United States of Brazil to the treaty on the judicial settlement of controversies which might arise between Brazil and Switzerland. The treaty was signed in Rio de Janeiro on June 23, 1924.

COLOMBIA-PANAMA

Treaty on Panama-Colombian Boundaries.—A treaty signed by the plenipotentiaries of the Governments of Colombia and Panama in Bogotá, Colombia, August 20, 1924, to provide for the establishment of the international boundary between the two countries by a mixed commission, was approved by the National Assembly of Panama on December 16, 1924.

GUATEMALA-BELGIUM-DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.—The Governments of Guatemala, Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg through their accredited representatives signed in the city of Guatemala on November 7, 1924, a treaty whereby nationals of the signatory countries may freely engage in trade, inherit property, carry on manufacturing and enjoy other rights in each other's countries, (El Guatemalteco, November 24, 1924.)

MEXICO

Sanitary convention.—The international sanitary convention signed in Paris January 17, 1912, was ratified by President Obregón on October 31, 1924, and published in the *Diario Oficial* on December 11 and 12, 1924.

MEXICO-FRANCE

CLAIMS CONVENTION.—The claims convention between Mexico and France, signed September 25, 1924, was signed by President Obregón of Mexico November 27, 1924, having previously been ratified by the Senate. Ratifications were exchanged in Mexico City on December 29, 1924. (Diario Oficial, Mexico, November 29, 1924; El Universal, Mexico City, December 30, 1924.)



ARGENTINA

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The report of the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction for 1923, dated September, 1924, has recently been published, giving in its second volume the status of primary and secondary public instruction. Excerpts are as follows:

Among matters of social order occupying the attention of the Council of Education is the physical health of pupils, especially those of weak constitution who, due to their poor environment, are in need of State aid reaching beyond the schoolroom for purposes of social welfare. For this purpose an appropriation of 250,000 pesos was placed in the budget for the establishment of vacation colonies on the seashore where 202 children were registered—93 boys from 8 to 10 years old, and 109 girls from 8 to 12 years old. Thirty-two vacation schools were open for two sessions, attended in the morning by 5,051 children, and in the afternoon by 66,538 children.

School libraries have not been as widely established as desired due to lack of funds * * * though there are stationary and circulating libraries in the provincial schools.

Two per cent of the school population in Buenos Aires was found to be retarded. Twenty-one per cent was found to be undernourished, for which reason the Education Council appropriated 300,000 pesos of the school funds for school lunches.

During 1923 there were in the entire country 174 secondary, normal and special schools under the Ministry of Public Instruction, divided as follows: 40 national secondary schools; one secondary school for girls; 84 normal schools; 6 commercial schools; 3 industrial schools; 15 vocational schools; 1 school of mining

and chemical industries; 16 women's vocational schools; 1 institute of pedagogy; 1 institute for teachers of modern languages; 2 deaf mute schools; 1 institute for the blind; a national academy of fine arts and a school of arts. The registration of pupils in these schools amounted to 73,296, of whom 31,396 were boys and 41,900 girls, the average attendance being 64,900. Ninety-six per cent were Argentines and the rest foreigners. The teachers in these schools numbered 6,366. There were also 188 private schools with 9,345 pupils.

National Normal School for Teachers in Secondary Schools.— On December 16, 1924, the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of this school was celebrated in Buenos Aires when the corner stone of the new building was laid. The school at present has 76 teachers and 775 students. The course is four years in length, the first three years being devoted to study and the last to practice teaching.

LECTURES ON PHILOSOPHY OF DOCTOR SPENGLER.—In response to the petition of a delegation of students of the University of Buenos Aires, Dr. Ernesto Quesada was invited to deliver a course of 12 lectures in the School of Law and Social Sciences of that University on the social evolution of law according to the doctrine of Dr. Oswald Spengler, of Munich.

Dr. Ernesto Quesada, though retired as active professor of this school in which he lectured for many years, gladly acceded to the request of the students and faculty to elucidate the Spenglerian doctrines, which he believes to be as transcendental in their way as the Einstein theory.

BOLIVIA

PROJECT FOR ESTABLISHING SCHOOLS IN MINING CAMPS.—The Committee on Education of the Senate has under consideration an important bill, which provides that all mining companies employing 100 or more laborers shall be obliged to establish at the mining camp and to maintain at their own expense a school for primary instruction.

BRAZIL

Home and farm economics.—Dr. Paul de Vuyst, Director General of the Belgian Ministry of Agriculture, recently visited Rio de Janeiro where he delivered lectures on domestic and farm economics and their relation to rural life before several associations.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.—On November 20, 1924, a children's library was opened in the Ennes de Souza School of Rio de Janeiro. This library is the fourth of its kind in the Brazilian capital, the others being in the Tiradentes School, Floriano Peixoto School, and the building of the League of Friends of Childhood.

CHILE

LECTURE BY DOCTOR SHERWELL.—Dr. Guillermo Sherwell, Secretary of the United States section of the Inter American High Com-

mission, lectured at the University of Chile last November, when he was cordially received at a special meeting of the Chilean section of the aforementioned Commission. The subject of his lecture was education for social welfare work, with special reference to the course in use at the University of North Carolina and to the motions submitted by Doctor Sherwell and approved at the Congress of Social Economy held in Buenos Aires regarding social work as a profession.

PAN AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS.—The Pan American Educational Congress, which was to have been held in Santiago in September, 1925, has been postponed by the Chilean Government to the first or second week in August, 1926.

COSTA RICA

Honor to a teacher.—As a result of a popular vote, Sr. Miguel Obregón Lizano has been honored by having his portrait hung in the Gallery of Distinguished Teachers established by the Practice School connected with the Heredia Normal School. Sr. Obregón is worthy of this tribute of affection and appreciation from his colleagues, having devoted his life to education and risen from school teacher to the rank of Minister of Education. During the last administration he held the position of Minister of Foreign Relations.

CUBA

School report for 1923-24.—In the President's message, dated November 25, 1924, are given the following data on primary education for the school year 1923-24, which show an increase of 6,058 pupils over the last school year:

New primary schools established:

Pinar del Río Santa Clara Santa Clara	_ 1
Habana 3 Camagüey	_ 1
Matanzas 1 Oriente	_ 4
Total registration by ages in public schools:	
Children under 6 years of age 1	4, 721
Children under 7 years of age 3	4, 545
Children under 8 years of age4	3, 593
Children under 9 years of age 4	8, 134
Children under 10 years of age 5	2, 149
Children under 11 years of age 4	6, 621
Children under 12 years of age 4	3, 874
Children under 13 years of age 2	9, 430
Children under 14 years of age1	2, 972
Children under 15 years of age	3, 832
37	7, 475

Of these 377,475 pupils, 188,235 were boys, 189,240 girls, 277,652 white and 99,823 colored. The average daily registration was

282,010 and the attendance 207,211, or 73.47 per cent of the registered pupils.

	Number	Pupils (white)	Pupils (eolored)	Total registration	Average daily attendance
Night schools	54	3, 362	2, 160	5, 522	2, 119
Prison schools	5	204	236	440	213
Private schools	551	31, 799	2, 737	34, 536	30, 138
Public schools	3, 364	277, 652	99, 823	377, 475	207, 211
School centers in 76 zones	164	3, 165	409	3, 574	2, 954

	Teachers				
	No sex given	Men	Women	White	Colored
Primary sehools Public schools Private schools School centers	663	913 602	5, 410 1, 173	5, 302 1, 718	1, 021 57

There were also 259 teachers for special subjects and 186 assistants.

Appropriations for agricultural instruction.—See page 239.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Business school.—This school, established in Santiago a few months ago, has shown a remarkable progress in a short time, and is filling a long-felt need for instruction on subjects pertaining to commercial work. The courses cover shorthand, typewriting, commercial correspondence, English, and accounting. There are both day and evening classes.

GUATEMALA

Unification of Secondary and Normal education plans.—On December 5, 1924, President Orellana issued a decree whereby the courses of study of institutions of secondary education and normal schools are united. The normal institutes, as all these schools will henceforth be known, will confer the diploma of teacher of primary education, which shall be valid for entrance into colleges for professional training. The decree became effective on January 1, 1925.

HONDURAS

ANTILLITERACY COMMITTEE.—In Tegucigalpa a committee to fight illiteracy is aiding the government teachers in spreading education. During the past summer the title of honorary teacher was conferred by this society on two young women for their work in this campaign.

MEXICO

New officials in the Department of Public Education.—Dr. J. Manuel Puig Casauranc, appointed Secretary of Public Education

in the cabinet of General Calles, received the degree of doctor of medicine at the age of 23, after which he practiced his profession both in Mexico and in Albuquerque, N. Mex. Later he was twice elected a deputy in the Mexican Congress, and he has also been engaged in journalism. He is now only thirty-five years old.

The Assistant Secretary is Dr. Manuel Gamio, noted anthropologist and archaeologist, whose very interesting lecture on "The Present State of Anthropological Research in Mexico," delivered at the Carnegie Institution in Washington last year, was printed in recent issues of the Bulletin. Dr. Gamio will be largely instrumental in furthering the education of the Indian. "The indigene schools," says a writer in the Mexican American, "are not only going to teach reading, writing, and some industries as in the past, but they are going to teach the Indians to work, to play, to appreciate the civilizations of which they are a part, and to conserve and develop the best that those civilizations have to offer." The work of the Bureau of Anthropology has been transferred from the Department of Agriculture to that of Public Education.

In an inspiring address delivered over the radio on December 6, Dr. Puig Casauranc outlined his plans for the Department of Education. A few excerpts follow:

The Department purposes to carry out one of the fundamental promises of President Calles' social program: "The incorporation of the great rural and indigenous masses in a true civilization." Without disregarding the importance of the University, which will be granted all the autonomy and opportunities for popular extension possible, preferential attention will be given to city primary schools, schools for workers, and above all to rural education for peasants, mestizos, and indigenes. As President Calles has said: "Mexico being fundamentally a proletarian country * * * it is the duty of its Government conscientiously to direct its concentrated efforts to the improvement of the unfortunate and the better orientation of the laboring masses, giving an opportunity to the backward and securing a constantly greater measure of welfare for the oppressed. * * * Mexico's dream and struggle is for a possible state of happiness where the number of the suffering is every day less; where books are open to all; where enjoyment of the national wealth and civil rights is more widespread." * *

The work of popular education is well started and has taken root deeply in the heart and conscience of Mexico. * * * Education in the three types of schools named differs widely and it will therefore be necessary to establish a special section of investigation in regard to the city child and to incorporate in this department the bureaus which have been studying the rural population in its anthropological and present-day aspects, so that the work may be placed upon a scientific basis.

The Department proposes to increase the number of city primary schools as far as our resources permit; to make the education of workers more practical; to relate schools of both types more closely to life; and to give a common culture to the great masses of indigenes which have previously been relegated to an inferior stage of civilization. * * *

At the desire of President Calles, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Education will work shoulder to shoulder, the latter following

the distribution of lands with the establishment of schools, which will work for the spiritual enlightenment of the indigene as well as for his instruction in useful subjects. * * *

Until teachers are specially prepared for the rural schools it will be necessary to obtain recruits for this patriotic crusade from men of good will who know the necessities of their own district, and in this we need the cooperation of the public. * * *

It will be, as President Calles has said, the purpose of his administration, through this department, to dignify the teaching profession, for which no effort will be spared. Teachers must, however, dignify themselves by their enthusiam for their mission and their love of study, and they should make themselves strong through an intelligent teachers' union which will take no part in politics. * * *

The editorial policy of the Department will be to publish and disseminate to the most remote corner of Mexican soil every didactic work which will touch the hearts of the people and strengthen in their minds the concepts of Duty, Honor, and Patriotism. * * *

RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.—Dr. Alfonso Pruneda, formerly the efficient and active Secretary of the Council of Public Health, has succeeded Dr. Lic. Ezequiel Chávez as Rector of the National University, the latter retiring to devote himself to the writing of pedagogical works. Dr. Pruneda was chief of the section of Secondary, Preparatory, and Professional Education under Don Justo Sierra, since which time he has held other educational posts of importance.

Constitutional Government competition.—Mr. Harry Chandler, of Los Angeles, has announced through the Mexican American that he will shortly inaugurate in the schools of Mexico a nation-wide competition for essays on "Constitutional Government." It will be remembered that Mr. Chandler sponsored such a plan in the United States last year, the state winners contesting before Secretary of State Hughes in Continental Hall in Washington. This year Mr. Chandler plans to take the three winners in the United States and in Mexico to France, where they will participate in a competition with three French students.

PANAMA

FIRE AND EARTHQUAKE DRILLS.—Notes furnished by the Federation of Students to the Panama press state that, under the auspices of the Fire Department fire and earthquake drills are being undertaken in the schools. A contest is to be held in which a prize will be given for the school which is vacated in the quickest and most orderly manner.

PARAGUAY

ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—According to a comparative table of the number of children enrolled in the public schools since 1914, the largest enrollment was during 1924 when the number reached \$8,514, an increase since 1914 of 17,189.

Reforms Made in Primary Instruction.—Law No. 689, published in the *Diario Oficial* of November 4, 1924, amends the primary instruction regulations in the sections relating to classification of schools, the courses of study and the age at which pupils will be admitted. The compulsory school age is now from 7 to 14 years in cities and large towns and from 9 to 14 years in smaller towns and rural districts.

Construction of school buildings.—The Executive has authorized the creation of a commission to supervise the construction of school buildings. This commission will be composed of three members, with residence in Asunción and jurisdiction through the entire Republic. The duties assigned to this commission are: To draw up a general plan for school buildings, under the supervision of the National Engineering Department; to keep a record of all school buildings in the Republic, specifying the number of buildings owned by the Government and of those that are rented; to administer the school building funds, under the supervision of the General Accountant's Office; to interest private individuals in school building, and obtain donations and contributions for that purpose; to advise the Executive as to the location and proper conditions for construction of school buildings, and supervise the fulfilling of building contracts. The Executive will authorize the construction of buildings as suggested by the commission, and in accordance with the law on the subject. A special fund will be designated for carrying out the program authorized.

SALVADOR

SAN SALVADOR SCHOOL LUNCHES.—The municipal council of San Salvador contributes a subvention for three school restaurants, which furnish 1,297 meals each week. The municipality maintains 9 schools at a cost of 24,000 colones annually. Of the 918 pupils registered 600 are in daily attendance. The municipality is planning for new schools and an elevation in grade of others.

URUGUAY

Open are schools.—The National Council of Primary and Normal Instruction has directed the Departmental Councils of Administration throughout the country to bring to the attention of the local governments the advisability of establishing in the departmental capitals open air schools for children below normal in health. Though the Council of Instruction has no funds with which to open new schools of this kind it would be able, providing the local governments covered the incidental expenses, to turn some of the present schools into open air schools.

Teachers Congress.—At a special meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of secondary and preparatory teachers held in Montevideo on December 7, 1924, it was resolved to urge the university professors of the country to participate in the Teachers' Congress now being organized.



COLOMBIA

AGRICULTURAL COLONIES.—The Minister of Industry has presented a bill to Congress by which the Government would be authorized to establish agricultural colonies in suitable zones near the capital. granting each person 10 hectares, and establishing adequate police. water and light service, a church, and all other necessities. The localities chosen for this purpose must be connected with the capital by good roads in order to facilitate the transportation of the farmers' products.

LABOR ACCIDENTS.—The Minister of Industry recently dictated a resolution by which a laborer receiving slight injuries while at work at an oil well, rendering him temporarily unfit for work, will be entitled to receive hospital care, medical assistance, and two thirds of his customary wages.

COSTA RICA

Tribute to laborers.—One of the celebrations on the anniversarv of the centenary of the founding of the town of Heredia was the unveiling of a simple but appropriate monument to the memory of laborers who have contributed their services to the defense and the progress of their country.

CUBA

Labor disputes.—The Bureau of Immigration, Colonization and Labor offered its friendly offices in various strikes occurring between March 24 and December 1, 1924, the most serious having been those of the workmen in the cordage factory of Matanzas; the Railway Brotherhood, which went on strike from May 29 to June 19; the stevedores of Port Tarafa; the sailors and sponge cutters in Batabanó, and the Wells Fargo truck drivers. The Comisiones de Inteligencia, or arbitration commissions, established by law of June 9, 1924, to regulate and fix the wage rate for the port laborers, have held many consultations and adjusted many claims submitted to them for consideration.

MEXICO

Labor convention.—The sixth annual convention of the Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana, the national labor organization, assembled in Ciudad Juárez on November 17, 1924, at the same time that the American Federation of Labor was meeting just across the border in El Paso. The joint meetings which were held were marked by the most friendly interchange of courtesies and by a spirit of eager cooperation, which found expression in speeches by the late Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and by Sr. Juan Rico, president of the convention of the Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana. A thousand delegates were in attendance at the Mexican convention, representing factory and other workers and the agarians.

Sr. Eduardo Moneda was elected secretary general to succeed Sr. Ricardo Treviño.

NICARAGUA

Mutual and and savings association.—A labor mutual aid and savings association known as the Sociedad de Ahorros y Socorros Mutuos de Santo Domingo received the approval of the Government in September. The members of the society are artisans and laborers.



ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE SOCIAL MUSEUM.—On December 15, 1924, the Museo Social Argentino held its annual assembly in Buenos Aires under the presidency of Doctor Manuel A. Montes de Oca. The report of the work of the association covered the International Congress of Social Economy held under the auspices of the Government in Buenos Aires during November. Among aims to be followed by the Museo council in the immediate future are the establishment of a Center of Cooperative Studies to act independently within the association, and the installation of a permanent exposition with social hygiene material acquired by the Museo in Germany. The Museo library received during the first half of last year 2,693 contributions to its excellent library, which now contains 27,101 volumes.

Vacation colony.—The Vacation Colony in the Parque de los Patricios of Buenos Aires was opened in December for the benefit of children below normal in health. In the colony, which has an administration office, baths, a dispensary, dining rooms, and class

sections the 1,000 children are divided into groups under the direction of 60 monitors. As 1,000 children are taken into the colony for a month and the colony is open for three months, 3,000 will be benefited by the special exercises, games and food. The colonies of San Justo and Saavedra were opened for the same purpose not long after that of the Parque de los Patricios.

BOLIVIA

Pharmaceutical cooperative society.—This society was recently organized in La Paz with the purpose of benefiting the poorer classes by enabling them to obtain medicines at a low price. About 2,000 shares will be sold valued at 50 bolivianos each, and payable in two or three instalments. The members of the society are entitled to purchase from the cooperative drug store all medicines at cost price, while to the general public this drug store will sell at the lowest possible figure all medicinal supplies. The society will be governed by a board elected by a majority of votes, at a general meeting of the members.

BRAZIL

Brazilian Red Cross.—Classes in clinical studies of gonococcic infection given by Dr. Estellita Lins under the auspices of the Brazilian Red Cross were opened in Rio de Janeiro on December 1, 1924. The courses are free for physicians or medical students, the program not being confined to the clinical aspects of the disease and its prophylaxis, but also including relations to marriage and social questions.

CHILDREN'S DENTAL CLINIC.—The Director of Public Works of Rio de Janeiro recently inspected the building in course of construction at public expense for the free dental clinic for children. Since over one hundred dentists have offered their services, it will be possible to treat several hundred children a day.

Antituberculosis crusade.—The Antero de Almeido Post of the National Crusade against Tuberculosis during the month of November, 1924, assisted 1,136 tubercular persons with 2,335 kilos of food, valued at 2,281 milreis, and 381 garments, worth 2,258 milreis. New members were added during the month and donations of money and supplies received.

School of nursing for men and women.—The school of nursing for men and women in the National Hospital for the Insane closed its course for 1924 on November 29 with addresses by the professors and some students who voiced their appreciation of their high calling.

Better baby contest.—On January 1, 1925, the Institute of Protection and Assistance to Children of Rio de Janeiro opened its thirty-sixth better baby contest for poor children. The entrance requirements were that the baby should not be more than a year old

and had been nursed up to six months exclusively by its own mother, and police indorsement as to the poverty of the child's parents.

Second Brazilian Hygiene Congress.—The second Brazilian Congress of Hygiene was opened December 2, 1924, in the city of Bello Horizonte under the presidency of the eminent physician and scientist, Dr. Carlos Chagas, Director of the National Department of Health and of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute. Representatives of the Federal and State Governments were present, besides other physicians.

Among important topics covered by the Congress were: The need of trained public health specialists; the prophylaxis of malaria; health training in the schools; mental hygiene; and standardization of health statistics.

Considerable attention is given to mental hygiene in Brazil, finding expression in a Mental Hygiene League in Rio de Janeiro and various clinics, including those of the Engenho de Dentro Colony for the Insane, the Santa Casa de Misericordia, the National Hospital for Mental Diseases, the Out-patient Service of the Psychiatric Clinic, and the Afranio Peixoto Dispensary of the Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation.

Sixteenth Anniversary of Brazilian Red Cross.—On December 7, 1924, the Brazilian Red Cross celebrated its sixteenth anniversary in its headquarters in Rio de Janeiro. This was the occasion of the inauguration of new X-ray equipment and material for the practical teaching of infant hygiene, gifts from the American Red Cross. On the same day 34 ladies received the nurse's arm band in recognition of their successful completion of the nursing course.

ROTARY CLUB CHRISTMAS FOR POOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.—On December 14, 1924, the Rotary Club of Rio de Janeiro gave a Christmas party to poor children of the municipal schools. The big Christmas tree and the toys were enjoyed by 1,600 young Brazilians. Prizes were awarded by the Rotary Club to the three best students of the year.

Corner Stone of League for Mutual Aid for the Blind.—On December 13, 1924, the corner stone was laid for the central building and offices of the League for Mutual Aid of the Blind in Rio de Janeiro. About two thousand persons attended the ceremony, among them being Senhora de Bernardes, wife of the President of Brazil, and many officials.

CHILDREN'S DAY.—On November 5, 1924, President Bernardes issued a decree appointing October 12 as Children's Day, to be so regarded throughout the national territory.

CHILE

Sale of Milk.—New regulations regarding the sale of milk have recently gone into effect in Santiago. It is forbidden to sell both

whole and skim milk in the same place or from the same wagon, the dealer being required to announce what kind he sells. Dealers must submit to a medical examination, and if found to be suffering from a communicable disease can not continue to sell milk. Certain other requirements are made as to the hygienic construction of dairies and stables, and as to the location of the latter.

Physical education.—A month after the opening of the physical education department of the Y. M. C. A. in Santiago an exhibition of gymnastics and games was given which excited general applause. The *Mercurio* states that the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium is one of the best in the eity.

Some vital statistics.—In the call for the Second Housing Congress, held in Valparaiso in February, the following figures were given:

The census of 1907 showed a total population for the Republic of 3,249,279 inhabitants, while that for 1920 showed 3,753,799 inhabitants. According to the 1922 statistics, there were 147,205 births, of which 361 per thousand were illegitimate; and there were 35,364 deaths of children under one year in a total of 108,756 deaths, a decrease in the total number of deaths over 1921 of 15,441.

Public health physicians.—The *Mercurio* of Santiago for November 25, 1924, announced that the Government has approved a plan for sending two physicians abroad every other year with an annual pension of 8,000 gold pesos each to prepare themselves to be public health physicians. Six physicians will be sent in all, to be selected by competitive examination, these physicians to be under contract and bond to serve as sanitary officers upon their return.

RED Cross.—The Red Cross is extending both its chapters and its health work, new dispensaries having been opened last November in Victoria and San José de Maipo, a new chapter established in Malloco, and a women's committee in Osomo. The number of patients registered in the Women's Red Cross dispensary in Santiago during last October was 388; the injections numbered 1,401, and treatments, 1,764.

Lectures by Dr. René Sand.—Doctor Sand, of the League of Red Cross Societies, has recently spent some time in Santiago lecturing before various organizations on health questions, such as the protection of infancy.

COLOMBIA

Public health in Port Riohacha.—By law 21 of October 22, 1924, 200,000 pesos gold have been appropriated for the construction of water works, utilizing the waters of the Tapia river, for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of Riohacha with pure water.

COSTA RICA

Costa Rican feminists pay a tribute to their American colleagues.—In the Sunday number of La Opinión, dated Novem-

ber 2, 1924, a tribute was paid by Costa Rican feminists to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Honorary President of the International League of Woman Suffrage, and to Mrs. Maud Wood Park, expresident of the International League of Women Voters. Their kindness and courtesy to Señora Sara C. de Quirós during the Pan American Conference of Women held in April, 1922, which she attended as the representative of Costa Rica, has never been forgotten.

Señora de Quirós, encouraged by Mrs. Catt and many intellectual men and women in her own country, among them being Dr. Ricardo Jiménez, President of the Republic, Sr. Arturo Volio, President of Congress, and Señor Alejandro Alvarado Quirós, Delegate to the Fifth Pan American Congress held in 1923, in Santiago, Chile, is conducting an active campaign in favor of woman suffrage. She has submitted to the members of the committee appointed by the Senate to study this bill the opinions of many writers in Uruguay and other countries on the subject to help carry her point and convince those who are opposed to it, and requested all the feminists in the Republic to sign a petition to Congress asking for the concession of their rghts.

Sanitary improvements in Cartago.—See page 298.

ECUADOR

DISPENSARY FOR POOR CHILDREN.—On November 9, 1924, the Esther Concha de Tamayo free medical clinic and dispensary were opened in Guayaquil by a philanthropic society.

LOAN FOR CENTRAL BOARD OF CHARITY.—In order to cooperate with the Central Board of Charity in the early opening of the new hospital, the leper asylum, the day nursery and the home for destitute persons established in Quito, Congress has authorized the board to obtain a loan up to 400,000 sucres.

DAY NURSERY.—The day nursery established in Quito by the municipality in cooperation with the Red Cross, was formally opened last November—This day nursery is located near the market, and is intended primarily for market women, providing them with a proper place to leave their infants and small children while they attend to their work. The nursery is equipped with 50 beds and cradles, a play room for the older children, and baths for both the children and their mothers.

GUATEMALA

RED CROSS ORGANIZATION.—Regulations have been issued for the organization of the Guatemalan Red Cross in conformity with the conventions of 1864 and 1906 of Geneva on the Red Cross. President Orellana having approved the regulations, the association is therefore

now organized in conformity with the requirements of the International Red Cross.

The Junior Red Cross, from its founding, May 26, 1923, to November 13, 1924, has conducted a weekly class in garment making for girls. Classes in first aid and relief for needy children are other activities of this junior organization. The treasury contains 4,196.75 pesos.

HONDURAS

RED CROSS FUNDS.—At the suggestion of Deputies Albir and Córdoba, the Red Cross committee of Yuscarán was recently formed to collect funds for the aid of those wounded in the uprisings in that region. The soldiers stationed in that place donated one day's pay to the Red Cross fund.

On October 1, 1924, a theatrical company gave a benefit performance in the National Theater in Tegucigalpa for the benefit of the Honduran Red Cross.

NICARAGUA

DAY NURSERY.—The charity committee of Bluefields intends to establish in connection with the San Pablo Hospital a day nursery for the benefit of poor mothers.

PANAMA

Colón clinic.—Dr. Byrd's report of the November work done by the Colón clinic operated by the Cristóbal Women's Club is as follows:

Cases: Eye, ear, throat, 104; babies, 476; prenatal, 70; dental, 12; vaccinations, 118; vaccination cards issued, 118; specimens examined, 3; Wasserman tests, 6; patients referred to hospital, 49.

At Christmas the Colon Free Clinic gave milk, cocoa, sugar or some article of food to every patient. Many of the articles were furnished by the contributions of children of the well-to-do.

PERU

New supply of drinking water for Arequipa.—The plans made by the Foundation Company for providing a new supply of drinking water for the city of Arequipa have been approved by the Government. The water will be brought from springs located in the Chiquata district, at a short distance from the city.

Hospital for women.—One of the most important features of the Ayacucho celebration last December was the inauguration in Lima of the magnificent Arzobispo Loayza hospital for women. This institution, built by the Association of Public Charities of Lima, in keeping with the latest developments along hygienic lines, has, besides the public wards, many private rooms, completely separated

from the wards. An illustrated article showing some of the buildings will be published in a later edition.

SALVADOR

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.—Doctors M. E. Connor, C. Byron Blaisdell, and Henry R. Mueller of the Rockefeller Foundation have arrived in Salvador with the equipment for a complete laboratory which they have installed in the annex of the General Board of Health. They have also brought cultures of the yellow fever germ so that local physicians may profit by their experiments and exhibits. They are to undertake a tour of the country, going first to the Departments of Usulután, San Miguel, and La Unión with Dr. Carlos R. Lardé, chief of the Anti-Larval Section.

URUGUAY

PROTECTION OF CHILDHOOD.—The following figures are given by the Montevideo press from the report of the activities of the public services for the protection of infancy and the office of wet nurses:

During the month of October, 1924, the 8 dispensaries maintained by the Public Assistance Service were visited by 1,306 children, of whom 395 were new patients. Treatments were also given to 1,037 children from the Asilo D. Larrañaga. Agents made 2,742 visits to inspect foster homes and wet nurses. The milk station distributed 12,784 liters of milk, 19,676 nursing bottles, and 425 cans of prepared flours. Wet nurses to the number of 34 were examined. The service also finds boarding homes for children.

ROCHA HOSPITAL.—The town of Rocha is to have its hospital en-

Rocha Hospital.—The town of Rocha is to have its hospital enlarged to accommodate the needs of the population. As the 30,000 pesos appropriated for the work by the Council of Public Assistance is not sufficient to provide the required improvements, it has been decided to increase by 1 per cent the tax on property for one year. This temporary tax increase will yield 31,800 pesos which, added to the appropriation, will be sufficient for all the improvements planned. Uruguayan Alliance of Women.—The Alianza Uruguaya de Mujeres is conducting a series of telles by prominent persons on such

Mujeres is conducting a series of talks by prominent persons on such subjects as education, labor problems, charity and social questions, as well as cultural themes. These talks are being given in the head-quarters of the Young Women's Christian Association in Montevideo, the heads of all women's organizations for charity or social purposes being invited, though they may not be members of the Alliance. Alliance.

Pediatrics Society.—On December 18, 1924, the Pediatrics Society of Montevideo held the final meeting of its tenth year of activity. Its work has included the careful study of problems of child welfare and the publication of much useful propaganda. Pro-

fessor Morquio, who for twenty-five years has conducted a children's clinic in Montevideo, and who is well known for his cooperation in the Pan American Child Welfare Congresses, has been president of this body since its inception.

VENEZUELA

Antituberculosis campaign.—Señora Inés María Santaella, member of the Venezuelan Antituberculosis League, has just returned to Barcelona from a successful trip to Caracas and some of the villages in the State of Miranda, having been appointed by the league to conduct a campaign against this disease. Sra. Santaella intends to continue her campaign in other towns and villages in the Republic.

New artesian wells in the villages.—The municipality of the State of Trujillo has concluded a contract with a Venezuelan, under which new artesian wells will be dug in Betijoque, Sucre, La Ceiba, and Bolivar; and by a decree published by the Municipal Council of the State of Zulia a new one will also be opened in La Villa, State of Zulia. This means a great deal to the inhabitants of a region where water is so scarce that they have to buy it by the quart in cans.



CUBA

Gratitude to President Roosevelt.—On December 14, a touching and impressive ceremony was witnessed by a large multitude in Santiago de Cuba when Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the ex-President of the United States, in the presence of President and Señora de Zayas, General Harbord, as President Coolidge's representative, General Crowder, American Ambassador to Cuba, the Hon. Henry Allen, ex-governor of Kansas, and Mrs. Allen, Gen. González Clavell, a number of Spanish War Veterans, Rough Riders, and other prominent Americans and Cubans, unveiled the bust of her late husband, erected in token of affection and gratitude to Col. Theodore Roosevelt by the Cuban nation. The national anthems of both countries were played during the ceremony and the beautiful Cuban flag raised. Addresses were delivered by Sr. Prisciliano Espinoza, President of the Rotary Club, originator of this eloquent tribute to Colonel Roosevelt,

Gen. James G. Harbord, and President Zayas, a letter from General Wood addressed to the Rough Riders being read by the Hon. Henry Allen.

NICARAGUA

New Cabinet officers.—The cabinet appointed by President Solórzano to take office January 5, 1925, is as follows: Minister of Government, Dr. Juan José Martinez; Minister of Finance, Dr. S. Albino Román y Reyes; Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Leonardo Argüello; Minister of Promotion, Dr. Juan Francisco Gutiérrez; and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Salvador Castrillo. The functions of the Ministry of War, which has been abolished, have been delegated to one of the President's secretaries, Dr. Salvador Mendieta.



REPORTS RECEIVED TO FEBRUARY 15, 1925

SUBJECT	Date	Author
ARGENTINA Immigration and rural employment in Rosario District BOLIVIA	1924 Dec. 15	Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario.
Review of the commerce and industries for the months of April and May, 1924. Review of the commerce and industries for February and March, 1924.	Nov. 25 Nov. 28	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at La Paz. Do.
Annual report on commerce and industries of Pará, 1923 Radio Electrical School in Pernambuco		Jack D. Hickerson, consulat Pará. Fred C. Eastin, jr. vice consul
	Nov. 20 Nov. 24 Nov. 25 do Nov. 26 Nov. 28	in charge, Pernambuco. A. Gaulin, Consul General, at Rio de Janeiro. Do. Fred C. Eastin, Jr. Do. Do. Homer Brett, consul at Bahia. Fred C. Eastiv. Do.
service. The salt industry in the State of Rio Grande do Norte Coal imports at Rio de Janeirof or October, 1924 Plans to improve the telephone service of Recifé New electric lighting system, Sao Lorence Financial condition of the city of Recifé for third quarter of 1924.	Nov. 29 do do	Do. A. Gaulin. Fred C. Eastin. Do. Do.
Estimates of Sao Paulo coffee harvest for crop year 1925 Credit for completion of water supply and sewerage service in Fortaleza, Ceará.	Dec. 4 Dec. 13	Archer Woodford, vice consul at Sao Paulo. Fred C. Eastin.
Pará export duties for 1925	Dec. 15	Jack D. Hickerson.
Review of commerce and industries of Cartagena, quarter ended September 30, 1924. The market for wheat in Cartagena Coffee shipments from Cartagena to Pacific ports ten months	Nov. 20 Nov. 24 Dcc. 4	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena. Do. Do.
of 1924. Consolidation of cotton mills in Cartagena Construction of the Central railway of Bolivar	Dec. 13 Dec. 15	Do. Do.

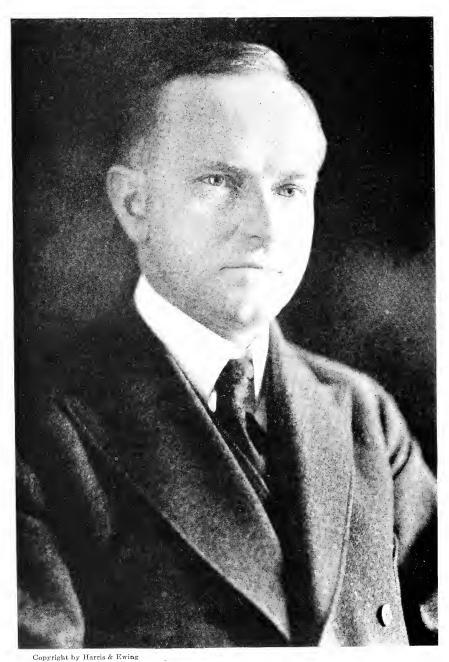
Reports received to February 15, 1925—Continued

COSTA RICA		
COSTA RICA		
Statistics of foreign trade for 1923	Dec. 4	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San José.
November report on commerce and industries	do	San José. Do,
CUBA		
Cement imports of the district of Matanzas, January to	Dec. 2	James V. Whitefield, consul at
December, 1924. Review of the commerce and industries of Cuba for November.	Dec. 8	Matanzas. Carlton Bailey Hurst, consugeneral at Habana.
CUBA		
Increased demand for crude petroleum in Matanzas Boot and shoe industry	Dec. 12 Dec. 20	James V. Whitfield. Lawrence P. Briggs, consul as Nuevitas.
The market for musical instruments	Dec. 22	Do. James V. Whitfield.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Estimated sugar crop for 1924-25		Charles Bridgham Hosmer, consul at Santo Domingo.
Dairying industry in the Dominican Republic Crop prospects in Puerto Plata District		Do. W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
ECUADOR		1
October report on commerce and industries	Nov. 11	Richard P. Butrick, vice consulat Guayaquil.
${f GUATEMALA}$		av Guayaquii.
Guatemala receipts for first semester of 1924	_ Dec. 1	Philip Holland, consul general at Guatemala City.
Necessary requirements for procuring industrial concessions in Guatemala. November report on commerce and industries	Dec. 4	Do. Do.
Czechoslovakian colony in Guatemala (contract signed)		B. B. Bliss, vice consul at Guatemala City.
Cotton manufacturing industry in Guatemala	Dec. 17	Do.
HAITI		
Economic and commercial report for October		Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince.
Automotive census of Haiti Income tax in Haiti	Dec. 12 Dec. 29	Do. Do.
NICARAGUA		
November report on commerce and industries	_ Dec. 5	Harold Playter, consul at Corin-
PANAMA		
Increased production of bananas	Nov. 18	Odin G. Loren, vice consul at Colon.
November report on commerce and industries.	Dec. 11	George Orr, consul at Panama
Law authorizing the extension of Chiriqui railroad from Concepción to port of Rabo de Puerco.		City. Do.
Extension of storm sewers in Colon harbor	Dec. 20	Odin G. Loren.
PARAGUAY	NT- 5-	Think a Milli
Establishment of an office of Agriculture and Industry		Digby A. Willson, consul at Asuncion.
November report on commerce and industries. Average production cost of 1,000 kilos of ginned cotton	Dec. 2 Dec. 10	Do. Do.
VENEZUELA		
Construction of rail link connecting the Tachira and Cucuta railways.		Albert H. Gerberich, consul at Maracaibo.
New steamer line between New York and Maracaibo	Dec. 17	Do.





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CALVIN COOLIDGE

President of the United States, inaugurated March 4, 1925



VOL. LIX

APRIL, 1925

No. 4

THE NEW AMBASSADOR OF MEXICO :: :: ::

HE friendly relations existing between the United States and the great Republic of Mexico have received a new impulse in the recent appointment, by President Calles, of Señor Don Manuel C. Tellez as Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary before the Government in Washington. In this appointment President Calles has given not only proof of an unusual breadth of view but of his keen desire to achieve a closer and more intimately cordial understanding between these two great neighbor nations, since Mr. Tellez has already demonstrated that he possesses to a marked degree precisely the qualities of mind and spirit most likely to bring about this felicitous result. That his appointment is of happy augury to both Mexico and the United States may be gathered from the following brief excerpt from his address to President Coolidge upon the occasion of presenting his credentials to the White House:

In the work of national reconstruction that has been initiated under the best auspices, it is the firm purpose of my Government to do its utmost and to use all the energies that are at its free disposal to improve the condition of the needy classes of the country by means of rational and practical education which, while enabling them to emerge from the precarious economic and intellectual level in which they have lived, may turn every man into a citizen capable of working out a future for himself and of serving his fellowmen, an arduous and humanitarian task which has been faithfully undertaken, which can not conflict with any of the interests of others, which will make a better Mexico but a Mexico free and open, as ever, to men of good will with no other limitations than those of the respect due to its institutions. * *

Mexico, whose only strength is the respect in which she holds her own and foreign institutions, whose only ambitions are the welfare of her people and the unlimited desire for harmonious cooperation as far as it lies in her power in the concert of the forward march of the nations, harbors the desire and purpose, consistent with her interests, of offering true friendship to all those peoples willing to accept it and ready to reciprocate upon the basis of the strictest equality. * * *



SENOR DON MANUEL C. TELLEZ

Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary of Mexico to the United States

In his reply to these expressively frank statements President Coolidge made the following observations:

I have listened with interest to your lucid recapitulation of the problems and difficulties met with by the people of Mexico within the last two decades; problems the solutions of which you indicate are being found through patient fidelity of purpose, and by courageous tenacity to ideals of welfare and progress dear to the hearts and minds of both the Government and people of Mexico. The constant endeavor along constructive lines to achieve this purpose, while administering the laws in strict accordance therewith, is being followed with the most sympathetic interest by the Government and people of the United States.

I thank you for your mention of my friendship and of my own efforts and those of my collaborators to bring about practical cooperation between the two Governments in the settlement of matters of mutual interest. To follow the well-marked road of harmonious relations between the two countries is a pleasure and the permanent benefits resulting from the communion of minds within the last few years are noteworthy monuments which may be pointed to with pride. The perpetuation of the cherished friendship which has so happily existed between the two peoples is very dear to us; it rests upon a firm basis of cordiality, and a policy of mutual respect and consideration which must exist between the two peoples whose propinquity and community of interests demand of them a perfect and reciprocal understanding for their best development.

The new ambassador was born in the city of Zacatecas, February 16, 1886. Upon the completion of his elementary studies in the Preparatory School of Mexico City, he entered the law school of the National University in the same city where his legal preparation was made. While still a mere youth he began his political and diplomatic career when, in June, 1906, he entered the Department of Foreign Relations in the character of Meritorio Supernumerario, serving without salary or other emolument, being promoted to the next grade early the following year and still again before the close of that same year. His next appointment was as Counsellor of the Mexican Consulate in San Antonio, Tex., a position he held until February, 1909, when he was appointed consul at Vancouver, Canada. In 1911 he accepted a similar appointment in Kobe, Japan, where he remained until 1914 when he became Consul General in Yokahama and custodian of archives in the Mexican Legation at Tokyo.

In February, 1915, he was appointed secretary to the Diplomatic Envoy on Special Mission to Japan, and in December of that same year he became Chargé ad interim of the Mexican Legation in Tokyo. In May, 1919, he left Japan for China to occupy the position of Chargé d'Affaires. Early in 1920 Señor Tellez came to the United States as First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy, being promoted in June of that same year to the responsible position of Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, which he held with entire success during the actuation of the High Commissioner with the rank of Ambassador, Don Fernando Iglesias Calderón. In January of 1923 Señor Tellez was again promoted, being appointed Counsellor of the Mexican Embassy and, exactly one year later, he was named Envoy Extra-

ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, which position he held until his recent appointment by the Mexican Government to the exalted position of Ambassador.

It will be seen, therefore, that in the short space of 19 years Señor Tellez has risen from a subordinate position in the Mexican Foreign Office, through practically every gradation in the Consular and Diplomatic service of his country, to occupy finally not only one of the most important positions within the gift of the Government of Mexico, but in the entire diplomatic world.

The Bulletin of the Pan American Union wishes to add to the many outspoken expressions of friendly good will which have greeted Ambassador Tellez upon his arrival in Washington, its most respectful felicitations and its sincere good wishes for a full measure of success in the important work which lies before him.



FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOCIAL ECONOMY :: :: :: ::

By Guillermo A. Sherwell

Secretary of the Inter-American High Commission, United States Section

HE Museo Social Argentino (Argentine Museum of Social Economy), established in Buenos Aires, organized the First International Congress of Social Economy, which was held in the Argentine capital from October 26 to November 4, 1924.

Buenos Aires was selected as the seat for this Congress, not only because the initiative came from that city, but also because it was hoped to bring into more intimate contact with their distant confrères the social workers of America and as a result to achieve a closer collaboration between that continent and the others in the domain of social and economic thought and action.

The principal object of the institution which organized this Congress is to carry on practical investigations to the end that concrete plans may be developed looking toward the definite social betterment of the Argentine people. The labors of the Museum have from the start been characterized by a thoroughness and sincerity which are already bearing fruit, and it has enjoyed the collaboration and support of the most eminent statesmen, scientists, professional men, and men of affairs in that great Southern Republic.

As similar institutions exist in various other countries, both of the old and new worlds, one of the first concerted steps of the members of the Argentine institution was to put itself in contact with all such organizations, to the end that ideas might be exchanged and advantage taken of the benefits to be derived from their common labor in the future. After due consultation and ripe deliberation, it was decided that the work of the First International Congress should be divided into six sections, in a complete program the full text of which follows:

FIRST SECTION.—SOCIAL MUSEUMS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS

- 1. Definition and range of social museums.
- 2. Organization of social museums; resources; most efficient means of action.
- 3. Relations between social museums, the people, and the State.
- 4. Creation of social museums in the countries where they do not exist. Means of obtaining this result.

- 5. Similar institutions; their purpose.
- 6. International action of social museums and similar institutions; coordination of their work; international cooperation.
 - 7. Organization of bibliography of social problems.

SECOND SECTION .- LABOR PROBLEMS

First Part.—General Questions.

- 1. The immigrant laborer. Possibilities of treaties on social questions.
- 2. International social insurance.

Second Part.—Problems of American Countries.

- 1. Organization of official Departments of Labor.
- 2. Distinctive character of social legislation appropriate to American countries.
- 3. Regulation of work of women and children.
- 4. Weekly rest.
- 5. Determination of length of working day.
- 6. Minimum wage and wage protection.
- 7. Conciliation and arbitration.
- 8. Collective contract.
- 9. Health and safety.
- 10. Labor accident compensation.
- 11. Social insurance.
- 12. Workers' control and profit sharing.
- 13. Tendencies of labor unions; legislation concerning them.
- 14. Industrial and labor courts.
- 15. Creation of an institute for centralizing information on American social conditions.

THIRD SECTION .- PUBLIC HEALTH

- 1. Prevention of alcoholism, drug addiction, and other vices; methods of fighting these; international cooperation.
- 2. Methods of fighting malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis, syphilis, and other communicable diseases; international cooperation.
 - 3. Occupational hygiene and diseases.
 - 4. Housing and nutrition.
- 5. Organization and operation of the departments and bureaus in charge of public hygiene, health, and medical and surgical care.
 - 6. Organization and operation of social welfare institutions.
 - 7. International treaties on health matters.

FOURTH SECTION.—EDUCATION

- 1. Primary education. Does it attain its purpose of giving a well-rounded education, preparing for a full life?
- 2. Secondary education—general educational aspects (complementary to primary and preparatory to advanced education). Defects and needed reforms.
- 3. Special education—industrial; commercial; teaching of abnormal and retarded children.
 - 4. The primary teacher. Improvements needed in his training.
 - 5. The secondary teacher. Where and how should he be trained?
- 6. Teaching officials. What should be the criterion in the appointment of administrative and technical officials in primary, secondary, and special education?
- 7. Higher education. The university, from the point of view of its cultural and professional functions. University government. International equivalence in academic degrees and titles.

8. Free education. Within what limits should free education be developed as to programs, methods, training of administrative officials and teachers, and sanctions?

FIFTH SECTION .- AGRARIAN PROBLEMS

- 1. Agricultural unions; their relation to agricultural mutual aid and cooperative societies.
 - 2. International ties between these societies.
 - 3. System of agrarian colonization.
- 4. Function in agrarian progress of instruction of women in "farm home management" (enseigment agricole ménager).
- 5. Special regulations for agricultural work according to seasonal needs and elimatic conditions.
- 6. Best means of stabilizing rural industries on a basis of land exploitation by farm owners.

SIXTH SECTION.—SOCIAL STATISTICS AND GENERAL SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- 1. Necessity of collecting special statistics comprising all facts related to social problems. Ground to be covered; methods to be followed; international organization.
- 2. Representation of professional and trade interests in popular government. Discussion of experiments carried out and present tendencies.
- 3. Regulation of exchange in international commerce, as a necessity in the social order. Projects for the solution of the problem.

Having been honored by a special invitation from the Museo Social Argentino, and having been appointed to represent various United States institutions in this First International Congress of Social Economy, I attended the latter, taking an active part in its deliberations, particularly in the work of the sections: "Social Questions in General" and "Education." Since, however, the sessions of the various sections took place simultaneously, thus making it impossible to follow the complete action of more than one, I am unable to give more than an approximate idea of the work of this Congress. The following paragraphs are at least an attempt to convey my personal impressions of the work as a whole.

The first characteristic of this assemblage to impress me was the important part taken in it by private initiative, a fact which convinced me that in matters of positive moment there is not the slightest difficulty in obtaining the assistance in international conferences of persons of the highest attainments and eminence, irrespective of whether the participating governments are officially represented or not.

The second characteristic to impress not only me, but everyone who attended the Congress, was the entire devotion and sobriety of spirit with which the delegates applied themselves to their respective tasks in spite of the many attractive entertainments and attentions showered upon them. Of the many courtesies thus extended, those accepted were mainly of a personal character, by small groups usually with definite objectives, such as the exhibition of work or

results achieved in certain schools and institutions of national character.

Another striking characteristic of this Congress was the eminently practical nature of the problems submitted for discussion, and the still more striking fact that the resolutions adopted are not only all entirely feasible, but inspired in the most far-reaching ideals and a full realization of actual conditions with respect to the betterment possible.

But what impressed me more than anything else was the complete freedom of discussion accorded in the sections to each proposition submitted, and the fact that none was either approved or rejected except with full knowledge of the subject and in a spirit of the utmost impartiality.

It sometimes happens in international gatherings that the proper critical spirit is sacrificed on the altar of international courtesy, a state of affairs which, in the case of a scientific congress, is particularly undesirable, not to say prejudicial. In such gatherings every subject presented is entitled to consideration irrespective of the person who presents it or the country represented by the latter. Any other method of procedure results in the approval of resolutions which not only become dead letters because impossible of realization, but which bring the entire work of international congresses into disrepute.

The First International Congress of Social Economy, organized mainly by nonofficial elements, accomplished, thanks to the characteristics named, many noteworthy results, results which will in the future become the inspiration of even more important work, and which meanwhile greatly strengthen the faith of those of us who sincerely believe in the cooperation of the nations of the world in their common undertakings.

The program of section 1 served notably to clarify the concept of the social museum, in general, and of all other institutions working toward analogous objectives. Its principal result, to my mind, was the exhibition to the nations represented in Buenos Aires of a model "museum," a model which could be adopted—with the necessary modifications required by differing conditions—as the center of social action in countries now lacking such centers, or as the source of desirable modifications in those museums already organized. The results of the work in this section are of the less tangible variety which, if they escape the statistician, are none the less real and enduring. At this moment of writing museums of social economy are undoubtedly being established in countries where they did not before exist, and even where their appearance is unheralded and unrecorded each one of these represents a great step forward for humanity.

In section 2, the delegates from the United States, from Argentina, and Uruguay took a notable part, as was to be expected, since immigration and labor are important and even vital problems in each of

them, the local solution of which should reflect this mutually frank and helpful interchange of ideas. Other important papers and questions were introduced for discussion in this section by delegates of other nations, in some of which very advanced laws were cited. It is to be hoped that in the questions of immigration and labor the American nations will reach a uniform policy, at least as to the essential points, especially in everything relative to women and minors.

While I was unable to fully inform myself as to the work accomplished in sections 3 and 5, I know that in the first-named preferential attention was given to themes 4, 6, and 7, namely: "Housing and Alimentation of the Masses," "Organization and Functioning of Beneficent Institutions," and "International Treaties on Sanitary Matters," respectively; and that in the second-named section careful attention was devoted to the theme: "Farm Home Management by Women."

In the section of education, invariably well attended, a program was developed which, although it did not quite reach the point of practical recommendations, nevertheless revealed the fact that the teaching force of Argentina—and the attendance, naturally, was largely composed of Argentine teachers—is very much alive to educational needs and profoundly concerned in the task of working out the best solution of the problems of public instruction.

Section 6 was from the start invested with surpassing importance, since under the head of "Social Statistics and Social Problems in General" come many themes of vital importance. It may be said that this section was as successful in what it did not permit to be accomplished as in what it actually and indisputably did accomplish. Under the unfailing régime of free discussion some propositions were rejected because they appeared to be entirely too radical, or even menacing to sane social organization. In that section it was categorically established that no program of social reform which involved or implied the destruction of the home could be approved. This confession of faith, alone, is sufficient to give this congress a distinguished place in the history of human assemblages. In this section it was definitely stated that the home is the social unit and that any program which tends to disorganize the home is, in essence, noxious and incapable of enduring.

The resolutions presented by Miss Katherine Lenroot, United States delegate, with respect to child welfare statistics were discussed and approved in this section, as also those I had the honor to present, entitled "The Code of Child Rights" and "Social Work as a Profession," respectively. These resolutions appear at the close of this

article.

This congress gave the delegates a fine opportunity of inspecting the educational work which is being done in the schools of Argentina, the quality of which is admirable. It also provided a practical opportunity of observing how Argentina is dealing with such difficult problems as the assimilation of immigrants, the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the treatment of abnormals, and the many other questions which to-day press so heavily on the governments of the world. The impression gained by the observer as to this work in the Argentine Republic is a somewhat mixed one, in which the youthful energy with which this work is undertaken is strongly reflected as, also, that ripeness of judgment, that careful deliberation and serene reflection which apparently have preceded each decision made.

In general, it may be said that if the First International Congress of Social Economy made a very modest entrance into the group of international gatherings, it has nevertheless upon the conclusion of its deliberations left such a strong impression of solid achievement, that henceforward it must be reckoned with as one of the most brilliant and fruitful of those gatherings which have brought together the nations of the world.

RESOLUTIONS ON CHILD WELFARE STATISTICS

First.—The statistics of social and industrial life of the people regarding salaries, cost of living, work of women and children, mortality, and disease, and causes of delinquency, must be considered as of the greatest importance and prepared with more even precision and extension than commercial and industrial statistics.

Second.—Statistics on children are of especial importance and must cover all the aspects of child welfare; health, education, work and protection against certain handicaps. In cases where complete and centralized national statistics do not exist, close cooperation should be established between the organizations compiling and analyzing such statistics.

Third.—Statistical studies of child welfare require the cooperation of physicians, economists, sociologists, educators and statisticians. The coordination of efforts and the utilization of the work of specialists from different sources is

greatly to be recommended.

Fourth.—Statistics of child welfare must be interpreted to the public in a popular form in bulletins, pamphlets, articles in newspapers and magazines, diagrams, graphs, cinematographs and, in general, through all means which may be understood by laymen.

Fifth.—The purpose of these statistics is to serve as a basis for social welfare work which can be carried out only when the public in general may understand the meaning of such statistics.

SOCIAL WELFARE AS A PROFESSION

First.—"Applied sociology" or "Social welfare" ("Acción social") should be a profession similar to medicine, law, engineering, and other professions which require university training.

Second.—The aim of this profession will be to prepare men and women theoretically and practically to exercise a beneficent influence upon the various classes of society and to direct such classes to higher forms of life and activity.

Third.—The work already done in universities which have established this profession should be considered with eare, in order that the fullest advantage may be taken of the lessons of experience and that the knowledge of fundamental methods may be disseminated as widely as possible.

Fourth.—Governments and institutions carrying on projects relating to social welfare will give preference in employment to persons who have graduated from a course of training designed especially for this career.

CODE ON THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

First.—Every child has the right to be born with honor, and his birth should not be an obstacle to the fullest and highest development of his life and his social activities.

Second.—Every child has the right to be born in good health. Laws must prevent the creation of generations of sickly and degenerate persons. Mothers should receive every care and all hygienic instruction which may be necessary to safeguard the health of the child. The child should be examined and attended in the first days of his life by doctors and nurses in the public service. His feeding and treatment should be supervised by persons especially trained for this service.

Third.—Every child has the right to the environment and attention of a decent home. Vicious and wicked parents should not be permitted to exercise influence over their children. Abandoned children should be cared for in private homes rather than in institutions. If such homes be lacking, institutions for the care of children should be so organized that they may resemble homes as closely as possible.

Fourth.—Every child has the right to an education which will prepare him for a complete life, that is, to fulfill his duty as a member of his family, his city, his State, his country, and humanity in general. The necessary instruction should be compulsory and gratuitous for all. There should be a school within the reach of every child.

Fifth.—Every child has the right to healthy recreation to conserve and improve his physical well-being. There should be within the reach of every child a place where he may obtain recreation. The State should see that in this place the child will find what may be most essential to his pleasure and his physical training, and that he may be protected against harmful influence.

Sixth.—Every child has the right to such spectacles as may produce spiritual pleasure and assist in the development of his character. The State should place such spectacles within the reach of all children and should take care that depressing or immoral exhibitions be excluded.

Seventh.—Every child has the right to the development of his social inclinations. Every effort should be made to have every child belong to some organization requiring his service and cooperation to a common end.

Eighth.—Every child has the right to a sincere expression of his creative faculties. Choral societies, children's theaters, vocational institutions, and other establishments will help to give opportunity for this expression.

Ninth.—Every abnormal child has the right to opportunities equal to those which life offers to other normal children. A child mentally deficient should receive special attention to supply his deficiencies.

Tenth.—Every child has the right to be considered innocent. The so-called delinquent child should be treated in a special way, as is the sickly or backward child, until he is made a useful member of society.

THE UNITED STATES AS A MARKET FOR TROPI-CAL FOREST PRODUCTS

By Wm. B. Greeley

Chief of Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

HE United States has been an importer of tropical forest products since the days of the early colonists. It is probable that the first of these products were coconuts from the West Indies or Central America and that mahogany from the West Indies was a close second. Early records indicate that West Indian mahogany was introduced into England about 1600 for shipbuilding purposes, and by 1700 its reputation as a cabinet wood "par excellence" was firmly established. There are records of mahogany importations into the United States as early as 1737, and it is probable that it was imported before that date. From these small beginnings in coconuts and mahogany 200 years ago, the imports of tropical forest products by the United States have increased in variety and amount until at present their average annual value is roughly about \$300,000,000. These products include many materials in common everyday use, such as rubber, coconut products, quinine, mahogany, and chewing gum, and a large number of materials, such as gambier, tragacanth, vegetable ivory, and copal, with which comparatively few people are familiar. In 1921, the last year for which detail statistics of imports are available, over 700,000 tons of tropical forest products were imported. The average for the last 10 years would be well above this figure, as imports fell off markedly during 1921 both in amount and value, as indicated in Table 1.1

The principal tropical forest products may, for purposes of discussion, be divided into six classes. These classes in the order of the value of their imports in 1921 (see Table 3²) are rubber, coconut products, resins and gums, dyeing and tanning materials, wood, and miscellaneous.

RUBBER

Rubber is made from a white fluid which flows from cuts made on the trunk of the rubber tree. This fluid, or latex, is coagulated by various methods and forms the crude rubber of commerce.

¹ Taken from "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States," Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

The United States consumes over two-thirds of the world's rubber. In 1921 over 423,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$75,000,000, were imported. Brazil was the chief source of rubber until 1913. Since then the rubber plantations of the East Indies have grown to the producing stage, and at present they furnish about 90 per cent of the world's supply. The truly wonderful development of the rubber industry in the East Indies started from a few rubber tree seeds taken from Brazil to England in 1876, sprouted there in the Kew botanical gardens and sent to Ceylon the same year. Forty odd years later



A RUBBER PLANTATION OF THREE-YEAR-OLD TREES

The United States is the market for over two-thirds of the world's rubber, of which about 90 per cent is produced by the plantations of the East Indies

over \$200,000,000 worth of rubber was shipped from the East Indies to the United States alone. A very large part of this enormous crop had its origin in the first few seeds brought from Brazil. The total production of crude rubber throughout the world in 1920 was over 343,000 tons. Of this over 300,000 tons was plantation rubber from the East Indies and about 30,000 tons was "wild" rubber from Brazil. "Wild" rubber is secured from native trees in the tropical forests. It generally contains much more foreign matter than plantation rubber on account of the less careful methods used in collecting it.

Rubber is used for a great variety of products. One concern alone has reported the manufacture of thousands of different articles. In 1920 approximately 70 per cent of the crude rubber imported by the United States went into vehicle tires and tubes. Boots and shoes took 14 per cent. New uses for rubber are constantly being found and old ones extended. The market for rubber in the United States is firmly established on an enormous scale.

COCONUT PRODUCTS

Coconut products include in addition to the nuts themselves: Copra, the dried kernel of the nut; coconut oil, obtained by pressing



SORTING AND HUSKING COCONUTS

The coconut palm grows in practically all tropical countries. During 1921 the United States imported a total of 563,000,000 pounds of coconut products from 32 different countries

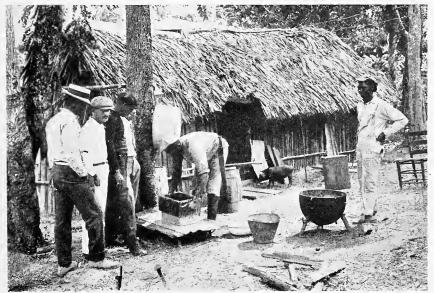
the kernel; and coconut oil cake, the residue formed in securing the oil.

The coconut palm is found in practically all tropical countries. Imports of coconut products by the United States in 1921 came from 32 different countries and reached the enormous total of over 563,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$29,000,000. Coconut products rank next to rubber in value and above rubber in weight of material imported. The Philippine Islands supply over one-half of the total amount of coconut products imported by the United States. Their

value was over \$17,000,000 in 1921. In addition to being used for a great variety of food products, including a substitute for butter and lard, coconut products are much used for soap stock. New uses are constantly being found, and the market for coconut products in the United States shows no signs of decreasing.

RESINS AND GUMS

Over 74,000,000 pounds of resins and gums, valued at over \$22,000,000, were imported by the United States from tropical countries in 1921. Under resins and gums are included gum arabic,



Courtesy of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

PREPARING CHICLE IN MEXICO

One of the many small establishments in Mexico for preparing this gum. The liquid is boiled to remove the water and the resultant gum is molded in blocks for shipping

camphor, chicle, copal, dammar, kauri, shellac, and a number of others of less importance.

Gum arabic is derived from the acacia trees of Africa. It is used largely in pharmacy and also, in lower grades, for mucilage, calico printing, and for a number of other purposes. Gum arabic comprised about one-tenth (by weight) of the tropical gums imported in 1921 and had a value of less than 3 per cent of the total.

Camphor is obtained by distilling the wood of the trunk and branches of the camphor tree. It is imported largely from China, Japan, and Persia, and is used principally in medicine and pharmacy. About 1,500,000 pounds, valued at \$1,000,000, were imported in 1921.

Chicle (so widely used in the manufacture of chewing gum) is obtained from the sapodilla or zapote tree of Mexico, Central America, and northern South America. Incisions are make in the bark, and the milklike liquid that flows from the cuts is caught in a receptacle. The liquid is boiled to remove the water and the resultant gum shipped in the form of loaves. Of the 6,900,000 pounds of chicle imported in 1921 over one-half came from Mexico. The value of all chicle imports was about \$3,500,000.

Copal, dammar, and kauri are resins obtained from tropical trees and used principally for varnish making. They come largely from



THE QUEBRACHO INDUSTRY IN PARAGUAY

In view of the forest depletion and increasing "chestnut blight," the United States will undoubtedly continue to be a large market for quebracho, both in the form of wood and extracts

British Africa and the Belgian Kongo in Africa, from the Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies in Asia, and from New Zealand. In 1921 over 17,000,000 pounds of the three resins were imported, valued at about \$2,000,000.

Shellac, known as lac in its crude state, is a resin produced by the bite of certain insects on the twigs of several species of East Indian trees. The twigs become coated with lac and are collected and put through a refining process. The resultant shellac dissolved in alcohol is the much-used "spirit varnish." The imports of shellac in 1921 formed over a third of the total of all gum imports by weight and had

a value of over \$13,000,000, or more than half the value of all gum imports.

Other gums imported in 1921 amounted to about 13,000,000 pounds, valued at over \$1,400,000. Over half of this amount was reshipped to the United States from nontropical countries.³ Asia supplied about one-quarter of these "other gums" and over one-half of their total value.

TANNING AND DYEING MATERIALS

The tanning industry in the United States is highly developed, and the total production of leather is at least equal to the total production of Europe.⁴ This great development is due in part to the large supply of tannins, such as hemlock and oak bark and chestnut



Photograph by H. P. Davis

HAITIAN LOGWOOD AWAITING SHIPMENT

The extract is used as a dve. The United States purchased \$600,000 worth during 1921

wood, native to the United States. These supplies are, however, steadily decreasing due to the depletion of the forests, and in the case of chestnut also to the inroads of a fungous disease known as "chestnut blight" which has already killed large quantities of chestnut and which is spreading rapidly. The United States will undoubtedly continue to be a large market for imported tanning materials.

Quebracho is by far the most important tanning material imported by the United States from tropical countries. Out of a total of about 243,000,000 pounds of tropical tanning and dyeing materials, valued at about \$9,000,000, imported in 1921, considerably over one-half, both in quantity and value, was quebracho extract. South America furnished all of it, and a very large proportion came from

It is quite possible that a small proportion of the gums reshipped from nontropical countries did not originate in tropical countries.

⁴ Supplement to Commerce Reports. Trade Information Bulletin No. 167.

Table 1.—Quantity and value of principal forest prod-

	19	921	19	20
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Wood:	Pounds 1	Dollars	Pounds 1	Dollars
Mahogany	43, 443	4, 555, 921	52, 607	7, 192, 891
Cedar	7, 522	520, 756	8, 254	729, 754
All other timber and lumber Rattan and reeds	28, 758 (4)	2, 230, 935 1, 533, 219	42, 896	4, 033, 436 3, 752, 223
	(-)	1, 555, 219	(-)	3, 102, 220
Total	79, 723	8, 840, 831	103, 757	15, 708, 304
Fanning and dyeing materials:				
Quebracho (crude and extract)	157, 492, 673	6, 557, 029	221, 025, 440	7,550,500
Mangrove bark	4, 520, 000	119,646	13, 524, 000	316,046
All other tanning material 6	⁷ 10, 131, 473	1, 297, 961	⁷ 6, 409, 321	3, 015, 990
Gambier	7, 022, 790	269, 912	10, 095, 325	806, 583
Logwood	53, 480, 000	636, 932	145, 660, 000	2, 186, 860
Other dyewoods	9, 460, 000	98, 163	8, 294, 000	69, 968
Dyeing extracts	1, 043, 225	85, 050	1, 156, 279	170, 460
Total	243, 150, 161	9, 064, 693	406, 164, 365	14, 116, 407
Resins and gums:				
Camphor (crude and refined)	1, 558, 928	1, 010, 289	4, 977, 053	7, 453, 229
Gum arabic	7, 556, 047	624, 789	6, 497, 563	764, 440
Chicle	6, 963, 663	3, 562, 118	9, 859, 788	6, 748, 955
Copal, dammar and kauri	17, 628, 044	2, 069, 346	69, 334, 265	9, 595, 583
Shellac	27, 840, 965	13, 618, 473	28, 587, 107	23, 088, 576
All other	12, 937, 864	1, 442, 475	12, 989, 763	3, 755, 597
Total	74, 485, 511	22, 327, 490	132, 245, 539	51, 406, 380
Rubber	423, 349, 782	75, 562, 938	590, 464, 159	247, 990, 611
Coconut products:				
Coconuts, 12 coconut meat, and copra	304, 703, 138	12, 592, 736	339, 273, 680	23, 584, 295
Coconut oil cake	68, 932, 533	1, 419, 728	228, 852, 738	4, 415, 249
Coconut oil	189, 716, 814	15, 323, 753	216, 327, 103	33, 079, 584
Total	563, 352, 485	29, 336, 217	784, 453, 521	61, 079, 128
Miscellaneous:				
Cinchona bark	1,032,909	332, 794	4, 067, 746	1, 526, 130
Kapok	16, 930, 000	2, 556, 699	19, 762, 000	- 3, 847, 610
Vegetable ivory	28, 382, 890	908, 201	49, 690, 478	2, 550, 697
Vegetable wax	6, 701, 008	1, 125, 878	6, 553, 512	2, 168, 410
Chinese wood oil	29, 065, 480	2, 469, 659	72, 492, 960	11,077,271
Palm oil	23, 155, 230	1, 421, 503	41, 948, 224	5, 430, 310
Total.	105, 267, 517	8, 814, 734	194, 514, 920	26, 600, 428

¹ Except for wood which is given in M board feet.
² Included under "All other."
³ Quantity given only for "Logs and round timber" and "Lumber, boards, planks, deals, and other sawed lumber."

Not given.
1910 figures.

Those for 1909, not given.

Figures. Those for 1909, not given.
Includes both crude and extract.
Quantity of "All other crude" not given.
Includes dyeing extracts.

8 Includes Gyeng Catalon.

9 See (8).

10 Not given.

11 Estimated from 1919 data.

12 Converting factor of 1 pound per coconut used as a conservative estimate

13 Quantity of coconuts not given.

14 1911 figures. Those for 1909 and 1910 not given.

15 1912 figures. Those for 1909, 1910, and 1911 not given.

ucts imported into the United States for different years

19	19	19	918	19	13	19	09
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Pounds 1 42, 678 8, 583 37, 610 (4)	Dollars 3, 973, 072 591, 809 2, 239, 030 1, 107, 924	Pounds 1 44, 098 9, 109 25, 123 (4)	Dollars 3, 848, 388 677, 169 2, 075, 544 1, 563, 382	Pounds 1 66, 318 19, 092 3 78, 639 (4)	Dollars 4, 839, 625 1, 094, 048 2, 342, 966 1, 661, 014	Pounds 1 39, 828 (2) 3 8, 528 (4)	Dollars 2, 479, 976 (2) 2, 028, 118 5 1, 131, 101
88,871	7, 911, 835	78, 330	8, 164, 483	164, 049	9, 937, 653	48, 356	5, 639, 195
152, 420, 648 5, 046, 000 7 6, 128, 899 4, 744, 651 58, 044, 000 3, 236, 000 1, 156, 838	6, 956, 626 87, 869 1, 823, 968 432, 499 549, 885 38, 377 210, 281	176, 713, 739 4, 726, 000 78, 115, 070 8, 764, 020 59, 682, 000 62, 306, 000 1, 459, 362	6, 055, 808 96, 867 437, 627 952, 323 668, 141 796, 297 183, 131	284, 371, 466 30, 374, 000 7 8 9, 481, 275 17, 064, 998 74, 054, 000 7, 946, 000 (9)	3, 305, 896 336, 136 8 755, 205 790, 081 476, 916 55, 843	234, 230, 981 24, 526, 000 7 \$ 3, 519, 733 30, 992, 245 35, 748, 000 (4) (9)	3, 472, 325 250, 409 8 410, 595 1, 313, 997 166, 371 45, 760
230, 777, 036	10, 099, 505	321, 766, 191	9, 190, 194	423, 291, 739	5, 720, 077	329, 016, 959	5, 659, 457
4, 819, 032 5, 943, 021 9, 445, 538 20, 326, 193 24, 426, 403 11, 291, 131	6, 335, 437 819, 452 6, 216, 987 2, 082, 976 11, 869, 246 3, 387, 096	4, 421, 426 4, 460, 812 7, 251, 022 33, 664, 048 18, 663, 717 11 6, 300, 000	2, 317, 062 816, 019 3, 917, 104 3, 249, 783 9, 029, 139 1, 903, 349	4, 200, 520 (10) 13, 758, 592 28, 573, 211 21, 912, 015 11 7, 900, 000	1, 169, 858 (10) 5, 282, 722 2, 519, 519 3, 046, 919 2, 359, 796	2, 441, 861 4, 158, 958 5, 450, 139 24, 861, 428 19, 185, 137 11 4, 600, 000	760, 827 275, 987 1, 987, 112 2, 388, 458 3, 889, 533 1, 393, 476
76, 251, 318	30, 711, 194	74, 761, 025	21, 232, 456	76, 344, 338	14, 378, 814	60, 697, 523	10, 695, 393
565, 931, 299	220, 800, 503	340, 023, 193	148, 537, 653	170, 747, 339	97, 623, 930	114, 598, 768	63, 167, 103
373, 635, 384 112, 405, 870 281, 063, 213	24, 738, 584 2, 370, 827 35, 380, 099	13 450.919,241 37, 780, 061 356, 088, 738	31, 360, 046 1, 764, 574 44, 290, 112	13 40, 870, 367 11, 047, 399 50, 504, 192	3, 806, 965 141, 137 4, 183, 036	13 23, 842, 522 1, 742, 727 52, 490, 558	1, 919, 414 18, 456 3, 079, 682
767, 104, 467	62, 489, 510	844, 788, 040	77, 414, 732	102, 421, 958	8, 131, 138	78, 075, 807	5, 017, 552
5, 981, 293 21, 944, 000 31, 779, 090 10, 813, 939 57, 442, 768 41, 817, 945	1, 075, 748 3, 673, 285 1, 172, 080 3, 809, 635 8, 120, 529 4, 317, 324	3, 507, 974 19, 152, 000 41, 142, 099 9, 878, 448 45, 566, 008 20, 993, 085	792, 078 2, 820, 474 1, 323, 494 3, 681, 635 6, 386, 576 1, 651, 241	3, 553, 239 5, 684, 000 29, 206, 278 5, 652, 995 47, 973, 328 50, 228, 706	357, 490 809, 001 977, 525 1, 146, 077 2, 733, 884 3, 351, 868	3, 502, 423 ¹⁴ 4, 140, 000 20, 002, 909 ⁵ 5, 241, 087 ¹⁵ 38, 140, 768 58, 976, 379	263, 112 14 465, 774 609, 062 5 823, 053 15 2, 383, 503 3, 185, 038
169, 779, 035	22, 168, 601	140, 239, 614	16, 655, 498	142, 298, 546	9, 375, 845	130, 003, 566	7, 729, 542
	393, 952, 735		316, 971, 684		166, 341, 698		118, 921, 029

Argentina. Mangrove bark and the fruits of certain trees—myrobalans and divi-divi—are also imported in small quantities. Over one-half of the mangrove bark imported in 1921 came from Portuguese Africa and the remaining tropical tanning materials very largely from Africa and Asia. Gambier is used both as a tanning material and as a dye. About 7,000,000 pounds of it were imported in 1921 largely from the Straits Settlements of Asia. Logwood is the heartwood of a tropical tree. The extract is used as a dye. Over 53,000,000 pounds of it in the crude state, valued at about \$600,000, were imported in 1921 from Mexico, the West Indies, and Central America.

MISCELLANEOUS

Under miscellaneous are included six tropical forest products that do not belong in the five classes shown in Table 3. The products grouped under miscellaneous are: Cinchona bark, kapok, vegetable ivory, vegetable wax, Chinese wood oil, palm oil.

The combined imports of these six products in 1921 amounted to

about 100,000,000 pounds, valued at over \$8,800,000.

Cinchona bark, from which quinine is made, is imported principally from the East Indies and from the countries bordering on the west coast of South America. The early Spanish explorers in South America learned of the medicinal properties of cinchona bark from the Indians. The bark is collected in the forests of South America by first stripping as much as possible from the standing tree, then felling the tree and stripping the rest of it. This wasteful procedure caused apprehension that the cinchona tree would become practically cut out, and about 1850 measures were taken to plant South American trees in India. The plantations were successful, and the culture of the cinchona tree has spread over a considerable portion of the East Indies. In 1921 about 1,000,000 pounds of cinchona bark, valued at some \$333,000, were imported into the United States. About 90 per cent came originally from the East Indies and was reshipped from nontropical ports to the United States.

Kapok is the cottonlike lining of the seed pods of the ceiba or silk-cotton tree of the Tropics and is considerably lighter than cotton. Its uses include lining for clothing, stuffing for cushions, and floats for rafts. About 17,000,000 pounds, valued at over \$2,500,000, were imported into the United States in 1921. Nearly 16,000,000 pounds of this came from the Dutch East Indies.

Vegetable ivory is obtained from the seasoned seeds or nuts of a species of South American palm. It is largely used for the manufacture of buttons. Imports into the United States in 1921 amounted to over 28,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$900,000.

Vegetable wax, or carnauba wax, is formed on the leaves of a species of palm. It is used largely in phonograph records, as an insulating material for electric wires, and in varnish. It comes principally from Brazil and Japan. In 1921 imports into the United States amounted to about 6,700,000 pounds, valued at approximately \$1,126,000.



This bark, from which quinine is made, was imported to an amount of about 1,000,000 pounds in 1921

Chinese wood oil, or tung oil, is extracted from the nuts of a small tree⁵ growing in southern China. The oil has been used by the Chinese for centuries and in recent years has come into a wide use in this country in the paint and varnish industries. Experiments in growing the trees in the southeastern part of the United States carried on during the last 15 years have been quite successful, and

⁶ Aleurites fordi and A. montana.

it is not improbable that the requirements of this country for tung oil will ultimately be supplied in part at least from domestic sources. Unsettled conditions in China, interfering with the manufacture and transportation of the oil, have given an added interest to the experiments in this country. In 1921 about 29,000,000 pounds of tung oil, valued at nearly \$2,500,000, were imported.

Palm oil is obtained from the fruit of the West African oil palm. It is used as a candle and soap stock and in making lubricants. Imports of palm oil in 1921 amounted to over 23,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$1,400,000. A large proportion of it came from

South America supplied about 250,000 pounds. Africa.

Among the many other tropical forest products imported are Brazil nuts, fibers, bamboo, and palm leaves.

WOOD

The principal imports of wood into the United States from tropical countries are given in Table 2. These imports include cabinet woods, principally mahogany and cedar, both unmanufactured and as sawed lumber; woods not classed as cabinet woods, in the form of logs, round timber, and sawed lumber; and rattan and reeds. Imports of tropical woods from nontropical countries, which, of course, means reshipped material, are included only in cases where there is no doubt about the imports being of tropical origin. total value of wood imports for 1921 was over \$8,800,000. Over one-half of this valuation was made up of mahogany.

Cedar from tropical countries, frequently called Spanish cedar or cigar box cedar, is imported from Mexico, the West Indies, Central America, and South America. It has as wide a range of growth as any of the important species found in the tropics and is one of the most valuable timber trees in the American tropics.

The wood of Spanish cedar is reddish in color, soft, stays in place well, and is highly durable. Some of it closely resembles mahogany and quite often is imported as such. In 1921 the United States imported about 7,500,000 board feet of cedar in log form, valued at over \$500,000. Brazil was the largest contributor with Cuba second. In addition to the log imports of cedar it is highly probable that a considerable amount of the "sawed cabinet wood" listed in Table 2 was cedar. A study of the consumption of wood by the woodworking industries of the United States during the period 1909-1913 shows an annual consumption of over 30,300,000 board feet of Spanish cedar of which about 30,200,000 board feet were used for cigar and tobacco boxes. Average annual imports of Spanish cedar at present are estimated at about 10,000,000 board feet. In 1913 over 19,000,000 board feet of cedar logs alone were imported.

⁶ Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 605, "Lumber used in the manufacture of wooden products."

Mahogany, the foremost cabinet and finish wood of the world, was one of the first tropical forest products imported into the United States. As early as 1824 annual imports of "mahogany and other" wood largely from the West Indies were valued at over \$200,000. In 1921 the total imports of mahogany amounted to over 43,000,000 board feet, valued at about \$4,500,000. Of this material just about



Courtesy of H. N. Whitford

A SPANISH CEDAR

This valuable timber tree has a wide range of growth in the Latin American countries. Large quantities of the wood are consumed annually by the United States

one-half was true mahogany from Mexico, the West Indies, Central America, and South America. A large part of the remainder was African mahogany, some of which closely approaches the true mahogany. Philippine mahogany, another substitute for true mahogany, made up about 5 per cent of the total.

Cabinet woods, other than cedar and mahogany, both in log form and as sawed lumber, were imported in 1921 to the extent of over

Table 2.—Wood imported into the United

			Unman	ufactured		
			Cabine	et wood		
	Се	edar	Mah	ogany	All	other
	M feet	Dollars	M feet	Dollars	M feet	Dollars
Mexico	780	62, 053	3, 004	337, 053	154	14, 280
West Indies: Cuba Dominican Republic Dutch West Indies. Haiti	10	116, 198 100 505	93 196 135 628	9, 593 18, 934 16, 327 62, 778	331 140 788 292	21, 048 12, 800 58, 391 19, 427
Jamaica Other British West Indies Trinidad and Tobago					44	3, 044
Virgin Islands	1, 306	116, 803	1, 052	107, 632	1, 595	114, 710
Central America: British Honduras Costa Rica	228 386	15, 342 29, 494	6, 819 1, 125	776, 077 97, 699	230 47	20, 103 4, 190
Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua	54 983	5, 420 105, 914	960 493 9, 029	103, 356 49, 317 1, 026, 291	23	1, 760 18, 186
Panama Salvador					10	770
Total	1, 651	156, 170	18, 426	2, 052, 740	579	45, 009
South America: Bolivia Brazil British Guiana Chile		1, 172 155, 690	2	368	489 17	49, 191 2, 147
Colombia Dutch Guiana Ecuador				1, 024	33 93	6, 651 3, 432
French Guiana Argentina Venezuela	4	234	160	16, 209	14 137	1, 375 11, 514
Total	2, 800	157, 096	167	17, 601	783	74, 310
Africa: Egypt. French Africa British South Africa. British West Africa. Madagascar			3, 951 12 15, 279	200 480, 013 1, 509 1, 273, 188	62	7, 734
Total			19, 244	1, 754, 910	62	7, 734
Asia: British India Ceylon China				85	101	20, 007
French Indo China Hongkong Japan Turkey in Asia British India					. 132 419 52	18, 369 15, 993 8, 240
Outch East IndiesStamStraits Settlements			3	233	47 5 15	6, 985 684 2, 803
Total			3	318	771	73, 081
Oceania: Australia New Zealand					25	2, 884
Total					25	2,884
Philippine Islands Nontropical countries	985	28, 634	304 1, 243	24, 896 260, 771	1, 642	191, 110
Grand total	7, 522	520, 756	43, 443	4, 555, 921	5, 611	523, 118

States from tropical countries in 1921

	manufacti	ıred—Conti	nued	Manufactures of—						
Logs ar	id round	Rattan	All				Chair	Total value		
tin	aber	and reed	other	Sawed	lumber		eabinet ood	1 imber	cane or reed	
M feet	Dollars	M feet	Dollars	M feet	Dollars	M feet	Dollars	M feet	Dollars	Dollars
550	20, 416		16, 625	10, 831	108, 368	410	43, 640			602, 43
271 124 69	25, 676 4, 775 2, 665		7, 380 4, 053	3	170	209 16	19, 050 1, 136	3, 280	300	
10	246		610 22		16					
			3							
474	33, 362		12, 068	3	186	225	20, 185	3, 280	300	408, 52
					6	29 756	3, 186 94, 189	322		
14	737			13	508	1, 596	25 142, 058			
			58			13	1,647			
				10				200		0.400.05
14	737		58	13	=====	2, 394	241, 105	322		2, 496, 65
190	6, 968	5	91	<u>-</u> -	50					
$^{139}_{2}$	226	ə 	31					5, 551		
10	350		5	17	637					
148	5, 127			1	99					
	0, 121									
123	2, 807	1, 220							1, 555	
422		1 995	36	10	786			5, 551	1,555	273, 63
422	15, 478	1, 225		19					1,000	210, 00
			5			1	1,048		1	
						1	1,040			
22	500						1,040			
22	500		5			1	1,048			1, 764, 19
		2,085	5							1, 764, 19
		2, 085	5 25, 993	23	576			20.000	8, 366	1, 764, 19
22	337	20, 851	25, 993	97	5, 109	158	1,048	39, 699 10, 021	147, 808	1, 764, 19
22	500			23 97 122		1	1, 048	39, 699 10, 021 276		1, 764, 19
6 36	337	20, 851 54, 573 15	25, 993 39, 215 273, 065 3, 059	97	5, 109	158	1,048	10,021	147, 808	1, 764, 19
6 36	337	20, 851 54, 573 15 119, 367	25, 993 39, 215 273, 065 3, 059 14, 179	97	5, 109 	158	1,048	10, 021 276	147, 808	
6	337	20, 851 54, 573 15	25, 993 39, 215 273, 065 3, 059	97	5, 109 8, 091 2, 903	158	1, 048 13, 068 221, 512	10, 021 276 15, 656 	147, 808	
6 36	337	20, 851 54, 573 15 119, 367	25, 993 39, 215 273, 065 3, 059 14, 179	97	5, 109 	158	1,048	10, 021 276 	147, 808	
6 36 14	337 4,821 672	20, 851 54, 573 15 119, 367 864, 127	25, 993 39, 215 273, 065 3, 059 14, 179 41, 802	97 122 15	5, 109 8, 091 2, 903 16, 679	158	1, 048 13, 068 221, 512	10, 021 276 15, 656 	147, 808	
6 36 14	337 4,821 672	20, 851 54, 573 15 119, 367 864, 127	25, 993 39, 215 273, 065 3, 059 14, 179 41, 802	97 122 15 257 123 12	5, 109 8, 091 2, 903 16, 679 11, 711 1, 289	1 158 3, 120 3, 278	1, 048 13, 068 221, 512 234, 580 153	10, 021 276 15, 656 16, 577 82, 229 30, 866 589	147, 808	1, 764, 19 1, 764, 19 2, 069, 61
6 36 14	337 4,821 672	20, 851 54, 573 15 119, 367 864, 127	25, 993 39, 215 273, 065 3, 059 14, 179 41, 802	97 122 15 	5, 109 8, 091 2, 903 16, 679	1 158 3, 120 3, 278	1, 048 13, 068 221, 512 234, 580	10, 021 276 15, 656 16, 577 82, 229	147, 808	2, 069, 61

14,000,000 board feet, valued at about \$1,350,000. In addition to "cabinet woods" other tropical woods in the form of logs, round timber, sawed lumber, and timber were imported in smaller quantities, as indicated in Table 2. These woods came from tropical countries scattered throughout the world. The records of imports, from which Table 2 is compiled, do not indicate the source of various species of tropical woods imported other than cedar and mahogany. Some few of these additional woods are listed below. Many others are imported in small amounts, but definite records of their kind, quantity, and source are not available.

Name of wood	Characteristics	Where grown	Principal uses
Padouk	Heavy, dark red	East Indies, Philippine Islands.	Finish and railroad cars.
Lignum vitae_	Very heavy, dense, dark color.	West Indies, Central America.	Rollers, bearings, pulley sheaves.
Teak	Very durable, dark in color.	East Indies	Shipbuilding.
Boxwood	Fine textured, rather hard, yellowish.	West Indies, South America, Cen- tral America.	Scientific and musical instruments.
Ebony	Heavy, hard, black in color.	Africa, East Indies_	Athletic goods, musical instruments, canes.
Rosewood	Reddish brown with black streaks, hard, heavy, durable.	Brazil	Scientific and musical instruments, fixtures, car construction.
Prima vera	Rather light in weight, pale yellow.	Mexico, Central America.	Furniture, fixtures.
Jarrah	Heavy, hard, durable	Australia	Shipbuilding, vehicles.
Cocobola	Deep red in color with black strip-ing, fine texture.	Mexico, Central America.	Knife handles.
Greenheart	Very strong, heavy, hard and durable, dark greenish.	Northern South America, West Indies.	Marine construction.

Rattan, reed, and cane are made from the long stems of the rattan palms. Many of these palms are of the climbing variety. The outer part of the stem or cane is stripped or split off and forms the "split-cane" commonly used for the bottoms and backs of chairs. The center part or interior of the cane is used in "rattan" or "reed" furniture. Practically all the rattan and reed imported into the

^{7&}quot; Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States," Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce,

United States at present comes from Asia, principally from the Straits Settlements and Hongkong. In 1921 imports were valued at over \$1,500,000. Rattans are abundant in the Philippines but while used to a considerable extent locally, are exported in very limited quantities.

Of the forest products imported from tropical countries in 1921 wood made up less than 6 per cent of the total value. It is, of course, to be expected that the United States would import little wood as compared to various other products not grown in this country. Our magnificent forests of both softwoods and hardwoods have enabled us to export large quantities of a variety of species. The situation has, however, changed in recent years.



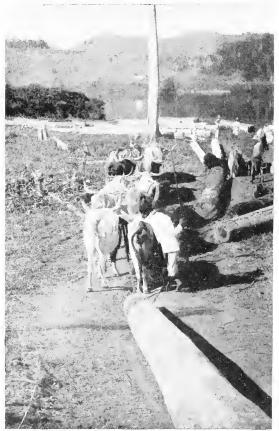
MAHOGANY LOGS

Mahogany was one of the first tropical forest products imported by the United States

Unrestricted lumbering, land clearing operations, and fires have reduced our forests to less than one-half of the original stand, and the annual cut at present is about four times as much as the annual growth. The continuation of such a condition ultimately means the exhaustion of the forests of the United States. Already one-half of the pulpwood required for our paper consumption comes from outside of the United States. The remedy lies largely in the protection of present forests, the planting of new forests on denuded land, and in the more efficient use of what is cut. Even if the most approved methods of handling our forests could be instituted at once and our vast areas of denuded waste lands planted with forest trees, there would be a long period before these measures would

show results. This period of shortage, already being felt, can be met only in part by more efficient methods of utilization. More wood must be secured from outside sources to bridge the shortage or else we must turn to materials other than wood for many purposes for which wood is now being used with entire satisfaction.

The hardwood forests of the United States are especially in need of a period of comparative rest. They have been largely culled



LOGGING HARDWOOD IN BRAZIL

The Amazon hasin alone contains some 2,500 species of timber, most of which are practically unknown in the markets of the United States

Photograph by H. N. Whitford

over, and the larger, finer trees of such species as hickory, oak, ash, and black walnut are comparatively few. The present annual cut of hardwood lumber in the United States is approximately 5,000,000,000 board feet, not including wood used in the form of bolts, billets, hewed ties, etc., which do not pass through sawmills. Fifteen years ago the hardwood lumber cut was over 10,000,000,000 board feet; 10 years ago it was approximately 8,000,000,000 board feet, and 5 years ago about 7,000,000,000 board feet.

Table 3.—Value of principal forest products imported into the United States from tropical countries in 1921

	Rubber	Coconut products	Resins and gums	Tanning and dyeing materials	Wood	Miscel- laneous	Total
Mexico West Indies. Central America. South America. Africa. Asia. Oceania. Philippine Islands. Nontropical countries.	Dollars 27, 040 106, 810 7, 639 3, 916, 038 24, 340 61, 101, 825	Dollars 23, 318 1, 274, 598 930, 446 126, 968 -6, 033, 678 3, 372, 241 17, 447, 387 127, 581	Dollars 1, 903, 511 65, 758 1, 412, 700 199, 380 655, 268 14, 931, 050 683, 113 19, 364 2, 457, 346	Dollars 112, 346 618, 261 40, 938 6, 567, 583 372, 331 1, 031, 929	Dollars 602, 435 408, 526 2, 496, 655 273, 638 1, 764, 197 2, 069, 610 47, 492 618, 308 559, 970	Dollars 19, 360 4, 998 76, 894 1, 746, 676 250, 704 4, 915, 838	Dollars 2, 688, 010 2, 478, 951 4, 965, 272 12, 830, 283 3, 066, 840 90, 083, 930 4, 102, 247 15, 628, 524
Total	75, 562, 938	29, 336, 217	22, 327, 490	9, 064, 693	8, 840, 831	8, 814, 734	153, 946, 903

Tropical countries supply approximately 100,000,000 board feet of hardwoods to the United States each year. Less than one-half of this comes from South and Central America and consists largely of mahogany and cedar. These countries contain some 3,000,000 square miles of hardwood timber—more than half the tropical forests of the world. Comparatively little is known of these tropical woods. There are some 2,500 species of timber in the Amazon basin alone, most of which are practically unknown to us. It is highly probable that there are many woods in these tropical American forests which rank high in strength, toughness, and hardness and which are comparable to our native hickory, oak, and ash. The importation of such woods would tend to hold in check in some degree the exploitation of our remaining hardwoods of special value in the manufacture of agricultural implements, handles, vehicles and railway cars, furniture, chairs, cooperage, and athletic goods, and would provide a market for the excess supply of hardwoods in these tropical or semitropical forests. From both the standpoint of this country and South American countries such a development would be beneficial. The United States is an enormous potential market for tropical woods, and the near-by countries with large supplies of these woods seem the logical place from which to get it.

A first and very necessary step in expanding the United States as a market for tropical woods is to provide for a study of the distribution, quantity, and accessibility of these woods and the collection and shipment of authentic and representative material to the United States for tests of various kinds. Tests will enable the properties of South American woods, such as strength, hardness, stiffness, ease of working, ability to stay in place after drying, etc., to be compared with similar properties of our native woods, and will form from the standpoint of both buyer and seller a very necessary basis for the selection of tropical woods to fit various requirements of use.

PORTO RICO AND THE HOUSING OF HER WORK-INGMEN :: :: :: ::

By Jaime Bagué

Sub-Commissioner, Department of Labor and Agriculture, Porto Rico

HE Legislature of Porto Rico, whose organization is known to the reader through a previous article in the Bulletin, has always shown itself ready to protect the interests of the workingmen of the Island. From the passage of the first labor legislation in the year 1902, not a single session has convened during which there has not been inscribed in our codes some real and practical proof of the interest with which the legislature looks upon the great problem of the proletariat. In our judgment the most important laws of this kind and those which confer the most honor on our Congressmen are the law of March 11, 1915, authorizing the establishment of the Homestead Commission, and that of July 11, 1921, reorganizing the same.

THE HOMESTEAD COMMISSION

This commission is a Government body made up of the following members: Señor Esteves, Commissioner of the Interior; Señor Chardon, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor; Señor Gallardo, Treasurer of Porto Rico; Doctor Ortiz, Commissioner of Health, and Señores Vargas, Ferrer, and Alonso, three men of high standing, named by the governor, with the consent of the Senate of Porto Rico, to represent the Unionist Party, the Republican Party, and the labor organizations, respectively.

According to the law the commission has at its disposal certain official funds for the building of houses, for the laying out of farms and for the purchase of tracts for subdivision into building lots and farms—all to be rented to workingmen at a moderate rate and with the right of purchase. Moreover, the legislature has invested the commission with full power to administer such urban and rural colonies, the commission having likewise the right to formulate regulations for this purpose and to distribute funds in such

¹ Porto Rico: An Interesting Experiment, July, 1924

manner that the workingmen shall derive the greatest benefits possible in compliance with both the spirit and the letter of the law.

With regard to houses, the commission fixes the rental for the tenant according to the value of the lot and the cost of construction or repairs. The law exempts these properties, whether city or rural, from all taxes until full payment has been made, and grants free transfer of the title in the Property Register.

Before making any contract a committee of the commission investigates the circumstances of each petitioner, as the latter must fulfill the following requirements: (1) He must be a citizen of the United States; (2) he must have a good reputation; (3) he must not possess property exceeding \$300 in value; and (4) his annual income must be less than \$1,000.



A LABORER'S HOME

A typical house of the mountainous region of Porto Rico

Farms are likewise to be obtained through a similar contract, in which case the renter must not only possess the qualifications just named but must also bind himself to the following: (1) To construct in the first year a house worth at least \$500; (2) to live on the farm for 5 years; and (3) to have, within 24 months, not less than one-third of his ground under cultivation, and to maintain such a condition for 10 years.

Failure to carry out any clause of the contract results in forfeiture of the property and its transfer to another worker.

All moneys received by the Treasury of Porto Rico through the agency of the Homestead Commission as rentals or payments of

interest or principal are credited to a special fund and are used only to advance the work just outlined.

THE RESULTS

So far we have confined ourselves to a short explanation of the constitution, duties, and rights of the Homestead Commission. With the official reports of this body before us we now propose to enter fully into the study of its activities and to show that our laws are not "dead letters."

The activities of the commission can be grouped under four headings, viz:

First. Routine meetings and affairs.

Second. Evacuation of dwellings in Puerta de Tierra.

Third. Administration of the workingmen's district.

Fourth. The laying out and development of farms.

MEETINGS

Ten meetings of the commission were held in the fiscal year 1921–22, and 35 in 1922–23. The advance noted in the number of meetings in the latter year is a satisfying proof of the increase in interest and work on the part of those who compose the commission.

In order that the reader may have an idea of the importance of these meetings we take the liberty of publishing the financial report of the commission up to June 30, 1923.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE HOMESTEAD COMMISSION UP TO JUNE 30, 1923

(1)	Homestead funds on de-		Receipts	Expenditures	Balance
	posit. Appropriation				
	(Law No. 35, 1915)	\$500.00			
	Collection of payments				
	for building lots,				
	houses, and farms up			-	
	to June 30, 1923	74, 908. 52			
	-		\$75, 408. 52		
	Expenditures			\$68, 821. 25	
	Balance June 30, 1923				\$6, 587. 27
(2)	Construction of houses in			•	
	the workingmen's dis-			-	
	trict according to Law				
	No. 67, 1919, and Law				
	No. 71, 1919, Budget				
	of 1919–20:				
	Appropriation		30, 000. 00		
	Expenditures			29, 900. 95	
	Balance ² June 30,				
	1923				99. 05

(3)	Fund from homestead bonds on deposit:	Receipts	Expeditures	Balance
	Homestead loan ³ of 1920 (Law No. 28,			
	1920 (Law No. 28, 1917) \$244, 000. 00			
	Loan for the con-			
	struction of work-			
	ingmen's district ⁴ (Law No. 19,			
	1920) 420, 945. 00			
	Deposits 75 94			
	Deposits 75. 24	### 000 04		
	Evnandituras	\$000, 020. 24	Peer 000 04	
	ExpendituresBalance June 30, 1923		\$005, 020. 2 1	e000 00
(4)				\$000.00
(4)	Construction of additional houses in			
	workingmen's district (Law No. 2,			
	1921): Appropriation	,	00 400 00	
	Expenditures		68, 488, 93	
	Transfer 5			
	Draft ⁶		49, 511. 07	
	Total expenditures		125, 000, 00	
	Balance June 30, 1923			000.00
(5)	Special fund to complete working-			
, ,	men's district; reserve fund (Law			
	No. 50, 1921): ⁷			
	Receipts	125, 755. 05		
	Expenditures		49. 48	
	Balance June 30, 1923			125, 705. 57
(6)	Homestead Commission, salaries:			,
	Budget, 1921–22	10, 620. 00		
	Expenditures		8, 999. 99	
	Balance June 30, 1922			1, 620. 01
(7)	Homestead Commission, contingent			
	expenses:			
	Budget, 1921–22	2, 000. 00		
	Expenditures		1, 831. 61	
	Balance June 30, 1922			168. 39
(8)	Homestead Commission, salaries:			
	Budget, 1922–23	9, 181. 80		
	Expenditures		8, 178. 88	
	Balance June 30, 1923			1, 022. 92
(9)	Homestead Commission, contingent			
	expenses:			
	Budget, 1922–23	2, 000. 00		
	Expenditures		935. 10	
	Balance June 30, 1923		-	1, 064. 90
	Grand total	1 044 985 61	908 737 50	136, 248, 11
		1, 011, 505. 01	000, 101.00	200, 210. 11
* A	ppropriation closed.			

² Appropriation closed.

³ Loan of 1920 (Law No. 28, 1917).

[•] Loan for the construction of houses on lands of the people of Porto Rico, situated in the municipality of San Juan, reserve fund (Law No. 19, 1920).

⁵ Expenses occasioned by the establishment of the camp at Parada 8, Puerta de Tierra, to lodge families suffering from a fire which caused much damage.

⁶ Appropriation closed by draft No. 353 of the auditor of Porto Rico, dated Aug. 21, 1922.

⁷ Special tax of one tenth of 1 per cent on property in San Juan.

EVACUATION OF DWELLINGS AT PUERTA DE TIERRA

The most difficult problem which the commission has had to face was the evacuation of the dwellings on the low lands of Puerta de Tierra. This is an extensive suburb of San Juan (the Capital) whose boundaries reach to the mangrove swamps at the north of the bay. The houses, constructed on unstable ground, subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, had been fabricated from boxes and coal oil cans in the crudest manner, without lighting or water and regardless of the most rudimentary principles of hygiene. This situation, already bad, became worse with the approach of the harbor improvements; for the dredge, used in preparation for works of a permanent nature, discharged a wall of mud along the south boundary, flooding the neighborhoods of "Hoyo Frío," "Palmarito," "Gandulito," "Miranda," "Salsipuedes," and "Vista Alegre." Of the 747 cases affected by the works in question, 577 had been satisfactorily disposed of by June 30, 1923. The remainder were settled during the fiscal year ended on June 30 last. To every property owner of Puerta de Tierra whose house was demolished there was assigned another in the workingmen's housing development of Santurce, the value of the property destroyed being credited to his account. In this way the city got rid of a large section which marred its attractive aspect; the sea front for loading and unloading operations was extended; hygienic houses were provided for workingmen and their families in a dry and healthful section, equipped with electric lights, good water, and sewerage. The total amount credited for demolition of houses reached \$13,487, the cash payments to those who could not or would not go to live in the workers' district being \$13.219.

WORKINGMEN'S DISTRICTS

The workingmen's developments of Porto Rico may be classified in three groups, viz.: Insular, municipal, and private.

The San Juan workingmen's district is the property of the Government of Porto Rico and is included in the so-called insular developments. It is situated in the suburb of Santurce on the sandy slope of a hill rising from Martín Peña Creek. Coconut palms protect the inhabitants from the rays of the sun, while the wide streets, accurately laid out, permit a constant circulation of pure fresh air. The district, which has electric lighting, both public and private, and water for all purposes, communicates with the rest of the city by means of an electric car line and a motor bus system.

In this suburb there have been built up to the present time 342 wooden houses and 150 of reinforced concrete. Of the available building lots 164 have been ceded for the building of wooden houses

and 139 for concrete dwellings. A pharmacy, stores, dairies, schools, a police station, and other advantages of modern life complete this suburb, upon which work was commenced three years ago.

The rental rates are fixed according to the value of the property. The rent for a concrete residence is \$12 monthly. For a wooden house, costing \$250, it is \$3; for one worth \$500, \$5; and for one which represents an investment of \$1,000, \$8. Rents are collected monthly





WORKMEN'S DISTRICT OF SAN JUAN

This district is included in the so-called insular developments of the island. Upper: Some of the wooden houses. Lower: Typical concrete dwellings

and during the fiscal year 1922–23, \$32,144.87 was paid into the funds of the commission from this source. These same payments caused the receipts for the year ended June 30, 1924, to amount to \$51,308.69.

Humacao, a city situated in the eastern part of the Island, also has a municipal workingmen's suburb. It is to the west of the city, near one of the insular highways on a hill overlooking the valley. In this case the city had constructed 36 wooden houses roofed with galvanized iron. Each house is divided into a sitting room, a combination

kitchen and dining room and two bed rooms. The sanitary service is a separate unit for common use. The district is provided with a school and electric light.

The assignment of houses is made by lot, the recipients paying \$25 down and \$6 monthly until the total cost of the house, which with the lot reaches the sum of \$600, is paid.

In the establishment of this suburb a considerable amount of money was invested, as follows:



WORKMEN'S SUBURB OF HUMACAO

One of the municipal developments for workmen

Value of the land	\$4,000.0	0
Cost of construction	21, 441. 4	4
Cost of sanitary installations		
		-
	26, 179. 6	5

On the northwest coast of the Island the city of Aguadilla has two workingmen's districts, one in the rural zone and the other in the city. The rural district is constructed on property ceded by Sr. Pedro Hernández. It has a total of 72 houses, 19 of which the Homestead Commission constructed. Three belong to the municipality and are used for the school, the school lunch room, and the residence of the teachers. In addition the district has a post office, a bakery, and a club.

The workers' district in the city had a tragic origin. The tidal wave which followed the earthquake of October 11, 1918, destroyed the humble dwellings close to the shore. To meet this emergency

112 houses were constructed with funds of the commission, together with contributions from the American Red Cross and private donations. These houses were presented to the sufferers from what is a rare catastrophe among us.

Arecibo, in the northern part of the Island, has another workers' district of houses constructed by contributions of the Insular Government, the Knights of Columbus, and the American Red Cross.





WORKMEN'S HOUSES ON A SUGAR ESTATE

Upper: The badly ventilated "barracks" which are gradually being replaced by individual houses.

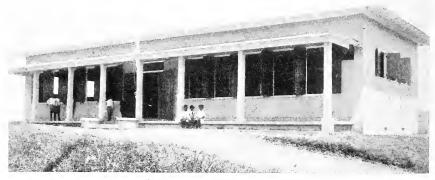
Lower: New concrete houses on the Yabucoa sugar plantation

Private companies and corporations doing business in the country are also commencing to take into account the advantages arising from having their workingmen comfortable. Although they have always had the housing problem before them, they were long accustomed to give their men dark quarters, badly ventilated and cramped, in long wooden sheds called "barracks."

Modern ideas of hygiene and comfort have been spreading. In many parts the "barracks" have been replaced by individual houses, well ventilated and equipped with sanitary conveniences. The Porto







WORKMËN'S QUARTER, FAJARDO CENTRAL

One of the best private housing systems of Porto Rico

Upper: Typical houses, well ventilated and equipped with modern sanitary conveniences. Center: The hospital. Lower: The school for employees' children

Rican-American Tobacco Co., sugar mills, such as Mercedita de Ponce, Aguirre, Guanica, Lafayette, and many more too numerous to mention, have good accommodations, if not for all, at last for many of their workingmen.

The Fajardo Sugar Co., which has a very large central, has the most perfect housing system which the author knows of among private companies. The 130 reinforced concrete houses have each two bedrooms, a combination dining room and sitting room, a kitchen, toilet, bath, running water, and electric light. A school with two rooms and a modern hospital complete the picture. This year a building will be finished for a branch of the Y. M. C. A. From this center radiate the roads constructed by the company to its sugar plantations.

FARMS

The lands available for division into farms reach a total of 100,000 acres. One of these farming colonies, 94 acres in extent, located in Bayamón, is divided into eight parcels. Another in the towns of Cayey and Caguas has 22 farms, while a third, in the Caguana and Santa Rosa region of Utuado, consists of 2,069 acres which will be divided into 66 farms. Still another is located in the towns of Guavate and Farallón de Cavey where 831 acres have been surveyed preparatory to drawing the maps, and the last lies between Ciales, Morovis, and Manatí, where the land, 2,080 acres in extent, will soon be marked out and prepared for subdivision.

The farming colony of Vega Baja merits a separate paragraph because of its special method of development. This tract, divided into 119 parcels of from 2 to 5 acres, is worth \$35,880, as there are 320 acres of fertile level land with hills to the south. Moreover, it is situated only 5 minutes' walk from the highway of second importance on the Island. To supply the 105 tenants here, a large artesian well has been drilled on the model farm of the Porto Rican Department of Agriculture and Labor. This farm was established in the colony by the cooperation and at the expense of the department just named, in order that the work of the commission might return greater benefits and be more efficient and lasting in character. Here the resident agricultural expert maintains a continuous demonstration of present-day methods of cultivation, showing modern equipment for working the soil, the use of insecticides and agricultural practices worthy by reason of their tried and tested practical value of being widely known. Together with the agricultural work a breeding service has been started, using strains of pure-blooded livestock of all kinds for the purpose of improving the production and quality of our cattle.

Thus, quietly, Porto Rico attacks the problems whose solution is

vital to her.

TOURIST TRAVEL IN AMERICA' :: :: :: ::

Ι

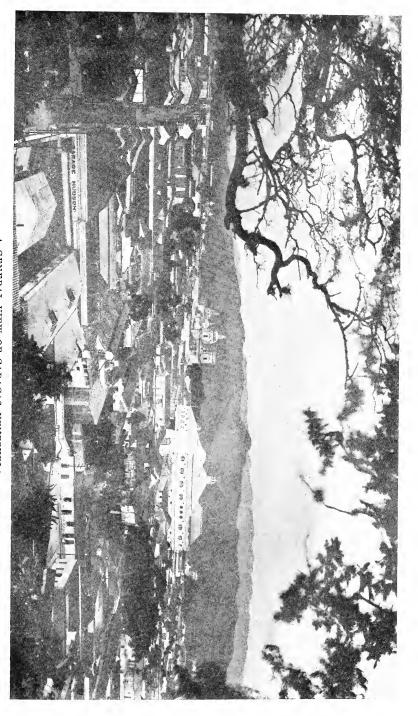
N AUTHORITY on the subject of tourist travel informs us that people of the United States spend annually over \$200,000,000 in going to Europe, \$25,000,000 in visiting California, and more than \$10,000,000 in sojourning for the winter season in Florida. These are three very important factors in the profit earnings of hotels, railway, and steamship companies.

To Canada, it is said more than 90,000 automobile parties cross the frontier from the United States each year during the summer season, sight-seeing all the way from Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto to the region of Banff in the celebrated Rockies of the Great Dominion. And it is reckoned that over \$8,000,000 is spent out of the States each year by Americans on trips to Mexico, the West Indies, and around South America. These movements have all marked the rapid growth and development of better hotels, of more and finer vestibuled trains, and of more fine steamers de luxe equipped for the luxury of a sea voyage.

The Old World centers still remain the greatest of all the world's tourist meccas. From the Far East and the Near East, from North America and South America, as from Mexico. Central America, and the West Indies, there is a longing to visit Europe, to see Rome and Naples and Venice; to dwell amidst the charm of Swiss lakes and Alpine woods; to bask in the wonderful gardens and amidst gorgeous old temples in Spain; to rove through English fields and old roads, and rest for days in dear old London. Indeed, all roads lead to Rome and Paris and London. Then, too, most people long for a trip through Austria and Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

With modern facilities for travel, and with the accumulating wealth of all peoples, almost every one is a traveler. The English people, Spaniards, Italians, and Germans, and others of Continental Europe, who are counted in millions over the New World countries, are accustomed to make periodical visits by thousands to the homelands abroad. In this way the thrifty and cultivated Latin Americans meet more of the wealthy North Americans abroad in Rome or Berlin, or in Paris and London, than they ever meet in any of the New World cities.

¹ Part I from The Pan-American Magazine, Panama, May, 1924.



A GENERAL VIEW OF CARACAS, VENEZUELA

The Caribbean countries are finding more and more favor with the tourists of North America. Within easy reach of the Venezuelan capital is Macuto, the Atlantic City of that Republic

But what of the attractions that have developed so many popular travel resorts in Mexico, in Central America, and in South America? In Mexico it is Cuernavaca and the capital, or Lake Chapala so enchantingly environed with islands, with mountain spurs that dip down into woodland caves along the shore line, and the witchery of its climate and sunset colorings; it is a lake of wondrous beauty and charm. Thousands of city people flock there for rest and vacation. Venezuela has her Atlantic City in Macuto, while Maracay, Victoria, and Valencia have become so popular that national vacationists and visiting tourists may be seen almost daily swishing thither by automobile along the finest and most scenic highway in the Republic. But the Paris of Venezuela is, of course, Caracas.

Of the four most forward-looking nations in South America, it is in Argentina and Chile that people lead, like North Americans, in their custom of going for the season to some recreational resort. From Buenos Aires, during the months of January and February, when summer heat in that city is as great as it is in New York in July and August, there is a strong outflow of families into Mendoza and Cordoba, in the foothills of the Andes; or, as many prefer, an exodus to the seaside bathing resorts at Bahia Blanca and other southern points. Thousands of them go over to the big season hotels in and around Montevideo, which is nearer to the open sea and therefore always cooler. Those beautiful lakes on the Argentine side of Southern Chile will doubtless one day hold first renown among the Argentine resorts

But outrivaling them all in the beauty of landscape, sylvan woodlands, lakes, Andean dells, and seaside resorts, is the Chilean Republic. It is appropriately styled "the California of the Southern Continent," though Chile with an area of 292,508 square miles and over 4,000,000 inhabitants, is almost double the size of California and nearly twice the population of this State. Go down to Chile in January and February and you will find thousands of people from Santiago and Concepción away at week end or for the season summering it at Viña del Mar or some other seaside resort, or around Lakes Todos Los Santos and Llanquihue in the south, where the snowy crown of Mount Calbuco towers above these lakes and woodlands so gorgeous in their colorings, a picture so rare and so enthralling as to be poetic in its enchantment. And who has not sketched the Mexican Chapala and these Chilean lakes under the ecstacies of moonlight or their golden glows of sunset?

PANAMA: THE MEETING POINT OF THE AMERICAS

It is not an idle dream to foresee that Panama will become one of the most popular of vacational resorts for all Americans—for the



THE BEACH AT MAR DEL PLATA, ARGENTINA

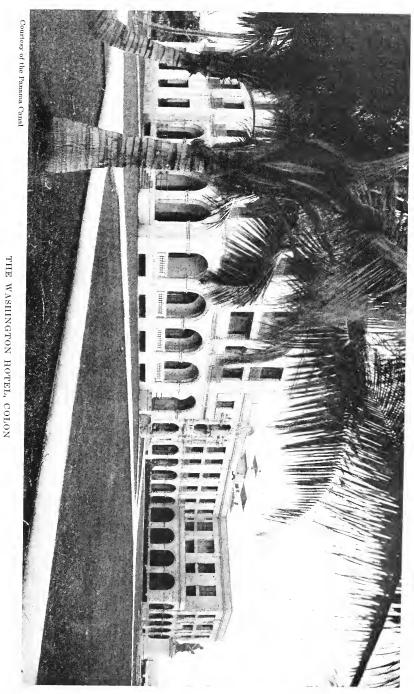
Mar del Plata, Argentina's popular summer resort, is but a few hours' ride from the Capital

people of Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay, when during June, July and August, with midwinter upon them, many are impelled to come northward for a warmer climate. For the same reason people of Canada and the States will more and more continue to go southward in December, to sojourn until March or the coming of spring in the Northern Hemisphere. Thousands of them have this year, in a dozen or more cruising voyages, enjoyed the delights of a trip to Panama and around the mainland and islands of the Caribbean Sea.

When it is understood that 117 different steamship lines, covering trade routes to every important port on the globe, make their connection through the Panama Canal, and that during the last fiscal year there were 3,967 ship transits through its locks, anyone can see that the Isthmian capital is at the hub of the hemispheres. And if to-day it is 12 days by steamer from Panama to Valparaiso, to-morrow an airplane may cover the distance—3,000 miles—within a day or so. Not at all impossible, since already aviators on the continental air routes of Europe and North America have demonstrated as high speed over an equal distance.

One may say that Panama has no hotels with capacity enough to accommodate great international conventions or throngs of tourists such as go to southern California and Florida. But in both these States how many palatial hotels costing from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 each have been built as the result of tourist business. And so will it be in Panama, Cristobal, and Colon. The great steamship companies alone might do it. Then again, for the accommodation of passengers aboard the dozen or more ships that make transit daily through the canal, when six to eight hours must be consumed in their crossing from ocean to ocean, motor cars, operated more economically than trains, might be put on the Panama Railroad to run every hour, and thus facilitate those who would wish to view the attractions of Panama and Ancon environs. Already special train service is provided for a day's outing across the Isthmus for the hundred of passengers who land at Cristobal, while the steamer awaits them to continue on its Caribbean cruise. That is ideal.

Let us suppose, then, that a number of international conferences were slated to be held in Panama during the year 1926—the students' Congress of the Americas, the Women's Pan American Conference, the World-wide Labor Union Congress, the Society of Engineers and Economists, and others—is there any thinking man who can not see that a number of new enterprises would be undertaken on the Isthmus? Perhaps a magnificent memorial hall, dedicated to Bolivar, would then be opened as the art gallery of the Americas. It might be so constructed as to contain an elaborately decorated convention hall and chambers for the Pan American Court of Justice, serving also as



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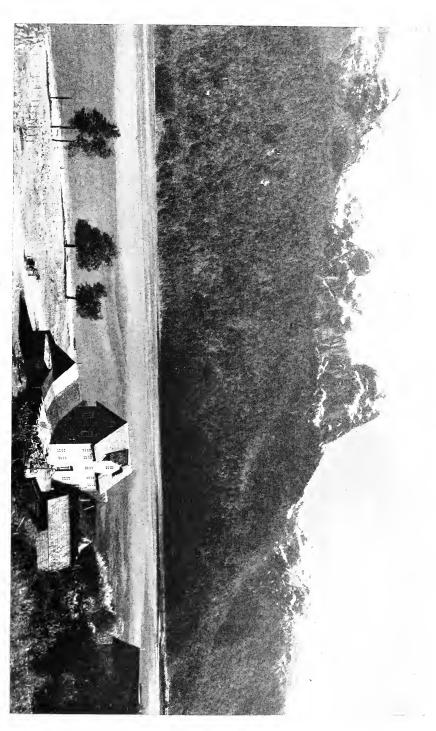
the directing center for the Latin American League and the League of the American Nations. Maybe, too, this hall of fame could hold in its galleries, in finely carved niches, busts of men and women who have contributed so beneficently to the advancement of those ideals that make for peace and unity, culture and progress, in our civilization. And maybe, with radio as the new wizard in science, a thousand ships at sea would pick up from Panama concerts and speeches reflected thither from universities and public forums over all the Northern and the Southern Hemisphere of the New World.

II. ORGANIZED TRAVEL IN URUGUAY

The Uruguayan Touring Club organized last spring its second personally conducted party of members and their families for an extended European tour. Prior to 1923, this touring club had planned successful excursions to other countries of the South American Continent—Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Paraguay, its nearest neighbors—and in that year, as a result of the pleasure derived from these trips and in order to accommodate those desirous of traveling in the Old World free from the responsibility of making hotel reservations and scrutinizing time tables, this touring club ventured for the first time into the European field.

The experience of this touring club in the matter of excursions dates from its founding in 1890, the era of bicycling, when the Club de Velocipedistas decided to metamorphose itself into the Uruguayan Touring Club and expand its country outings into affairs which would include the members' families. Since that time many are the picnics which have been held in peaceful glades of great forests in the interior, the athletic meets, the trips to some point of historical or other interest, whether city, seashore, or mountain, thus offering to an ever increasing number healthful and beneficial recreation. From June, 1922, to June, 1923, alone, 13 trips were made under the auspices of this club, the number of persons participating varying from 11 to 168. Twenty-two took the trip to Paraguay and 33 that to Chile.

The activities of the club, however, have by no means been confined to recreation. Convinced as the club is of the importance of good roads in the economic development of the country and of the necessity for uniting the highways in one efficient system, the touring club has done its utmost to further the road-building program in every way. In addition to its valuable and interesting magazine, the club has published maps of the city of Montevideo and its environs, and of the other departments of the nation as well, the best roads from city to city or from one charming seaside town to another, being carefully indicated.



LAKE TODOS LOS SANTOS, CHILE

Chile, which has been appropriately styled "the California of the Southern Continent," is rich in beauties of landscape, sylvan woodlands, lakes, and seaside resorts

Allied with map-making is the work of the Touring Club in setting up guideposts along the highways which indicate the distances to the cities on each route, as well as signs warning against dangerous points on the road, and others for the convenience of the motorist, stating where the nearest gasoline filling-station may be found.

Another interesting initiative is that of certain members who have devoted much time to lectures in the schools, illustrated with slides of the cities and picturesque scenery to be found within the confines of the Republic.

When, therefore, this enterprising club found that its 1923 European tour, which lasted 66 days exclusive of the sea voyage, had been highly successful, it announced for 1924 a more extended excursion of 97 days, open to 25 persons, the party to be accompanied during its entire trip by a Spanish-speaking guide. Sailing from Montevideo on June 1, the fortunate travelers disembarked at Lisbon. which they left for Madrid after visits to Cintra and Cascães. the Spanish capital side trips were made to the Escorial, that great monastery left by Philip II, to Toledo, where Moorish and Christian influence meet, and to the palace of Aranjuez. Next came Zaragoza, the busy city of Barcelona, and Monserrat, famed in legend, after which the party found itself on the delightful Riviera, spending several days at Marseille, Nice, and Monte Carlo en route to Italy. From Genoa to the Eternal City, then on to Naples, Capri in the blue bay, and quiet Pompeii on the shore; thence the party journeyed to Florence with its great galleries, to Siena, Venice, and Milan. Leaving Italy for Switzerland, the route led to Lucerne on its lovely lake, the Rigi being ascended from Vitznau. Berne, Lausanne and Geneva, seat of the League of Nations, held the tourists for a time, and from the latter city they reached Paris.

A stay of 11 days in Paris enabled the visitors from distant Uruguay not only to see that fascinating city but to visit Versailles and to spend two days in the battle-scarred country about Verdun and Rheims. After a few days in London and its environs, the travelers returned to the continent by way of Amsterdam. The Hague, Antwerp, gay Ostende, Bruges and Brussels offered much of interest, and on the ninety-seventh day the party arrived once more in Paris. Thence the members might return at once to Uruguay or linger on in Europe for some months to come, as the return passage held good for a year.

The fee of 1,850 Uruguayan gold pesos per person covered the following expenses: Round-trip passage to Europe; first-class steamer, railway, and hotel accommodations; meals during railway journeys in dining cars or restaurants; visits to cities and excursions as noted in the itinerary; automobiles, carriages, boats, and gondolas;



Upper: Ramirez, one of Montevideo's summer resorts, also frequented by many visitors from Argentina. Lower: The beach at Carrasco, another popular summering place of Uruguay

entrance fees to museums and monuments; fees in hotels and luxury and visitors' taxes; and transportation of travelers and their baggage from docks and stations to the hotel and *vice versa*.

With such an auspicious and successful beginning, the Bulletin awaits with confidence the announcement in a not too distant future, on the part of the Touring Club of Uruguay, of the latter's first personally conducted trip to the countries of North America. The United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Central American countries offer the tourist in search of the picturesque a wealth of beauty and natural grandeur rarely equaled elsewhere and nowhere surpassed. To the tourist interested in the absorbing problems of government and industrial development, North America offers in addition the unique spectacle of a group of modern democracies, differing radically in tradition, speech, faith, and grade of economic development which are, nevertheless a unit in the unwavering determination of each to work out its political, economic and spiritual destiny in accordance with the great principles upon which America was founded.

Tourist travel of the type planned by the Uruguayan Touring Club is, moreover, one of the most potent factors in the development of the Pan American ideal, its action and reaction being strongly conducive to that better understanding which must precede any successful effort toward international peace and amity. In the United States there is not only a dawning consciousness of these facts but also of their significance. To quote from a recent expression of opinion by Doctor Rowe, the Director General of the Pan American Union, upon his return from a trip through the Central American Republics:

It is a source of very real gratification to a citizen of the United States to travel through these countries * * *. If the American people were fully aware of the fascination and wonderful beauty of the Republics of Central America, the tide of travel would turn strongly in that direction. Few places in the world can rival the beauty of scenery between Port Limón and San José, in Costa Rica. The wonderful lakes of Nicaragua, the mountainous beauty of Honduras, the varied scenery of Salvador, and the extraordinary picturesqueness of Guatemala should long since have been the delight of thousands of American tourists. The trip can be made without hardship, and can be undertaken at any season of the year.



THE SEMIPRECIOUS STONES OF BRAZIL':

RECIOUS stones are profuse in Brazil. The majestic diamond, the peerless emerald, the gorgeous tourmaline, the sea-green aquamarine—all these flash and sparkle on gleaming shoulders and lie in flaming heaps on the green velvet mats in the jeweler's windows. Such displays give the traveler a definite and positive understanding of the prodigal wealth of the land. One of the most striking experiences a stranger can have is to stumble inadvertently upon some little shop with a quart of uncut diamonds piled with studied abandon in its windows. It makes one feel guilty to stand in the presence of such wealth and we eye with suspicion other stone votaries like ourselves who are looking breathlessly on.

Some people come to this country, live in it, and then go home with the well-formed notion that most of the giant stones they have seen were made of paste. From a foreigner who does not know, this is not an altogether unreasonable assumption; it must be realized that in his own country, the possession of such stones would lead to a conventual existence.

The idea of breaking through a jeweler's window and escaping in a high power motor car with a handful of the finest diamonds in the world does not appear to have suggested itself to the criminally inclined here—and we hope this does not inspire anyone to try it. Nevertheless the glass between the sidewalk and a \$20,000 diamond is unbelievably thin.

The precious stones seen in the stores are matched in size and beauty by the ones worn by Brazilian women in the streets, the latter stones having an added luster enchanced by their setting. A prominent jeweler of this country says that it has been his experience that unusually excellent taste and judgment is shown and the Brazilians are fond of giving jewelry and using it as it should be used—every day and all the time, instead of using it only on festive occasions. Jewelry, like clothes, should be to every woman a pleasure, and a delight and as such should be worn continually.

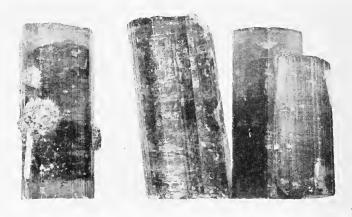
The semiprecious stones which are found in large quantities in Brazil are not as much in demand as might be expected, with the exception of the aquamarine for the foreigner, there being a readier sale for them in the States and in Europe than in Brazil.

¹ Brazilian American, Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 13, 1924.

The large lapidaries in Europe cut many of the gem stones found in Brazil, but a great many are cut and finished here. The cutters hold the stones against the carborundum wheels by means of pieces of wood at the ends of which the rough stones are soldered.

First the stones are ground down against the whirling carborundum disk into their approximate final shape, then they are faceted, and finally polished—all ready to set for milady's wrists and fingers. The cutters whom I saw doing this work were Germans. The older ones had diamond squints, the younger ones were getting them, but their eyes were as clear and as brilliant as the stones they fashioned.

The men work with the utmost unconcern as if they were shaping valueless pebbles. It is well that those who have stones cut do not watch that operation because they would certainly mistake the



 $\begin{array}{cccc} {\bf TOURMALINE} & {\bf (RUBELLITE)} & {\bf GEM} & {\bf CRYSTALS} \\ & & {\bf (Actual \, size)} \end{array}$

Brazil is by far the most important source for tourmalines, practically all of the mines being in the state of Minas Geraes

confident expertness of the cutters for negligence. These men make lightning decisions as to the best way of cutting the gems.

Of the gem stones found in Brazil the tourmaline (Rubellite) which exists in all colors, is the most common. It occurs in nearly every country on the globe, but generally not in sufficient quantities to mine. Brazil is by far the most important source for tourmalines. African tourmalines are similar in color and in composition to those found here. Virtually all the tourmaline mines in Brazil are in the state of Minas Geraes near the border of Espirito Santo. The city of Lajão has become the important mining center for these stones.

Tourmalines have a hardness of $7\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$, diamonds being the standard measure of hardness at 10°. The topaz which is found in this country in Minas Gerães has a hardness of 8°, the chrysoberyl $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, the emer-

ald which occurs in Bahia as well as in Minas Gerães, $7\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$. The aquamarines and the beryl stones have a hardness of $7\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ and occur in the two States mentioned above. The yuklas, found only in Minas, has a hardness of $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, the amethyst 7° . Agate has a hardness of $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and is found in Rio Grande do Sul.

Concerning the composition, the variety, and the occurrence of the colorful tournaline, G. F. Herbert-Smith in his "Gem-Stones" says that the tourmaline is unsurpassed even by corundum in variety of hue, and it has during recent years rapidly advanced in public favor, mainly owing to the prodigal profusion in which nature has formed it in that favored State, California, the garden of the West. Its comparative softness militates against its use in rings, but its gorgeous coloration renders it admirably fitted for service in any article of jewelry, such as a brooch or a pendant in which a large central stone is required. Like all colored stones it is generally brilliant cut in front and step cut at the back, but occasionally it is sufficiently fibrous in structure to display, when cut "en cabochon," pronounced chatoyancy.

The composition of this complex species has long been a vexed question among mineralogists, but considerable light was thrown on the subject 10 years ago by the researches of Penfield and Foote, which led to the conclusion that all types of tourmaline may be referred to a formula of the type (H6, Na6, Mg3, A12) 3 (al, Fe) 6 (B.OH) 4Si8038. The ratio of boron to silicon is almost constant in all analyses, but great variation is possible in the proportions of the other constituents. Having regard to this complexity, it is not surprising to find that the range in color is so great. Colorless stones, to which the name achroite is sometimes given, were at one time exceedingly rare, but they are now found in greater number in California. Stones which are most suited to jewelry purposes are comparatively free from iron, and apparently owe their wonderful tints to the alkaline earths; lithia, for instance, is responsible for the beautiful tint of the highly prized rubellite, and magnesia, no doubt, for the color of the brown stones of various tints. Tourmaline, rich in iron, is black and almost opaque. It is a striking peculiarity of the species that the crystals are rarely uniform in color throughout, the boundaries between the differently colored portions being sharp and abrupt, and the tints remarkably in contrast. Sometimes the sections are separated by planes at right angles to the length of the crystal, and sometimes they are zonal, bounded by cylindrical surfaces running parallel to the same length. In the latter case a section perpendicular to the length shows zones of at least three contrasting tints. In the Brazilian stones the core is generally red, bounded by white, with green on the exterior, while the reverse is the case in the Californian

stones, the core being green or yellow, bounded by white, with red on the exterior. Tourmaline may, indeed, be found of almost every imaginable tint, except, perhaps, the emerald green and the royal sapphire-blue. The principal varieties are rose-red and pink (rubellite), green (Brazilian emerald), indigoblue (indicolite), blue (Brazilian sapphire), yellowish green (Brazilian peridot), honey-yellow (Ceylonese peridot), violet-red (siberite), and brown. The black opaque stones are termed schorl.

The name of the species is derived from the Ceylonese word, "turamali," and was first employed when a parcel of gem stones was brought to Amsterdam from Ceylon in 1703; in Ceylon, however, the term is applied by native jewelers to the yellow zircon commonly found in the island. Schorl, the derivation of which is unknown, is the ancient name for the species, and is still used in that sense by miners, but it has been restricted by science to the black variety.



A TOURMALINE GEM CRYSTAL (Actual size)

These stones are found in almost every tint

The "Brazilian emerald" was introduced into Europe in the seventeenth century and was not favorably received, possibly because the stones were too dark in color and were not properly cut; that they should have been confused with the true emerald is eloquent testimony to the extreme ignorance of the characters of gem stones prevalent in those dark ages. Achroite comes from a Greek word, meaning without color.

To the crystallographer tourmaline is one of the most interesting of minerals. If the crystals, which are usually prismatic in form, are doubly terminated, the development is so obviously different at the two ends, as to indicate that directional character in the molecular arrangement, termed the polarity, which is borne out by other physical properties. Tourmaline is remarkably dichroic. A brown stone, except in very thin sections, is practically opaque to the ordinary ray, and consequently a section cut parallel to the crystallographic axis,

i. e., to the length of a crystal prismatically developed, transmits only the extraordinary ray. Such sections were in use for yielding plane-polarized light before Nicol devised the calcite prism known by his name. It is evident that tourmaline, unless very light in tint, must be cut with the table facet parallel to that axis, because otherwise the stone will appear dark and lifeless. The value of the ordinary and extraordinary refractive indices range between 1.616 and 1.630, and 1.634 and 1.652, respectively; the double refraction, therefore, is fairly large, amounting to 0.020, and, since the ordinary exceeds the extraordinary ray, its character is negative.

The specific gravity varies from 3.0 to 3.2. The lower values in both characters correspond to the lighter colored stones used in jewelry; the black stones, as might be expected from their relative



TOURMALINE IN MATRIX
(Actual size)

A green stone from the Haddam Neck quarry, Connecticut

richness in iron, are the densest. The hardness is only about the same as that of quartz, or perhaps a little greater, varying from 7 to 7½°. It will be noticed that the range of refractivity overlaps that of topaz (q. v.), but the latter has a much smaller double refraction, and may thus be distinguished. Unmounted stones are still more easily distinguished, because tourmaline floats in methylene iodide, while topaz sinks. The pyroelectric phenomenon for which tourmaline is remarkable, although of little value as a test in the case of a cut stone, is of great scientific interest, because it is strong evidence of the peculiar crystalline symmetry pertaining to its molecular arrangement. Tourmalines range in price from 5s. to 20s. a carat according to their color and quality, but exceptional stones may command a higher rate.

Tourmaline is usually found in the pegmatite dykes of granites, but it also occurs in schists and in crystalline limestones. Rubellite is generally associated with the lithia mica, lepidolite; the groups of delicate pink rubellite bespangling a background of greyish white lepidolite are among the most beautiful of museum specimens. Magnificent crystals of pink, blue, and green tourmaline have been found in the neighborhood of Ekaterinburg, principally at Mursinka, in the Urals, Russia, and fine rubellite has come from the Urulga River, and other spots near Nertschinsk, Transbaikal, Asiatic Russia. Elba produces pink, yellowish, and green stones, frequently particolored; sometimes the crystals are blackened at the top, and are then known locally as "nigger-heads." Ceylon supplies small yellow stones—the original tourmaline—which are confused with the zircon of a similar color, and rubellite accompanies the ruby of Ava, Burma.



CABOCHON CUT TOURMALINES

While the stones are generally "brilliant" cut, they are occasionally sufficiently fibrous in structure to display a changeable luster when cabochon cut

Beautiful crystals, green and red, often diversely colored, come from various parts, such as Minas and Arrassuhy, of the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil. Suitable gem material has been found in numerous parts of the United States. Paris and Hebron in Maine have produced gorgeous pink and green crystals, and Auburn in the same State has supplied deep-blue, green, and lilac stones. Fine crystals, mostly green, but also pink and particolored, occur in an albite quarry near the Conn. River at Haddam Neck, Conn. All the former localities have, however, been surpassed by the extraordinary abundance of superb green, and especially pink, crystals at Pala and Mesa Grande in San Diego County, Calif. As elsewhere, many hued stones are common. The latter locality supplies the more perfectly transparent crystals. Kunz states that two remarkable rubellite crystals were found there, one being 45 millimeters in length and 42 millimeters in diameter, and the other 56 millimeters in length and 24 millimeters in

diameter. Madagascar, which has proved of recent years to be rich in gem stones, supplies green, yellow, and red stones, both uniformly tinted and particolored, which in beauty, though perhaps not in size, bear comparison with any found elsewhere.

In the same book Mr. Herbert Smith in his chapter on the beryl stones says that beryl, to use the name by which the species is known to science, is essentially a silicate of aluminum and beryllium corresponding to the formula Be3A12 (Si03) 6. The beryllia is often partially replaced by small amounts of the alkaline earths, caesia, potash, soda, and lithia, varying from about 1½ per cent in beryl from Mesa Grande to nearly 5 in that from Pala and Madagascar, and over 6, of which 3.6 is caesia, in beryl from Hebron, Me.; also, as usual, chromic and ferric oxides take the place of a little alumina; from 1 to 2 per cent of water has been found in emerald. The element beryllium was, as its name suggests, first discovered in a specimen of this species, the discovery being made in 1798 by the chemist Vauquelin; it is also known as glucinum in allusion to the sweet taste of its salts.

When pure, beryl is colorless, but it is rarely, if ever, free from a tinge of blue or green. The color is usually some shade of greengrass green—of that characteristic tint which is in consequence known as emerald green, or blue-green, yellowish green, and sometimes yellow, pink, and rose-red. The peculiar color of emerald is supposed to be caused by chromic oxide, small quantities of which have been detected in it by chemical analysis; moreover, experiment shows that glass containing the same percentage amount of chromic oxide assumes the same splendid hue. Emerald, on being heated, loses water, but retains its color unimpaired, which can not therefore be due, as has been suggested, to organic matter. The term acquamarine is applied to the deep sea-green and blue-green stones, and jewelers restrict the term beryl to paler shades and generally other colors, such as yellow, golden and pink, but Kunz has recently proposed the name morganite to distinguish the beautiful rose beryl such as is found in Madagascar. The varying shades of aquamarine are due to the influence of the alkaline earths modified by the presence of ferric oxide or chromic oxide; the beautiful blushing hue of morganite is no doubt caused by lithia.

The natural beryl crystals have the form of a six-sided prism, and in the case of emerald, invariably, if whole, end in a single face at right angles to the length of the prism; aquamarines have in addition a number of small inclined faces, and stones from both Russia and Brazil often taper owing to the effects of corrosion. The sixfold character of the crystalline symmetry necessarily entails that the double refraction, which is small in amount, 0.006 is uniaxial in character, and since the ordinary is greater than the extraordinary

refractive index, it is negative in sign. The values of the indices range between 1.567 and 1.590 and 1.572 and 1.598 respectively, in the two cases, the pink beryl possessing the highest values. The dichroism is distinct in the South American emerald, the twin colors being yellowish and bluish green, but otherwise is rather faint. The specific gravity varies between 2.69 and 2.79, and is therefore a little higher than that of quartz. If, therefore, a beryl and a quartz be floating together in a tube containing a suitable heavy liquid, the former will always be at a sensibly lower level. The hardness varies from 7½ to 8, the emerald being a little softer than the other varieties. There is no cleavage, but like most gem stones beryl is very brittle, and can easily be fractured. Stones rendered cloudy by fissures are termed "mossy." When heated



GOLDEN BERYL GEM FRAGMENTS (Actual size)

Jewelers restrict the term "beryl" to the paler tinted stones, generally the yellow, golden and pink, and apply the name of "aquamarine" to the sea-green and blue-green stones

before the blowpipe beryl is fusible with difficulty; it resists the attack of hydrofluoric acid as well as of ordinary acids.

The products of none of the mines in the world can on the whole compare with the beautiful stones which have come from South America. At the time when the Spaniards grimly conquered Peru and ruthlessly despoiled the country of the treasures which could be carried away, immense numbers of emeralds—some of almost incredible size—were literally poured into Spain, and eventually found their way to other parts of Europe. These stones were known as Spanish or Peruvian emeralds, but in all probability none of them were actually mined in Peru. Perhaps the most extraordinary were the five choice stones which Cortez presented to his bride, the niece of the Duke de Behar, thereby mortally offending the Queen, who had desired them for herself, and which were lost in 1529 when Cortez was shipwrecked on his disastrous voyage to assist Charles V

at the siege of Algiers. All five stones had been worked to divers fantastic shapes. One was cut like a bell with a fine pearl for a tongue, and bore on the rim, in Spanish, "Blessed is he who created thee." A second was shaped like a rose, and a third like a horn. A fourth was fashioned like a fish, with eyes of gold. The fifth, which was the most valuable and the most remarkable of all, was hollowed out in the form of a cup, and had a foot of gold; its rim, which was formed of the same precious metal, was engraved with the words, "Inter natos mulierum non surrexit major." As soon as the Spaniards had seized nearly all the emeralds that the natives had amassed in their temples or for personal adornment, they devoted their attention to searching for the source of these marvels of nature, and eventually in 1558 they lighted by accident upon the mines in what is now the United States of Colombia, which have been worked almost continuously since that time. Since the natives, who natur-



AQUAMARINE CRYSTALS (Actual size)

Stones of various tints from Arassuahy, Minas Geraes

ally resented the gross injustice with which they had been treated and penetrated the greed that prompted the actions of the Spaniards, hid all traces of the mines, and refused to give any information as to their position, it is possible that other emerald mines may yet be found. The present mines are situated near the village of Muzo about 75 miles (120 kilometers) north-northwest of Bogota, the capital of Colombia. The emeralds occur in calcite veins in a bituminous limestone of Cretaceous age. The Spaniards formerly worked the mines by driving adits through the barren rock on the hillsides to the gem-bearing veins, but at the present day the opencut method of working is employed. A plentiful supply of water is available, which is accumulated in reservoirs and allowed at the proper time to sweep the débris of barren rock away into the Rio Minero, leaving the rock containing the emeralds exposed.

Emerald, unlike some green stones, retains its purity of color in artificial light; in fact, to quote the words of Pliny, "For neither

sun nor shade, nor yet the light of candle, causeth to change and lose their lustre." Many are the superstitions that have been attached to it. Thus it was supposed to be good for the eyes, and as Pliny says, "Besides, there is not a gem or precious stone that so fully possesseth the eye, and yet never contenteth it with satiety. Nay, if the sight hath been wearied and dimmed by intentive poring upon anything else, the beholding of this stone doth refresh and restore it again."

The crystals occur attached to the limestone, and are therefore never found doubly terminated. The crystal form is very simple, merely a hexagonal prism with a flat face at the one end at right angles to it. They are invariably flawed, so much so that a flawless emerald has passed into proverb as unattainable perfection. The largest single crystal which is known to exist at the present day is in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire. In section it is nearly a regular hexagon, about 2 inches (51 millimeters) in diameter from side to side, and the length is about the same; its weight is 276.79 grams (9¾ ounces avoir., or 1,347 carats). It is of good color, but sadly flawed. It was given to the Duke of Devonshire by Dom Pedro of Brazil, and was exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Probably the largest and finest aquamarine crystal ever seen was one found by a miner on March 28, 1910, at a depth of 15 feet (5 meters) in a pegmatite vein at Marambaya, near Arassuahy, on the Jequitinho River, Minas Geraes, Brazil. It was greenish blue in color, and a slightly irregular hexagonal prism, with a flat face at each end, in form; it measured 19 inches (48.5 centimeters) in length and 16 inches (41 centimeters) in diameter, and weighed 243 pounds (110.5 kilograms); and its transparency was so perfect that it could be seen through from end to end. The crystal was transported to Bahia and sold for \$25,000 (£5,133).



MAGNIFICENT NEW HOS-PITAL IN LIMA' :: :: ::

HAT WAS recognized by many visitors as one of the most significant of all the ceremonies taking place in Lima during the Ayacucho celebrations, was the inauguration on December 11, 1924, of the Arzobispo Loayza Hospital for women, a ceremony presided over by President Augusto B. Leguía in the presence of the special embassies. The new hospital, built by the Sociedad de Beneficencia Pública of Lima, is a fireproof, earthquake-proof structure of reinforced concrete, built along the most modern lines and embodying certain features not to be found in an institution of its kind anywhere else. The construction of the hospital, which cost 190,194 Peruvian pounds (approximately \$794,000), is nothing short of an achievement, and great credit is due to the Executive Committee of the Beneficencia and to the Government.

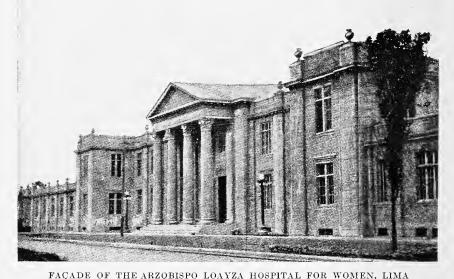
The Arzobispo Loayza Hospital has a long history. First official mention of the project was made at a meeting of the executives of the Beneficencia held in Lima on March 14, 1902. The proposition was discussed by this body, which then sought the assistance and technical advice of the Academia Nacional de Medicina. The academy advised the selection of the present site on Alfonso Ugarte Avenue. On December 12, 1904, this site was agreed upon, and on January 27, 1905, the construction of a hospital was approved by supreme decree. In 1908 workmen commenced work on the site of the future hospital.

Thereafter, the financing of the project became the vital problem. Various appropriations were made by Congress, and 12,500 Peruvian pounds received from a legacy, so that between 1915 and 1919 the construction of two general medical service pavilions was begun, and in 1919 bids were asked for the construction of the front or main building, the work being completed in 1922. In 1920 bids were called for the completion of the entire hospital, including all the present structures and some additions and alterations to those then commenced.

The Arzobispo Loayza Hospital covers an area of 64,000 square meters, the grounds being about twice as long as they are broad. The buildings are grouped about a central garden, at one end of which is

¹ Condensed from an article in the West Coast Leader, Lima, Dec. 30, 1924.

the main building and at the other the chapel. With the exception of the main building and the chapel, all of the structures are one story in height. The material used in the construction of the hospital is reinforced concrete, the embedded armour of the ceiling interlocking with that of the walls and pillars which, in turn, interlocks with that of the floor and foundation, thus rendering the buildings not only obviously fireproof but earthquake proof as well, as was demonstrated in the case of similarly constructed buildings many stories high that came through the last Japanese earthquake unscathed. In the main building are housed the administration office, the private clinic, medicine deposit, laboratory, library, and



This new hospital in the Peruvian capital is built along most modern lines and embodies some features not included in other institutions of its kind

lodging for medical staff and internes. The private clinic consists of 40 individual rooms, each with anteroom, there being 28 on the first floor and 22 on the second, these rooms being served by four bathrooms on each floor. There is a white-tiled operating room at one end of the building with such accessory rooms as surgeon's room, nurse's room, and sterilizing room. The main laboratory is also housed in this building, as is the physiotherapeutic equipment. On the roof are two terraces for convalescents, and along the rear of the building on both floors are screened piazzas.

At the rear of both ends of the main building commence the pavilions of the hospital in double rows, flanking the sunken garden with its lawns, shrubbery, and flowers, and connected with each other by sidewalks of cement. The two first pavilions on the right and on the left will be devoted to general medical service; one of them, which is reserved exclusively for the treatment of children, will have special equipment for orthopaedic cases. All four of these pavilions are identical in their general construction and to describe one describes them all.

Each pavilion is a long building, divided into two sections or wards by the service rooms which are grouped in the center so as to be conveniently accessible to the entire building. At each end is a sun parlor and at one end is a sloping runway for invalid chairs. On each side is a large bay window to be used as dining room for those who are already able to leave their beds. Each of the two divisions of the pavilion has room for 30 beds, the space having been calculated to give each patient at least 50 cubic meters of space. The floor is laid



A GENERAL MEDICAL SERVICE PAVILION

One of four similar pavilions, each with a capacity of 60 beds, included in the group of hospital buildings.

One of these pavilions is reserved exclusively for the treatment of children

with a special hospital cement-asbestos composition that is durable, sanitary, and a nonconductor of heat, cold, or dampness. The walls on either side are studded with windows and overhead near the angle of the ceiling are skylights that also serve as adjustable ventilators. Along the bottom of the walls are adjustable ventilators, screened to prevent passage of dust and insects, as are all doors and apertures. Sufficient supply of clean, fresh air is thus amply assured. The walls are wired for a call button at the head of each bed. Adjoining each ward are isolation rooms, four in all. The service rooms in the center consist of two vigilance rooms for nurses, one looking out on each ward, a linen storeroom, a medicine closet, a nurse's wash room, a bathroom with equipment for bathing patients in bed, an automatic utensil washer, a chemical refuse disposal apparatus, and the patients' wash room.

Beyond the general medical pavilions on the right of the garden are the two surgical pavilions in which cases necessitating the slightest surgical attention will be confined. The same plan has been followed as in the general medical pavilions with the exception that the surgical pavilion is divided into 4 wards, 2 with 10 beds each, and 2 with 20 beds each, making a total capacity of 60 patients. At one end are the operating room, the surgeon's dressing room, and surgeon's wash room so arranged that an operating doctor can work the faucets with his elbow and the drain plug with his knee, thus keeping his hands from touching anything. The operating room has floor and walls of white tile, one of the walls being semicircular and studded with glass. At one side of the operating room is a small aperture leading to an anteroom for an attendant who, by means of the aperture, hands out and receives the surgical instruments and looks after their sterilization. On the other side is a similar aperture leading to a portable laboratory for microscopical and other analyses in such cases, for example, as when an operation is being performed on an



ONE OF THE SURGICAL PAVILIONS

Each of these pavilions includes an operating room of unusual design, in addition to the usual service rooms and wards for 60 patients

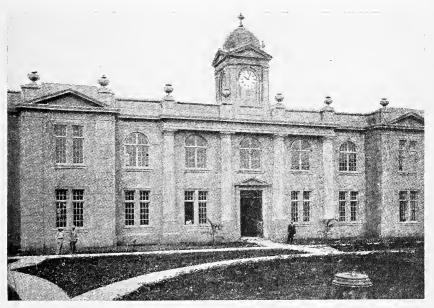
abnormal growth, such as cancer, and the operating surgeon can decide between local or radical removal only from decisive evidence obtained through the microscope whether a tissue specimen shows malignancy or not. A laboratory expert can thus be in attendance in the anteroom laboratory during important operations. Surrounding the windowed side of the operating room is a terrace, also glassed in, to permit other surgeons and students to observe the operation without actually being present in the operating room, as the practice is to limit the number of those present to the operating doctor or doctors and only those attendants that are absolutely essential. Both of the surgical pavilions are thus equipped and include, of course, service rooms, dining rooms, sun parlors, and isolation rooms.

Beyond, in the farther right-hand corner of the hospital grounds, is the tuberculosis pavilion with a capacity for 60 beds. This, like

the other pavilions, is arranged for all necessary services, with stress laid on an extra amount of sunlight and ventilation facilities.

Across the way, in the other extreme corner of the hospital grounds, is the special pavilion for infecto-contagious cases. This is divided into three wards, each with its own service quarters specially equipped to handle patients in accordance with the degree of virulence of the specific cases. The special equipment will be highly elaborated in accordance with the most modern ideas on sanitation and isolation.

The remaining buildings between the medical pavilions and the isolation pavilion on the left side of the garden are the anatomical amphitheatre, the hydrotherapeutical pavilion, the laundry and



THE CHAPEL AND NURSES' QUARTERS

This building contains, besides the chapel and the nurses' quarters, the nurses' school and the general supply center of the hospital. The living quarters will amply house 150 nurses and attendants

sterilizing plant, the kitchen, and the power plant, all of the most ultra-modern type and equipment.

The anatomical amphitheatre, as it is called in medical parlance, is a separate building prepared exclusively for such purposes as autopsies and similar investigations, which will also contain an anatomical museum. The hydrotherapeutical pavilion is equipped with all manner of baths and such fixtures as are employed in the use of waters as part of a treatment regimen.

There yet remains the chapel building to be touched upon. This large two-story structure contains, besides the chapel, the nurses' living quarters and nurses' school. It is also the general

supply center, as it will contain all spare linen and a linen repair room, and the drug store. The living quarters will amply house the 150 nurses and attendants that are to form the hospital staff, besides providing a reading room, a visitors' room and other accommodations. This building corresponds to the main building at the other end of the central garden and takes its style from the portico of the façade. The main entrance gives immediate access to the chapel, which is finished in Italian marble and gold leaf.

A donation of 6,000 Peruvian pounds has been received from Sr. Severino Marcionelly for the equipment of the children's ward and the equipment of an X ray, radiotherapy, radiodiagnosis, and radiumtherapy laboratories. A further donation of 5,000 Peruvian pounds has been announced from Sr. Antero Aspillaga for the installation of these laboratories.

Great credit is due to the Executive Committee of the Sociedad de Beneficencia Pública de Lima for their unceasing labor towards the completion of the Arzobispo Loayza Hospital project. The gentlemen composing this committee are Dr. Augusto E. Pérez Araníbar, Dr. Ramón E. Ribeyro, Gen. Archibald S. Cooper, Sr. Augusto N. Wiesse, Dr. Aurelio García y Lastres, and Dr. Benjamín Roca. For Dr. Pérez Araníbar's part in the work, the rest of the committee has the highest praise and we quote, in part, from a signed report: "Doctor Araníbar has refused to be balked or discouraged and has been on the scene at all hours, personally looking after every detail, and his regimen of absolute economy in the distribution of the hospital funds has made possible the work that now stands as a monument to his efforts."





ARGENTINA

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FORDS.—In the latter part of December, 1924, the Ford plant in Buenos Aires assembled the hundred-thousandth Ford car in Argentina. The Ford plant, established in Buenos Aires in 1914, has supplied a Ford for every hundred inhabitants of Argentina, its business having now passed the 200,000,000-peso mark.

Spanish importation of Meat.—Through the efforts of Dr. Carlos Estrada, Argentine Ambassador to Spain, 300 tons of Argentine frozen beef will be imported by Barcelona and Madrid on trial. The reported scarcity of beef in Spain is said to be favorable to the consumption throughout the country of Argentine beef. A private consortium has been formed to finance importation on a large scale, with the assistance of the Spanish Bank of the River Plate.

ARGENTINE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.—On December 23, 1924, the Argentine Industrial Exposition was opened at Palermo, near Buenos Aires, under the management of the Unión Industrial Argentina, over

1,000 exhibitors showing their products.

President.

On the day before the official opening, the President of the Republic was given a private view, all the exhibitors being present to give demonstrations or explain the processes of the manufacture or industry being shown. The President first inspected the shoe factory, where in his presence a pair of shoes was begun and in an hour's time handed to him complete as a gift and a demonstration of the perfection and speed of Argentine shoe manufacturing.

After witnessing the operation of the printing machines, President Alvear inspected the food products, next viewing the metal industries, gold and silver manufacture, glassware, bronze articles, and furniture. From the hall devoted to furniture the President with his committee went to the textile section where he found the machinery operating. The cotton spinning section, the wool carding and spinning and other sections all were viewed and their managers complimented by the

The section of the Government Petroleum Bureau was the next visited by the Chief Executive, who was interested in the demonstration of the production of crude oil and the process of refining. Other booths contained a street car of national manufacture, exhibits from the sugar industry, automobile bodies, windmills, and many other interesting products.

In addition to the exhibits there were theater performances, radio lectures, and motion pictures during the three months the exposition was open. The *Review of the River Plate*, in commenting upon the exposition in its issue of January 2, 1925, says the following:

The progress of Argentina's manufacturing industries might broadly be summed up as signifying that this nation is to-day better able than heretofore to carry its share of the resposibility of working for the common well-being of humanity. * * * It ought to signify that the country has attained a higher rank in the regiment of the great, productive, and sanely governed nations. It ought to signify * * * that the country has removed itself a step farther away from the state of primitive barbarism in which nations existing on the surface growths of the earth must be classified, and in which-for that matter-all nations now recognized as * * * the great powers have found themselves at some time * * * in their history. It ought to signify that the national efficiency of Argentina as a provider has been amplified, so encouraging the assumption that, on the firmly established principle of reciprocity, the country will be able, more fully in the future than in the past, to cooperate economically with other nations, in striving toward the elevation of the common standard of living amongst civilized peoples to the level aimed at and idealized by the human race today. * * *

BOLIVIA

Plan to establish cotton industry in Bolivia.—The Government, in view of the possibility of growing cotton in the many sections of the Republic suitable for that purpose, and realizing that cotton plantations would be a fertile source of revenue both for the Government and for private enterprises, issued a decree on November 13, 1924, providing measures to foster the development of this industry. This decree states that a permit must be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture to import cotton seeds, this ministry to decide if the seed is of the proper quality, and in good condition. Bonuses are offered for each metric ton of cotton exported, and also for installing cotton gins and machinery for utilizing the residue.

EXPORTATION OF WOOL.—According to an amendment made in article 3 of the law of April 7, 1922, exports of wool of sheep, llamas, or alpacas are subject to an ad valorem duty of 4 per cent, to be collected by the customhouses, taking as a basis for the payment of this duty the quotations of the market in London, Liverpool, or New York, according to the place to which the goods are shipped.

BRAZIL

Additions to telegraph system.—During the year 1924 the Government telegraph system was extended by 3,307 kilometers, distributed among the States as follows: Pernambuco, 257 kilometers; Maranhão, 306 kilometers; Ceará, 243 kilometers; Rio Grande do Norte, 25 kilometers; Parahyba, 110 kilometers; Alagoas, 50 kilometers; Bahia, 1,106 kilometers; Minas Geraes, 567 kilometers;

meters; Rio de Janeiro, 28 kilometers; São Paulo, 78 kilometers; Paraná, 171 kilometers; Goyaz, 96 kilometers; and Matto Grosso, 270 kilometers.

Museum of Agriculture and Commerce.—On the initiative of Dr. Miguel Calmon du Pin e Almeida, Minister of Agriculture, the building erected by the British Empire at the Centennial Exposition in Rio de Janeiro is being transformed into a museum of agriculture and commerce. The director of the museum is Dr. Delfim Carlos, head of the national section in the exposition just mentioned. In addition to the departments of Brazilian native products and curios, which include timber, vegetable fiber, fruit, leather, oil, oil-producing seeds, coffee, cacao, rubber, and other products, there are files of photographs and motion pictures and a library of more than 3,000 volumes. Articles of curiously-marked snake leather, such as belts and purses, are attracting considerable attention. Business men are finding the museum helpful in answering questions related to trade.

North of Matto Grosso Railroad.—The North of Matto Grosso Railroad, on which construction was recently commenced, will be about 800 kilometers in length, uniting Cuyabá with the Northeastern Railway of Brazil and crossing immense tracts of pasturage and forest where the soil is very rich. The initial capital of the company is 5,000 contos, part of which was subscribed by the State of Matto Grosso.

Estimate of coffee crop.—The Brazil-Ferro-Carril for December 25, 1924, gives the following estimate of the present coffee crop to be shipped from Santos, an estimate made carefully by townships: Production of São Paulo, 6,187,000 bags; Minas Geraes, 515,000 bags; northern Paraná, 40,000 bags; total, 6,742,000 bags. Deducting from this 250,000 bags for the Rio de Janeiro market and consumption, the balance for export is 6,492,000 bags.

PERMANENT DEFENSE OF COFFEE. See page 402.

AGRICULTURAL COURSES.—The Minister of Agriculture has approved a suggestion for courses from four to six months in length to be given in modern agricultural methods at various experiment stations of the department. Small farmers and agricultural workers recommended by estate owners will be received as students.

Large New hydroelectric plant.—A new hydroelectric plant, which will augment the power now furnished to Rio de Janeiro by 50,000 kilowatts, was opened in December, the machinery used for the purpose being the largest yet installed in South America, according to the press. The plant, which is located on the Ilha dos Pombos in the Parahyba River, not far from Antonio Carlos, contains at present two large electric generators driven by hydraulic turbines and is so arranged that three more may easily be added. The trans-

mission line, 155 kilometers in length, consists of two 3-phase circuits carried on steel towers, on which the current may be transmitted at 132,000 volts, although the initial voltage used was 88,000. The dam is notable for the extraordinary provisions which have been made for taking care of the flood waters of the river.

Congress of oils, fats, and waxes:—This congress, which took place in São Paulo last November, was the subject of much discussion, due to the importance of the products discussed. Several native seeds were described which it was thought could advantageously provide oils in substitution of those imported. Among these were the patauá, found in northern Brazil, the oil of which is said to have an agreeable flavor and properties similar to those of olive oil. Another was the seed of a rosaceous plant growing abundantly in Amazonas, which is claimed to yield an oil superior to linseed oil in drying properties.

A statement made by one speaker was that the greater part of so-called olive oil imported into Brazil is adulterated with cotton-seed oil, the proportion of the latter sometimes reaching 90 per cent. Figures for the port of Santos for 1922 show that 1,681 tons of cotton-seed oil were exported to the value of 2,220 contos of reis, while the value of the 1,546 tons of olive oil imported was 6,719 contos. A considerable saving could therefore be effected if pure olive oil were imported and mixed in Brazil with cottonseed oil to give the same quality as that now sold.

CHILE

Port improvements at Valdivia.—In December last definite steps were taken toward new port works at Valdivia, to consist of the dredging of the Valdivia River, the construction of docks, and the installation of machinery for loading and unloading merchandise. Provision was made by law for funds to be expended for this purpose.

ROAD IN TERRITORY OF MAGELLAN.—The Government has been authorized to borrow from a bank or issue bonds to the amount of 500,000 pesos for the purpose of constructing a road from Punta Arenas to Puerto Natales in the Territory of Magellan. This road will facilitate the administration of the Territory and promote commercial interchange.

Incorporated companies and silent partnerships.—See page 403.

COLOMBIA

COFFEE INDUSTRY.—The office of statistics of the Ministry of Industry recently published a complete report of the Colombian coffee industry, containing the following figures showing the distribution of the 248,016,254 coffee trees in the country:

Department	Trees
Antioquia	61, 187, 623
Caldas	52, 660, 751
Cundinamarca	40, 648, 799
Norte de Santander	29, 943, 868
Tolima	27, 671, 829
Santander	15, 651, 452
Valle	7, 576, 500
Magdalena	4, 154, 370
Cauca	2, 854, 537
Nariño	2, 780, 034
Huila	2, 596, 663
Boyacá	1, 004, 308
Bolívar	113, 150
Chocó	101, 400
Putumayo	11, 660
Meta	58, 810

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—The Colombo-German Aerial Transportation Co., operating five hydroairplanes and an airplane, published the following data of their business during 1924: Distance covered by aircraft, 290,000 kilometers; flying hours, 2,100; passengers carried, 1,300; mail transported, 10,000 kilograms; and freight transported, 120,000 kilograms.

Law 31 of November 12, 1924, conceded to this company a subsidy of 65,000 gold pesos to be used for technical tests and the purchase and adaptation of special hydroairplanes of 800 horsepower, capable of carrying 8 to 10 passengers with their baggage as well as the air mail.

The company has agreed to establish an aviation school to train national pilots and mechanicians for aviation; to grant free transportation for Government mail of not less than 6,000 grams in each mail between Girardot and the Atlantic coast; to place at the disposition of the Government the company's office in Berlin for cooperation in scientific and technical aviation questions; to establish gratis close cooperation between the technical and scientific sections of the company and the Colombian Government for the purpose of map making and other work; and to fix rates for the carrying of passengers.

Public Works in Bogotá.—In December Uhlen & Co. of New York signed a contract with the Municipality of Bogotá by which the company agrees to construct the following public works: Improvements to the city water system, central market, public slaughterhouse, incineration plant, schools, and houses for workmen. The cost of these public works will approximate 4,000,000 gold pesos.

LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTED BUOYS.—The Minister of Public Works has contracted with a Swedish company for the erection of a large lighthouse at the entrance of the bay of Puerto Colombia. The powerful light will be visible from a considerable distance. The same

company is to install two modern automatic lighted buoys in the bay of Santa Marta and a larger one of the same kind in the bay of Puerto Colombia.

OIL INDUSTRY.—The Tropical Oil Co. in 1924 had 14 wells in operation from which the production up to December 1, 1924, amounted to 399,184 barrels.

The Andean National Corporation has begun preliminary work for the construction of the public oil pipe line between Cartagena and Honda, to cost approximately 40,000,000 pesos.

COSTA RICA

RESTRICTION OF OPIUM TRADE.—In view of the fact that the International Convention on Opium has not been ratified by all the governments which signed it at the Hague and that the licenses previously granted for importing large quantities of opium were not revoked, the Government will permit druggists and doctors owning dispensaries to introduce the opium referred to in these licenses, but, in future, in order to avoid smuggling, a list of importers, together with the respective amounts of opium desired, will be sent by the Minister of Promotion to the Department of Government. Furthermore, customhouse officials have been instructed not to permit the exportation of opium except in accordance with Article XI of the decree of October 9, 1924.

CUBA

Campaign organized by the Department of Agriculture against the "mosaic disease to cane in the sugar district, the Department of Agriculture has appointed several commissions of agricultural experts from the department to localize the infection and study the best means of exterminating the disease. These commissions will investigate the percentage of infected stools in each cane plantation in order to determine to what extent the infection has spread; study the antecedents of both infected and healthy plantations; investigate the theory that the pulgón or aphis, generally conceded to be the insect carrier of the disease, attacks with preference the seedling canes, and to study the life cycle and habits of this insect. The department has also organized means of propaganda on the control of the mosaic disease by a series of lectures on the subject to be delivered in the sugar-cane districts.

Poultry exhibit.—A poultry exhibition was held in Habana from February 26 to March 7, organized with the object of encouraging the improvement of breeds of domestic fowls.

Construction of an electric railway.—According to recent information the plan to connect Guantánamo with the city of San-

tiago de Cuba by an electric railway will soon be accomplished. To carry out this project a company called the Santiago-Guantánamo Railway Co. will be organized in Habana by United States and Cuban capitalists. This company, besides building and managing the railway, will undertake the hydroelectric development of the Yateras River, from which it is estimated that 15,000 horsepower can be developed.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—In view of the increased demand and higher prices paid in the European market for tobacco from the Dominican Republic larger areas will be planted this year. A crop of 50,000,000 pounds is expected if the weather conditions continue favorable. In the Puerto Plata district corn is becoming a very important product; estimates of the coming crop are from 750,000 to 1,000,000 bushels.

Number of motor vehicles in the Dominican Republic.—On December 31, 1924, it was estimated that the number of motor vehicles in operation in the Republic was as follows: Passenger cars, 1,850; motor trucks, 360; and motor cycles, 75. The Dominican market for all kinds of motor cars is entirely supplied by American manufacturers.

ECUADOR

Construction of a sea wall and pier.—Owing to the increased trade movement through the port of Bahía de Caráquez and the necessity of providing means to protect shipping entering the port and to enable large vessels to enter with safety, Congress has authorized the Executive to make a contract with some firm or private individual for constructing a pier and sea wall at the above-mentioned port.

Postal rates increased.—According to a law passed by the last session of Congress an increase has been made in the postal rates, effective January 1, 1925. Instead of 5 centavos (5 centavos is about 1 cent American gold) for each 20 grams of first-class mail, with an additional 2 centavos for each piece of mail towards the cost of post-office buildings, the new rate is fixed at 10 centavos per 20 grams of first-class mail.

GUATEMALA

FLOOR TILE FACTORY.—A factory established in Guatemala City in July, 1923, is producing an artistic and durable tile for floors. The designs and good quality of the tiles have caused a great demand, so that more machinery has been ordered for the factory.

Aurora Park.—A piece of Government property in the outskirts of Guatemala City was opened on December 25, 1924, as a national

park under the name Parque Nacional La Aurora. A Decauville (narrow gauge) railroad line was constructed in a month's time from the city to the park, making it accessible to city dwellers.

HAITI

Rubber experiment station.—According to recent information, the Thor farm, comprising 42 acres, is being loaned to the United States Department of Agriculture as a nursery and testing farm for the production of rubber. Nurseries have been maintained there for some months past. At present active planting of seedlings is in progress, and soon the entire farm will be planted to rubber.

COMMERCE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF FISCAL YEAR.—Foreign trade for the first two months of the present fiscal year 1924–25 (the fiscal year is from October 1 to September 30) was 36,553,000 gourdes in comparison with 31,429,000 gourdes in October and November, 1923, showing an increase for the present year of 5,124,000 gourdes.

HONDURAS

Comayagüela Market.—The main section of the San Isidro Market of the Municipality of Comayagüela was completed in November, ahead of the time specified in the contract, and turned over for use.

MEXICO

HIGHWAY NOTES.—Numerous items in the press indicate Mexican interest in the subject of good roads.

The Federal Government has recently appropriated 3,000 pesos a month for the completion of a highway in the State of Jalisco, from Perote to the port of Nautla.

The present budget of the State of Jalisco also authorizes the expenditure of 50,000 pesos for highways, in addition to the proceeds of a special tax, which is expected to produce 300,000 pesos. It is said that Jalisco, which has 1,200 kilometers of roads, is the State best served by highways.

In the State of Sinaloa a mining company, in consideration of a suspension of taxes for a term of years, has built a 30-mile automobile road from San Ignacio to Dimas Station, the ultimate purpose of which will be to facilitate the construction of a great power plant, this plant to furnish power over a wide area for the operation of mines and irrigation plants.

The Secretary of Communications is endeavoring to push as much as possible the construction of the road from Guanajuato to Dolores Hidalgo, which will complete the transverse highway from Manzanillo on the Pacific to Tampico on the Atlantic.

In the State of Michoacán work on the road from Ciudad Hidalgo to Morelia, the capital of the State, is well under way. Later it is expected that this road will be prolonged to meet that from Zitácuaro to Mexico City.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS.—Fifteen hundred men are at work putting the railway on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec into thorough repair, and it is expected that later a thousand more will be employed. The new banana districts on the isthmus will be afforded much improved facilities for marketing their product.

It is reported that a new railway, 140 miles in length, is soon to be constructed in Lower California, from Mexicali on the United States border, south to San Felipe.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.—Official figures for immigration into the Republic for the years 1911 to 1923, inclusive, are as follows: Men, 757,641; and women, 284,334; and for emigration during the same period, men, 519,193; and women, 233,145.

PRODUCTION OF METALS.—The Bureau of Mines recently announced that the production of the chief metals for the first 10

Production of Metals.—The Bureau of Mines recently announced that the production of the chief metals for the first 10 months of 1924 was as follows: Silver, 2,349,532 kilograms; lead, 134,070,532 kilograms; copper, 37,820,439 kilograms; zinc, 11,690,045 kilograms; and gold, 20,686 kilograms. The production of copper and zinc showed a decrease over that for the corresponding period of 1923, while the production of gold, silver, and lead was larger.

PANAMA

Engineering congress.—An engineering congress, attended by representatives of engineering schools and societies from the countries of the American continent, was held in Panama the middle of February.

SAN BLAS DEVELOPMENT Co.'s PLANTATION.—Recent visitors to the San Blas Development Co.'s new banana plantations at Mandinga found a town of 1,500 company workers comfortably lodged. The community, established in little more than a year, has four commissaries, a hospital, and other conveniences. The land is free from banana diseases and cultivation is being carried on as rapidly as possible. It was expected that the first bananas would be shipped in March.

PARAGUAY

Motor bus line.—On December 27, 1924, the new motor bus line, opened in connection with the electric street railway of Asunción, was inaugurated. Its four buses full of guests made the trip to Villa Mora from the port. Another bus now runs between the port and Dos Bocas.

Local statistics committees.—The Director General of the Bureau of Statistics recently sent out to the provincial governors a circular letter requesting them to appoint two members of a regional statistics committee, the governor to serve as chairman. Such committees are to furnish the demographic and agricultural statistics of their locality.

Cotton company.—The newly formed Compañía Algodonera del Río de la Plata of Buenos Aires, which is capitalized at 2,000,000 Argentine pesos, has acquired control of Pedro Fornoni y Compañía, located in Paraguay. Sr. Ingeniero Ballario, a Paraguayan, who has been appointed manager of the Paraguayan branch, is considering plans for the establishment of a cotton factory either in Villeta or in Asunción.

PERU

Foreign trade.—From January 1 to September 30, 1924, the foreign trade of Peru amounted to 31,726,819 Peruvian pounds. Of this sum 18,665,110 pounds was the value of exports, and the remaining 13,061,709 pounds of imports, showing a balance in favor of exports of 5,603,401 Peruvian pounds.

Importation of serums and vaccines.—In order to supervise the importation of serums and vaccines and control the sale of these articles in the Republic, the Executive by a decree of November 21, 1924, approved the regulations on that subject issued by the Public Health Office. These regulations became effective January 1, 1925.

SALVADOR

ROADS.—President Quiñones Molina in December sent a circular letter to the heads of departments requesting them to encourage property owners to pile stone along roads crossing or bordering their property which are to be constructed or repaired. This would be a great help in road construction, which must be carried on by cooperation of the national and local governments and the residents.

National Arts and Industries Exposition.—On December 24, 1924, the National Arts and Industries Exposition of Salvador was opened on the Finca Nacional near San Salvador. The director of the exposition made an address in which he pointed out the importance of such expositions in the development of national life. This speech was followed by an address by the President of the Republic who, in company with Government officials, the diplomatic corps, and many other distinguished guests, visited the exposition. The first radio telephone apparatus constructed and installed by Señores Victor M. Escobar and Ramón Sánchez served to broadcast the speech made by Dr. Raúl Andino, representative of the Directorate of Telephones and Telegraphs. This exposition had as a nucleus

the arts and industries exposition held in the same place during the August festivals, as described in the Bulletin for December, 1924. The exhibits included food products, wood and wicker furniture, leather and fiber goods, and other articles of national manufacture. Course in highway construction.—See page 411.

URUGUAY

BUREAU OF AGRONOMY.—With the President's approval, a project has been submitted to Congress to unite the National Livestock Inspection Service, the Agricultural Defense Service, the Phytotechnic Institute of La Estanzuela, the Toledo Nursery, the Agronomic Stations, the Official Seed Commission, and the Office of Agricultural Economy and Statistics into one body, to be known as the Bureau of Agronomy, which would coordinate all the functions of the entities of which it is composed. It would have six sections, as follows: (1) Agricultural Defense and Promotion Section, covering the importation and exportation of plants, plant sanitation, departmental agronomics, and mechanical seed grading, (2) Phytotechnic and Experiment Section, comprising the Phytotechnic Institute, departmental seed and experiment stations; (3) Training and Experiment Section, including agricultural instruction by traveling agents, and animal breeding stations; (4) Agricultural Economic and Statistical Section; (5) Forestry Section, including forest nurseries and reforestation service; and (6) Laboratory Section, including chemistry, plant physiology, the cultivation of useful parasites, botany, and the making of products used by the agricultural health service.

The Council of this Bureau of Agronomy would be composed of the heads of sections and four other qualified persons to be appointed by the National Council of Administration. The presiding officer would be a Director General.

Immigration.—The Immigrants' Hostel, run by the Government, received during November 336 persons of whom 255 were men, 51 women and 30 children, classified according to nationality as follows: Italians, 73; Spaniards, 55; Germans, 52; Russians 36; Jugo-Slavs, 17; Roumanians, 15; Turks, 15; Bulgarians, 12; Argentines, 9; Brazilians, 9, the remainder coming from various European countries.

Among these immigrants were 91 farmers, 40 day laborers, 29 mechanics, 18 carpenters, 16 merchants, and 10 tailors.

VENEZUELA

PREVENTION AND CARE OF DERRENGADERA.—In view of the loss of cattle, and more especially of horses, caused by the deadly epidemics

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of derrengadera, mentioned in previous issues of the Bulletin, which break out at yearly intervals in the States of Apure, Zamora, and the western part of the State of Guarico, the Government has included the prevention and cure of this disease in plans for the sanitation of the plains.

Cattle owners in those States are compelled to replace their horses from the eastern part of the State of Guarico and the plains of Maturin, where the *derrengadera* does not exist, buying as many as 600 horses, costing 300 bolivars each, which are likely to die during the year or become unfit for work if they recover.

The germ of derrengadera is reported to have been discovered by Dr. Rafael Tangel, of Venezuela, in 1905, and in 1910 named trypanosoma venezuelense by M. Mesnil, a Frenchman. It is claimed that a certain medicine will give immunity from this disease for a month.

COTTON PRODUCTION.—The production of cotton in the Maracaibo, Mara, Páez, Miranda, Urdaneta, and Goagira districts has increased considerably, the number of planters having reached 500. The best cotton is grown in certain villages where the land is considered especially fertile on account of the salt overflow of Lake Maracaibo.

A textile factory will be established in Maracay, State of Aragua, for which a modern 3-story concrete building is being built. The erection of this factory will doubtless serve as a stimulus to cotton production.

EXPORTATION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM DURING 1924.—The total exportation of crude petroleum during the first nine months of 1924 amounted to 711,653 metric tons, of which the Caribbean Petroleum Co. shipped 375,926 tons; the Venezuelan Oil Concessions (Ltd.), 236,762 tons; and the British Controlled Oilfields, 99,805 tons.



ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES CLEARING HOUSE.—During December, 1924, the business of the Clearing House of Buenos Aires amounted to 3,499,-347,418.48 pesos national currency, as against 3,257,279,426.90 pesos during the corresponding month of 1923. The total business during 1924 amounted to 40,173,042,259.66 pesos, as against 36,821,302,-726.48 pesos during 1923.

BOLIVIA

Loan for the Potosí-Sucre railroad.—The Executive has been authorized to contract an internal loan of 600,000 pounds sterling, to be employed in its entirety for construction of the Potosí-Sucre railroad, to meet the payments due to contractors for work already accomplished and material purchased, and to liquidate the debt to the Banco de la Nación. Until these obligations are fulfilled the funds provided by the loan can not be used for any other purpose.

BRAZIL

NATIONAL BUDGETARY MEASURES.—Due to the failure of Congress to pass the 1925 budget law by December 31, 1924, the provisions of the 1924 budget will be in force until Congress takes action. Furthermore, an Executive decree of January 7, 1925, suspended operations on all public works in charge of the Federal Government, and provided that agreements should be entered into for extending the time of execution of those under contract.

CHILE

BUDGET FOR 1925.—On December 3, 1924, the Minister of Finance made public the budget for 1925. Expenditures for Government departments were allotted as follows:

Department	Pesos paper	Pesos gold
Interior Foreign Relations and Worship Justice Education Finance War Navy Public Works and Highways Agriculture and Industry Hygiene and Social Welfare	4, 451, 874, 66 20, 588, 752, 32 55, 529, 645, 29 72, 981, 150, 96 80, 602, 428, 38 45, 635, 321, 31 47, 287, 604, 79 12, 074, 181, 15	66, 550, 00 65, 567, 580, 51 79, 000, 00 6, 029, 475, 00 7, 609, 183, 33 74, 533, 32 114, 088, 10

The Government receipts are calculated at 151,163,649 pesos gold and 265,390,194 pesos-paper, which indicates a balance of 74,857 pesos paper, the gold peso being converted to its equivalent in paper at a premium of 200 per cent.

School savings.—Under the encouragement of the Santiago Savings Bank, 59,684 pupils in the Santiago schools deposited the sum of 201,100 pesos in that bank between March 10 and December 2, 1924. At the Thrift Festival in December the bank distributed 10,000 pesos in prizes to the pupils who had shown most perseverance in saving.

COLOMBIA

Customs revenue in 1924.—The customs revenue for the first 11 months of 1924 was as follows:

D 11	Pesos
Barranquilla	8, 466, 750. 12
Cartagena	3, 060, 248. 34
Buenaventura	2, 362, 919. 62
Santa Marta	628, 108. 08
Cúcuta	331, 170. 32
Tumaco	162, 174. 04
Riohacha	141, 609. 96
Arauca	6, 423. 94
Ipiales	3, 047. 20

15, 162, 451. 62

GUATEMALA

REVENUES FROM GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES.—According to tables published by the Ministry of the Treasury in the *Guatemalteco* of November 11, 1924, the revenues from Government monopolies for the first half of 1924 were 231,007,608.16 pesos, as compared with 171,728,363.01 pesos for the first half of 1923.

MEXICO

BUDGET FOR 1925.—Sr. Alberto J. Pani, Secretary of Finance, announced through the press on January 12 that as a result of Government economies the budget of expenditures for 1925 would be 202,249,699 pesos for salaries and general expenditures and 84,149,673 pesos for the public debt, or a total of 286,399,372 pesos, covered by expected receipts to the amount of 290,000,000 pesos, the sources of which were specified in the Law of Receipts of December 29, 1924.

CANCELLATION OF LOAN.—On December 20, 1924, Sr. Arturo M. Elías, financial agent of Mexico in New York, informed Mr. J. L. Arlitt that the Mexican Government canceled its contract with him for a \$50,000,000 loan for failure on the part of Mr. Arlitt to comply with the terms and conditions of the contract.

IMPORTANT NEW BANKING LAWS.—See page 403.

PARAGUAY

Foreign debt.—In December the Minister of the Treasury deposited the sum of £4,381 sterling in the Bank of the Republic for the payment of the second quota of amortization and interest on the foreign debt, in accordance with the agreement between the bondholders and the financial representative of the Paraguayan Government in London. These deposits will continue to draw interest until April, when the aforementioned agreement is to be considered by Parliament.

Bolivars

URUGUAY

Customs revenue collected during the year ending December 31, 1924, amounted to 16,882,190 pesos as against 17,298,694.27 pesos during the calendar year 1923, showing a balance of 416,504.27 pesos in favor of the year 1923. This would appear to indicate a falling off in customs receipts, but when collections for the first six months' period of the fiscal years 1924–25 and 1923–24 are compared it is seen that those for the present year considerably exceed those for the similar period of 1923–1924 as they were, respectively, 8,682,397.39 pesos and 7,669,674.47 pesos.

VENEZUELA

NATIONAL INTERNAL AND FOREIGN DEBTS.—On June 30, 1924, the state of the internal and foreign debts was as follows, according to a statement of the Minister of Finance:

National internal consolidated debt at 3 per cent annual interest	2, 098, 652. 50
•	40, 560, 745. 06
Foreign debt at 3 per cent annual interest: National debt of 13 per cent of customs revenue by dip-	
lomatic conventions	8, 174, 735. 10
Diplomatic debt, emission of 1905	53, 850, 675. 00
	62, 025, 410. 10



BOLIVIA

FREE PORT PROPOSED.—The Executive has presented a bill to Congress proposing to make Puerto Suárez a free port for a period of four years.

New province created.—By a decree of December 4, 1924, the second municipal district of Vallegrande in the Department of Santa Cruz has been constituted a Province, under the name of Florida. The new Province is divided into two municipal districts, the capital of the first district being the town of Samaipata, which is also the capital of the Province. The capital of the second district is the town of Pampagrande.

BRAZIL

Permanent Defense of Coffee.—A law signed by the President of the State of São Paulo on December 19, 1924, establishes the São Paulo Institute for the Permanent Defense of Coffee, composed of the Secretary of Finance as president, the Secretary of Agriculture, and three members appointed by the President of the State upon the recommendation of the coffee and commercial interests. The law also creates a tax of one milreis gold on each bag of coffee transported by the railroads in the State, the proceeds of this tax to serve as a guarantee for a loan to be made for establishing the coffee defense fund. This fund shall be used for loans to producers on deposits of coffee in State warehouses, for purchase of coffee in the national market to regularize the demand, for propaganda service, and for capital to establish a São Paulo Agricultural Credit Bank.

CHILE

LAW CONCERNING PRIVATE EMPLOYEES.—The law concerning private employees, passed September 8, 1924, was amended and re-issued as a decree-law on December 30, 1924. A few of the provisions follow:

The law does not apply to Government and municipal employees, those working at home or not employed continuously, employees of the State railways and other Government enterprises, domestic servants, and agricultural workers. The contract shall always be written, and any stipulation contained therein depriving the employees of the free right of assembly or nullifying any of the rights or privileges conferred by this law shall not be valid. When there are more than 10 employees in an establishment, at least 75 per cent of them must be Chilean; employers are, however, given five years from the promulgation of this law or from the date of establishment of future enterprises to comply with this condition. Employees of more than a year's standing are granted two weeks' vacation a year, and provision is also made for four months' sick leave with the whole salary for the first month, and 75, 50, and 25 per cent for the other three months, respectively, and for extra payments upon dismissal. Women workers may have leave with full pay for one month before and one month after childbirth. The eight-hour day is established, with some exceptions, and no minors under 14 years of age may be employed unless they have completed the required amount of schooling. Every establishment employing more than 10 persons must devote at least 20 per cent of its yearly profits to a bonus for its employees. Payment to retirement and mutual life insurance funds is made obligatory, employers also contributing to the former.

Social Service Council.—A decree-law of December 11, 1924, abrogating Law 2519 of August 9, 1911, establishes the Superior Council of Social Service, which will assist the President of the Republic to direct public charity. The Council will have general oversight of all public and private institutions of charity and welfare, and of local boards. An important part of the decree-law is concerned with Government subventions to private institutions. It is hoped to coordinate all institutions of various types.

Decree-laws on diseases of stock and plants.—A decree-law on diseases of stock to go into effect May 1, 1925, was issued the last of December, 1924. It requires that all animals imported must be accompanied by a certificate of health from the country of origin, and inspected at the frontier by sanitary police, and contains provisions for the prevention and treatment of disease.

Another decree-law which took effect February 1, 1925, has to do with the importation of plants and with the suppression of plant

plagues and diseases.

Incorporated companies and silent partnerships.—A decreelaw concerned with the organization and inspection of incorporated companies and silent partnerships was promulgated on December 18, 1924.

MEXICO

PROTECTION OF CHILDHOOD.—A presidential decree of December 29, 1924, authorizes the Secretary of Education to establish a Federal Board of Protection to Childhood under the chairmanship of the said Secretary. The duties of this board shall be to establish State boards, compile existing laws and regulations bearing on the subject, study the best manner of securing their enforcement, draw up bills for the promotion of child welfare and plans for the necessary institutions, coordinate existing institutions, check begging, and make effective the protection of childhood.

Taxes on alcoholic beverages.—Presidential decrees have placed heavy taxes on beer and other alcoholic beverages of domestic production, especially those produced from grain. The tax on beer in barrels is 3.5 centavos a liter and on bottled beer 10.5 centavos a liter. It is expected that the tax on beer alone will produce 4,800,000 pesos in 1925. The duty on imported beer is 80 per cent, on other beverages of less than 14 per cent alcoholic content 70 per cent, and on those of more than 14 per cent alcoholic content 75 per cent.

IMPORTANT NEW BANKING LAWS.—Three presidential decrees, signed the latter part of December, 1924, make important changes in Mexican banking laws. The Comisión Monetaria was authorized from January 2, 1925, to enlarge its functions and operate as a bank with a capital of 15,000,000 pesos, of which at least 7,600,000 pesos will be subscribed by the Federal Government. The Comisión still retains its original powers, including the regulation of money circulation. Señor Alberto Mascareñas, a well-known banker, has been appointed manager of the bank.

A second decree creates a National Banking Commission, which is charged with the enforcement of the laws relating to banking institutions, commercial firms or individuals who receive deposits from the

public or open running accounts.

The third decree is a general law of institutions of credit and banking institutions. It covers: The sole bank of emission and the Comisión Monetaria; mortgage banks; bancos refaccionarios; agricultural banks; industrial banks; banks of deposit and discount; and trust companies.



ARGENTINA-BELGIUM

Convention on labor accident compensation.—The Minister of Foreign Relations of Argentina and the diplomatic representative of Belgium in Argentina signed a convention on December 26, 1924, with regard to industrial accident compensation.

Argentine laborers in Belgium suffering from industrial accidents shall, by the terms of this convention, be entitled to all the rights of compensation for such injury accorded to Belgian subjects, while Belgian laborers in Argentina shall enjoy reciprocal rights. In both cases the laborer may be entitled to such compensation even if he has moved to another country than that in which the accident and injury occurred. The convention is to become effective one month after the exchange of ratifications. (La Prensa, Buenos Aires, December 27, 1924.)

BRAZIL-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Ratification of Pan American treaty and conventions.—President Bernardes of Brazil proclaimed on November 26, 1924, the following treaty and conventions, signed at the Fifth International Conference of American States, held in Santiago, Chile, in 1923, said treaty and conventions having previously been sanctioned by Congress: Treaty to avoid or prevent conflicts between the American States; convention for the protection of commercial, industrial, and agricultural trade-marks and commercial names; convention on the uniformity of nomenclature for the classification of merchandise; and convention on the publicity of customs documents. (Diario Official, December 2, 1924.)

BOLIVIA-CHINA

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS.—Ratifications of a treaty of friendship and commerce between Bolivia and China were exchanged in the Bolivian legation in Santiago, Chile, on December 17, 1924. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, Chile, December 18, 1924.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-UNITED STATES

Convention to Replace convention of 1907.—On January 20, 1925, the convention signed at Washington, D. C., December 27, 1924, between the Dominican Republic and the United States replacing the convention of February 8, 1907, and describing the method for refunding the Dominican debt totaling \$25,000,000, was ratified by the Senate of the United States. Under the terms of this convention the President of the United States will appoint a general receiver of Dominican customs duties in the Republic until the payment or retirement of all bonds issued for the refunding of its present obligations.

RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENT ON EVACUATION OF UNITED STATES FORCES.—On January 20, 1925, the Senate of the United States ratified the convention with the Dominican Republic on the evacuation of the United States military forces from the Republic, this convention having been signed at Santo Domingo on June 12, 1924.

MEXICO-JAPAN

RATIFICATION OF TREATY.—The treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between Mexico and Japan, signed October 6, 1924, was signed by President Calles of Mexico on December 2, 1924, having previously been ratified by the Senate. (Diario Oficial, January 8, 1925.)

NICARAGUA-GREAT BRITAIN

CLAIMS COMMISSION.—The commission to settle claims pending from the Harrison-Altamirano Treaty, set up by a Nicaraguan resolution of October 30, 1924, met for the first time in Bluefields, on December 22, 1924, being composed of Sr. Luis Mena, political head of the department, as chairman, Gen. Juan J. Estrada, Sr. Marcos Mairena, the United States Consul, and the British Consul.



ARGENTINA

Universal Exposition of Teaching Material.—Early in January the Universal Exposition of Teaching Material was opened in Buenos Aires in connection with the International Congress of History and Geography of America held in October, 1924, in that city. Among institutions lending support to or participating in the exposition were:

The Instituto Geográfico Militar, the national grade schools, and the normal schools of Argentina; the Universities of Chile, Salvador, Bolivia, and Quito, and Stanford University; the Pan American Union; the Departments of Commerce and the Interior of the United States; the Museums of Archaeology of Mexico and of History of Montevideo; the Libraries of Washington, Caracas, Asunción, and Rio de Janeiro; the Historical Societies of Chile and Guatemala; the Academies of History of Colombia, Venezuela, and Cuba; the History Institutes of São Paulo, Sergipe, Ceará, and Bahía, Brazil; and the Geographic Societies of Washington, Philadelphia, Lima, Sucre, Santa Cruz, and Cuba. From Europe maps and documents were sent from the Centro Americanista, the Archives of the Indies, the Royal Geographic Society, and the Royal Academies of History of Spain, Holland, France, and Hungary.

Vacation colonies for teachers.—The Camping Club of Buenos Aires is planning to establish vacation colonies for teachers at Mar del Plata, Los Cocos, Córdoba, and Lake Nahuel Huapí, the prices for the month's vacation, including first-class round-trip fare, being 70, 135, and 400 pesos, respectively. In order to become a member of the Camping Club and enjoy the vacation colony privileges the candidate must be an active teacher in the primary or secondary schools or in the university.

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BRAZIL

TRADE SCHOOLS IN CEARÁ.—The President of the State of Ceará has been authorized by the legislature to open credits for constructing and establishing trade schools in the principal cities of the State.

SCHOOL LUNCHES.—In December school lunches were inaugurated in the schools of the nineteenth school district, near Rio de Janeiro. At the same time a swimming tank and a well-equipped recreation field were opened for use.

CHILE

RESIGNATION OF DOCTOR AMUNATEGUI.—The resignation, for reasons of ill health, of Dr. Gregorio Amunategui, rector of the University of Chile, is greatly regretted. Doctor Amunategui has long been a prominent figure in Chilean educational circles.

School gardens.—Under a woman director the schools of the fifth district in Santiago use a common agricultural center, where they have flourishing flower and vegetable gardens and some grapevines, all of which they learn to tend properly.

The teachers of Rancagua have been enjoying a brief course in agriculture, which will fit them to impart this subject in their schools.

Honor to American college president.—During a brief visit to Santiago Dr. Rufus B. von Kleinsmid, president of the Univer-

sity of Southern California, was made an honorary member of the faculty of philosophy, humanities, and fine arts of the University of Chile. In expressing his gratitude for this mark of distinction Doctor von Kleinsmid said that university professors everywhere are united by a strong bond. All are in search of the truth through scientific investigation, and since science and truth are one and the same in all countries and continents this tie is real and indissoluble.

COLOMBIA

New schools.—During 1924, 130 new schools were opened in the Department of Cundinamarca, making a total of 855 schools. A fine school building was also completed in the town of Ubaté, which will accommodate 300 pupils. Schools are also being built in the following towns: Fómegue, La Unión, Usaguén, Susa, Sutatansa, Fosca, Tabio, Ubagué, Gutiérrez, and Une.

COSTA RICA

Gabriela Mistral's message to the Costa Rican teachers.— The following message was sent from Milan by Gabriela Mistral, the Chilean poet, to the Costa Rican teachers:

My dear friends, I could not get to you from Mexico, and now it can not be, because my body is weary from traveling although my soul desires to go on.

I regret this keenly, and I know how much I have missed.

Wherever I go I meet Costa Rican teachers, and try, through them, to get a glimpse of your country, so full of human sympathy, that you have made mine by giving me great understanding and affection.

I will try and send you my work for the children. In that way my visit will

be paid, and many times each year.

I will never forget—because it is one of the events in my life—that you, poor teachers like the rest of us in America, each offered one day's salary to pay the expenses of my trip to Costa Rica. A gift of deeper meaning I have never received. Thank you over and over again.

CUBA

Business school for women.—Under the auspices of the Women's Club of Cuba a business school for women was inaugurated in Habana on January 11 last. This is the first institution providing business training for women to be opened in Cuba. The actual number of students enrolled is 60. The teachers for this school will be provided by the Women's Club, and the number increased as circumstances may demand.

ECUADOR

Notes on Public Education.—The President of the Republic, in his report of August, 1924, stated that during the preceding year

several school buildings had been constructed, lots for schools in different cities had been acquired, and some school centers had been provided with new apparatus and instruments, besides the Astronomical Observatory and 15 weather bureaus which were being established. In Latacunga a farm school for the teaching of agriculture had been opened. German professors had been engaged to teach in the normal schools, with good results, and others had been sent to teach in the trade school and the conservatory of music; 130,000 sucres were added to the amount allotted by the general budget for the maintenance of public education.

GUATEMALA

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—On December 14, 1924, the agricultural school in Guatemala City closed its school year with commencement exercises, including a demonstration of the use of agricultural machinery, the conferring of the title of agricultural expert on one graduate, and a brief address by General Orellana, President of the Republic.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.—From the Instituto Nacional de Occidente for Boys, situated in Quezaltenango, there were graduated last December 10 primary-school teachers, 2 normal-school teachers, and 12 students who received the degree of bachelor. The number of students registered in the primary and secondary courses was 327. During the last year a number of improvements have been made in the school buildings, which include a well-equipped gymnasium. The school has a self-government system.

HATTI

Industrial school.—On December 17, 1924, a law was promulgated creating the J. B. Damier Industrial School. This school, which is a fusion of three schools, the Industrial School, the J. B. Damier School, and the École du Batiment, was opened January 12, 1925, with an enrollment of more than 125 students. Five vocational courses are being offered: Automobile mechanics, stenography and bookkeeping, carpentry and cabinetmaking, printing, ironwork and electricity.

HONDURAS

NATIONAL KINDERGARTEN.—Many visitors enjoyed the plays, songs, stories, and exhibition of cut and folded paper work and clay modeling presented at the closing session for 1924 of the National Kindergarten in Tegucigalpa. The work was very well done, the visitors being impressed with this method of teaching the child.

MEXICO

LIBRARIANS' SCHOOL.—Srta. Esperanza Velázquez Bringas, the new head of the Library Bureau of the Department of Public Education, has established a national school for librarians, with a course lasting 11 months. Sr. Juan B. Iguíñez, Assistant Director of the National Library, will be principal of the school, the competent faculty being composed of other trained librarians. One of the features of the school will be correspondence courses for persons living at a distance from Mexico City.

Srta. Bringas is planning to establish special libraries for rural

centers and circulating educational libraries.

Union of normal schools.—The normal schools for men and women and the evening normal school in Mexico City have been united under the principalship of Sr. Lauro Aguirre. Sra. Ana María Verlanga de Martínez, formerly principal of the normal school for women, is assistant director. The school is housed in two large buildings, one of which was recently constructed by the Department of Public Education, the other being formerly used by the School of Agriculture.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL OF STATISTICS.—In order to train the employees of the Department of the Treasury, a technical school of statistics has been established, with a two-year course. The Director General of the Department of Statistics is the director of the school and the instructors are appointed from the staff of the department.

PANAMA

Education regulations.—Law 41 of 1924, passed November 27, 1924, made some changes and additions to previous education laws. According to the text, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* for December 17, 1924, public primary instruction is obligatory for children of 7 or over, parents being fined 25 cents a day for absence of their children from school. The Secretary of Public Instruction is empowered to cause owners of factories, business houses, superintendents of prisons, and other persons to install schools if they have more than 30 adult illiterates under their charge.

The city primary public or private school course covers six years, attendance being obligatory for children from 7 to 15 years who have not already completed the course. The country is divided into 19 school districts for the purposes of inspection and administration.

The law also includes a salary scale for elementary teachers, in which the publication of a book and the teaching of 50 illiterates to read are recognized as equivalent to a period of service in determining

salary. The scale for normal, secondary, and vocational teachers is also given.

One hundred scholarships are established in normal schools, 75 in vocational schools, and 3 for advanced studies in education abroad.

PARAGUAY

Two women physicians.—In December two young Paraguayan women won the degree of doctor of medicine from the Medical School of Asunción. Doctor Froilana Mereles, a native of Pirayú, graduated first as teacher from the normal school in 1914, after which she took a two years' course in the National College. She then went to the College of Medicine, teaching in the schools while continuing her medical course. Dr. Gabriela Valenzuela, a native of Asunción, though left an orphan at an early age, won her bachelor's degree with honors before taking that of doctor of medicine.

TEACHERS' SUMMER COURSE.—The Regional Association of Teachers of the Capital is giving a summer course for teachers who are not normal-school graduates, in order that the latter may acquire the diploma necessary for posts in public primary instruction and higher positions. The course covers the following subjects: Pedagogy; anatomy and hygiene; geometry; history; arithmetic; ethics; physics; chemistry; geography; natural history; stock-raising and agriculture; music; physical culture; Spanish; and drawing.

INSTITUTO PARAGUAYO.—The Instituto Paraguayo, founded about 30 years ago for cultural purposes, included in its work the stimulation of physical exercise by gymnasium training and fencing, instituting classes in physical culture at a time when there were no public athletic contests in Paraguay. The Instituto also promoted tournaments of various kinds, including swimming and fencing, sending representatives to the South American Fencing Tournament in Buenos Aires in 1901, and the International Gymnasium Meet in 1902. Upon the occasion of the first centenary of the independence of Paraguay, the Instituto in collaboration with local clubs held a successful track meet at which the students of the music section as an added attraction rendered an interesting program. The Instituto continued through the succeeding years to hold athletic competitions, finally proposing to the Ministry of Education the creation of a committee of physical education with the resultant formation of the National Commission of Physical Culture. Under this body, with the cooperation of the Instituto and other sports centers, physical education has been so extended and popularized in Paraguay that national Olympic games were organized, an Olympic committee being formed during the past year.

Another interesting department of the Instituto is its musical course, which provides an enjoyable series of concerts each year in which the professors and students of its large classes delight the music lovers of Asunción with classical programs. Each year diplomas and certificates are awarded to the music pupils of various grades in the music school of the Instituto; at the end of 1924 graduates receiving diplomas qualifying them to teach were as follows: Solfeggio, 11; elementary piano course, 5; intermediate piano course, 7; advanced piano course, 9; and elementary violin course, 2.

There are several hundred students studying music under the competent instructors provided by the Instituto.

SALVADOR

Course in highway construction.—The Assistant Secretary of Promotion and Agriculture has been informed through diplomatic channels that the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, Ohio, has organized a practical course in highway engineering for foreign graduates of American engineering schools, so that they may perfect their training in road building before returning to their native countries. The students who take up this experimental course of 40 weeks must be recommended by their diplomatic representatives.

POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—The press of San Salvador reports that plans have been made for the establishment of a Popular University. This Popular University, carried on by students or teachers who freely give their time and talents, is for the education of young people who could not afford to attend regular schools.

NATIONAL LIBRARY.—November readers in the National Library in San Salvador numbered 1,350, of whom 668 came during the day and 682 in the evening. The three other reading rooms in the capital, including that in Barrios Park, attracted 1,178 readers, making a total attendance of 2,528.

URUGUAY

FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.—The First National Congress of University Professors was held at Piriápolis from February 28, to March 5, 1925. The Congress proved very successful in arousing the interest of the Association of Teachers in Secondary and Preparatory Schools and making for more cooperation in the field of instruction.

Course in wireless telegraphy.—On March 1, 1925, the Bureau of Wireless Telegraphy in Montevideo opened a preparatory course for amateur wireless operators who desire to become professionals.

VENEZUELA

CURRICULUM FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—By a resolution approved by the President, on November 11, 1924, the following curriculum will be adopted in the secondary schools of the Republic:

First year

Arithmetic.

Spanish grammar.

General geography and history.

Botany, including laboratory work.

Latin.

French.

Drawing.

Third year

Geometry.

Geology and mineralogy, including

laboratory work.

Chemistry, including laboratory work. Physics, including laboratory work.

Philosophy.

English.

General literature.

Second year

Algebra.

Literature.

General geography and history.

Zoology, including laboratory work.

Mineralogy.

Latin and Greek roots.

French.

Fourth year

Trigonometry.

Topography.

Cosmography and chronology.

Physics, including laboratory work.

Biology.

Philosophy.

English.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MUSEUMS.—See page 424.



CHILE

New labor official.—Sr. Luis Víctor Cruz, a former deputy, was elected in December secretary general of the Chilean Labor Federation to succeed Sr. Roberto Salinas Astudillo, resigned.

COLOMBIA

LABOR BENEFIT INSTITUTIONS.—Law 24 of October 31, 1924, appropriated the sum of 500 pesos a month as a national contribution to the social welfare agency operating in Bogotá under the name of Oratorio Festivo del Venerable don Juan Bosco, and also appropriated 300 pesos a month for the Sindicato Nacional de Obreros de la Aguja (Needleworkers' National Syndicate), likewise of Bogotá.

The same law appropriated 200 pesos a month for the establishment and maintenance of institutions for aid to laborers if such.

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institutions can prove their worth to the Ministry of Instruction and Public Health.

The sum of 15,000 pesos a year for five years was also appropriated for the construction of the vocational schools of the Salesian Fathers in Bogotá.

COSTA RICA

Laborers' tribute to the ex-Premier of England.—A group of laborers gathered enthusiastically to render a tribute of friendship to the Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the English Labor Party, who on a recent trip taken for rest and recreation visited San José. In a brief address the ex-Premier expressed his appreciation of this demonstration which he received not as a tribute to himself but to the English Labor Party, prominent representatives of the Costa Rican association of laborers responding in speeches of cordial welcome in which they praised highly the great political and social work the ex-Premier had accomplished in England.

MEXICO

AGREEMENT BETWEEN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF MEXICO AND UNITED STATES.—According to El Universal of Mexico City for January 15, the American Federation of Labor and the Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana made an agreement at the time of their respective conventions held in El Paso and Ciudad Juárez last November for the reciprocal protection of workers. By this agreement Mexican laborers in the United States and American workers in Mexico would be protected in their full rights by the labor organizations of the country where they are working. It is planned to establish international labor commissions on the border to see that Mexican workers entering the United States are protected by contracts specifying the work to be performed, wages to be received, length of time for which they are employed, and maximum length of working day, and engaging to pay the workers' return fare to Mexico. Similar provision would be made for American workers entering Mexico.

URUGUAY

Coast-wise sailors' working hours.—The National Council of Administration on December 26, 1924, approved a regulation granting to sailors on national coastwise boats a 48-hour week, with one rest day in every seven to be given at the discretion of the ship's master, either as a whole day or in two half days. A total or partial vacation period may be accumulated every three, six, or nine months by working during rest periods, at the rate of four hours' work per

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half day of vacation. In the event of the expiration of the contract the sailor shall be paid for the rest or vacation time accumulated at the rate of his salary.

The crews of ships who are given 20 per cent or over of the ship's profits in addition to salary do not come under the eight-hour law. Each boat is to carry a record to be stamped by the agent of the Office of Labor, showing each month the hours of daily labor and weekly rest periods given to the crew.



SECOND LATIN AMERICAN ODONTOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—The organization committee of the forthcoming Second Latin American Odontological Congress in Buenos Aires has been informed that subcommittees have been formed in all the Latin American countries. The number of adherents to the Congress in Buenos Aires is 600 while notices from Brazil state that 800 are registered in that country.

Woman Physician.—Among the recent graduates from the School of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Córdoba was Srta. Rosa Navas, who has shown marked ability, finishing the course in five years instead of the customary seven. Señorita Navas, who is but 20 years old, is a native of Tucumán Province, to which she will return to carry on her profession.

BRAZIL

CANCER INSTITUTE.—A cancer institute is shortly to be built in Rio de Janeiro, the gift of the Guinle family to the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation. Part of the institute will be used for scientific investigation, and part for the hospitalization of cancer cases. It will be recalled that the Guinle family has already made a large public-spirited gift to the city of Rio de Janeiro in the Gaffrée-Guinle Foundation for the study and treatment of venereal disease.

CHILDREN'S HOME.—Upon the initiative of Dr. Mello Mattos, Brazil's first juvenile court judge, funds were collected for opening on last Christmas Day a home in Rio de Janeiro for abandoned children under seven years of age. The home, which has room for 50 children, will be under the care of the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception.

CHILDREN'S DAY.—December 28, 1924, was celebrated in Rio de Janeiro as Children's Day, under the auspices of the government of

the Federal District and various charitable organizations. An exhibition by boy scouts, games, and a huge Christmas tree with gifts for 7,000 children were features of the day, in addition to the presentation of prizes of 1 conto of reis each to the mothers of the two prize-winning babies in the 1924 better babies competition.

CHILE

Cooperative stores.—The National and Santiago Savings Banks and the Mortgage Loan Bank have opened cooperative stores in Santiago and Valparaíso and are erecting a building for a third in the Huemul development, one of the suburbs of Santiago where the Mortgage Loan Bank has built an interesting community for workers described in the August, 1924, issue of the Bulletin. Goods guaranteed as to quality will be sold in these stores at the market price to any consumer, the profits being divided between the depositors and employees of the aforementioned banks and purchasers of homes through the Mortgage Loan Bank.

Superior Council of Nursing Service.—This council, which was created by a decree-law of December 11, 1924, will consist of the following members: The Dean of the School of Medicine of the University of Chile, the director of certain training schools of nurses, the director of the social service school of the Santiago Charity Board, and two officials of the Health Bureau, appointed by the President of the Republic. The duties of the council will be to foster the development of the nursing profession by oversight of training schools, selection of aspirants, the placing of trained nurses, and other means.

CHILEAN SOCIAL HYGIENE LEAGUE.—The report of the league for the year 1924 clearly demonstrated the extent and scientific orientation of the league's work. The receipts until November 30 were 479,058 pesos which, added to the balance of 81,974 pesos from the previous year, gave a total of 561,032 pesos. Expenditures amounted to 455,138 pesos, leaving a balance on hand of 105,894 pesos. A few facts from the report follow:

The program of the league embraces education, prevention, treatment, recreation, and abolition of prostitution and alcoholism. The campaign of education included the distribution of 35,191 pamphlets and 13,296 handbills, and the giving of 44 lectures to audiences totaling 19,600 persons, with the exhibition of 10 films bought from the American Social Hygiene League.

The league pharmacy sold 143,598 doses of neo-salvarsan at 399,966 pesos, saving the public more than this amount, and donated 3,475 doses. More than 11,000 prophylactic treatments were given.

A lot has been bought in Santiago for the polyclinic building, for the construction of which the league has 200,000 pesos on hand. More than 500,000 pesos in addition to this amount will be needed for the completion of the building.

The league cooperated extensively in the plans for the social hygiene service introduced into the army.

The league feels that it has influenced public opinion in regard to what it calls the fallacy of legalized prostitution, against which it has been carrying on a campaign as the chief source of infection. Closely allied with this, in the view of the league, is the question of alcoholism, which the league seeks to control through tax measures tending to the production of nonalcoholic beverages and commercial alcohol instead of intoxicants and through instruction as to the physical effects of alcohol. Recreation and the promotion of sports also play a prominent part in this campaign.

ACADEMY OF ECONOMICS.—Under the auspices of the Catholic University, the Academy of Economics was recently founded in Santiago for the study of economic and financial questions. The honorary president is Presbítero don Carlos Casanova O. and the president Sr. Dario Urzúa.

COLOMBIA

National Red Cross.—The dispensary of the Colombian Red Cross in Bogotá is under the direction of Dr. Alfonso Esguerra, with Señora Ledoux, representative of the International League of the Red Cross, in charge. Four physicians are on duty as well as 10 young women members of the Red Cross, who take turns in making home visits, distributing medicine, and performing other duties. Since its establishment on August 19, 1924, the Red Cross dispensary has attended to the needs of 422 persons, furnishing free 1,048 prescriptions. Its Christmas aid reached 20 families and 50 children. The institution is engaged in the fight against tuberculosis.

The Gota de Leche, or free milk station, established in 1919, up to the end of 1924 had aided 1,216 children. At present the milk station receives 5,000 pesos a year from the nation and 150 pesos a month from the city in addition to voluntary contributions from philanthropic persons. The milk station owns a large plot of ground in the capital, where it will erect a building to house a maternity ward, a day nursery, and the free milk and medical consultation service for children. Supplies have been ordered from Germany for the laboratory of the new building.

COSTA RICA

RESTRICTION OF OPIUM IMPORTATION.—See page 392.

CUBA

NEW WARDS OPENED IN THE MERCEDES HOSPITAL.—Two new wards for children under 11 years of age were opened recently in the Mercedes Hospital of Habana. A dispensary was also opened for out-patients. These improvements are chiefly due to the efforts of Dr. Ángel Aballi, who has given generously of his personal funds

toward the realization of this work, in which he is deeply interested. Doctor Aballi is, furthermore, promoting the idea that members of society who are in a position to do so should endow the beds in the children's wards, and has initiated the plan himself by placing in trust a sum of money, the interest on which will be sufficient to meet the expenses of supporting one bed.

GUATEMALA

FOURTH NATIONAL OLYMPIC GAMES.—On January 4, 1925, the Fourth National Olympic Games were opened on the Campo de Marte of Guatemala City, 140 athletes, representing 12 clubs, competing under the rules established by the Sport Leagues of Guatemala.

CHILD HEALTH CENTER.—In December the Casa del Niño, or child health center, of Guatemala City, issued the sixth number of its monthly magazine devoted to the interests of children. In addition to other interesting reading matter there was a statement of the November work of the institution. The total attendance for November was 1,774; abandoned children cared for, 183; children weighed, 51; liters of milk distributed free, 137; consultations given by doctors, 328; free prescriptions, 455; children treated showing improvement, 358; under treatment, 70; deaths, 9.

HAITI

Public Health and sanitation.—During the month of October, 1924, the following activities were reported by the National Public Health Service:

Total number of admissions to hospital	556
Daily average number of hospital patients	
Exact number of out-patient treatments	23, 746
Daily average number of out-patient treatments	920
Total number of foreign ships inspected	104
Total number of coastwise ships inspected	148
Major operations	60
Minor operations	455
Number of patients treated at rural clinics	
Number of patients treated at the dispensaries	1, 564

NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.—By a recent law the personnel of this service is placed under the immediate direction and supervision of a sanitary engineer, and under the control of the Department of the Interior. In order to be commissioned in the Public Health Service the applicant must be a graduate of some well-established medical school. Noncommissioned members of this service comprise doctors, dentists, druggists, and sanitary inspectors. Red Cross nurses, student nurses, and sisters of charity may be called upon to give their services in the event of some public need requiring same.

HONDURAS

RED CROSS NOTES.—The Salvadorean Red Cross presented to the Honduran Red Cross for use in the military hospitals several hundred garments, adhesive plaster, packages of plain and medicated gauze, 161 pounds of absorbent cotton, 119 bandages, and other surgical supplies.

A Red Cross committee of women has been formed in the town of Nacaome under the presidency of Srta. María Luisa Molina.

PARAGUAY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.—In the city of Asunción the National Department of Health and Public Assistance for first aid and home visits to the poor furnishes the services of 4 physicians, 3 surgeons, an oculist, 2 dentists, and 12 graduate medical students, among whom are 3 women. It also maintains a permanent day and night pharmacy; an antituberculosis dispensary; an anti-syphilis institute; the national institute of bacteriology; and the technical inspection of hygiene office, which provides daily vaccination service.

Boys' organization.—The association of Exploradores Paraguayos of Asunción has 130 members, who carry on the work of the scout program, although not a branch of the Association of Boy Scouts but one formed along similar lines. Walking trips of many miles, theatricals, and a band are among their activities. Like other scouts they have participated with honor and a good share of responsibility in public parades, celebrations, and large entertainments. In the gymnastic tournament held under the auspices of the National Commission of Physical Culture the Exploradores won several of the jumps and some of the races, winning in all 14 medals.

Use of Radium.—The Argentine Radium Association and the Institute of Experimental Medicine recently offered to two physicians in Asunción sufficient radium to treat one of their patients. Six tubes, each containing 160 milicuries of the metal, worth 500 Argentine pesos, were sent for the purpose of experimental treatment, after which they will be returned to Argentina. This is the first time that radium has been used in Paraguay.

PERU

Women's conference.—The Second Pan American Conference of Women was held in Lima at the same time as the Third Pan American Scientific Congress, from December 20, 1924, to January 6, 1925. A full report will be given in a later issue of the Bulletin.

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS.—School dental clinics are to provide free examination and treatment for the children attending the public

schools in Lima and Callao. The pupils are obliged to have their teeth examined every six months, a record of the examination made being kept in a book provided for that purpose by the General Board of Education. Once a month the Director of the Dental Clinic must present a report to the School Inspection Board on the number of pupils receiving treatment and the work performed.

Leper hospital to be established.—The Senate has passed a bill

LEPER HOSPITAL TO BE ESTABLISHED.—The Senate has passed a bill providing for the establishment of a leper hospital in the city of Iquitos. If persons suffering with this terrible disease do not enter this institution voluntarily, they will be placed there by force. Investigations of the disease will be carried on at the hospital and treatment

given.

SALVADOR

Better baby contest.—A better baby contest was held in San Salvador at Christmas time. On December 22 the committee of judges for the first zone examined the children in that district, on December 23 the children of the second zone, and on December 24 the children of the third zone. On December 25 the distribution of prizes, toys, and clothing was made, and an address given in reference to child welfare.

URUGUAY

CHILDREN'S SANATORIUM AT MINAS.—On Christmas Day, 1924, the new building for the children's sanatorium at Minas was opened with simple exercises The sanatorium is the result of the efforts of Dr. Tula Rovira de Ricci, who is interested in giving sick and unprotected children a chance to become healthy.

VENEZUELA

Successful cure of leprosy.—As a result of careful blood tests and examinations by the doctors at the Central Office of the Public Health Department and the Inspector of the National Leprosariums, two lepers from the Cabo Blanco Leprosarium were recently released, but were requested to report every 6 months to the Public Health Department as a precaution against contagion.

Boys' home.—By decree of April 12, 1924, the Refugio Infantil para Varones, or boys' home was established in Maracay, State of Aragua, and formally inaugurated December 12, 1924, in the presence of the President and Vice President of the Republic, Cabinet Ministers, other officials, and distinguished members of the Diplomatic

Corps and of society.

This home consists of fully-equipped primary and secondary schoolrooms; a dining room having 4 large sections; a dormitory with 100 iron bedsteads; clinic; quarters for the director and his

staff with wide staircases leading to the terrace, on either side of which are small squares laid out for flowers and vegetables; a large yard to serve as a playground, together with a swimming pool and a covered veranda for recreation on rainy days; laundry and kitchen equipped with dish washer and other modern conveniences. The whole institution is scrupulously clean.



BOLIVIA

ATTENDANCE OF PRESIDENT SAAVEDRA AT THE AYACUCHO CENTENNIAL.—At the special invitation of the Peruvian Government President Saavedra, of Bolivia, attended the celebration of the Centennial of the Battle of Ayacucho in Lima. Leaving the President of the National Congress in charge of the executive power, President Saavedra left La Paz en route to Lima December 4, returning after an absence of 12 days, during which he was the recipient of many attentions not only in Lima but along the way.

COLOMBIA

Homage to Simón Bolívar, the Liberator.—Law 63 of December 24, 1924, provided for the erection in the city of Bogotá of a monument to Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, as a tribute of the Colombian people to the hero of the Independence. The same law provides for the erection of a monument to hold the heart of the Liberator in the Quinta de San Pedro Alejandrino, a large estate near Bogotá, now national property; and also for the foundation on Bolívar's estate in Bogotá of the Bolivar Museum, to contain chiefly relics of the Liberator. These monuments are to be dedicated on December 17, 1930, the centenary of Bolívar's death. The law provides 200,000 pesos for their construction.

CUBA

Martí Museum.—The house in Habana in which the great patriot José Martí was born has been converted into a museum where relics and mementos belonging to him or pertaining to his life have been placed. This museum was formally inaugurated last January, the President of the Republic and many distinguished persons repre-

senting the political and social life of the capital attending the ceremony.

Exposition of Paintings.—The annual exposition of paintings organized by the Artist's Association of Oriente Province held last January in Santiago de Cuba proved a great success.

CUBAN CONSULATE IN CHINA REESTABLISHED.—The consulate in Shanghai has been reestablished, and Dr. Rafael Cerviño y Reylor appointed Consul General in that city. The staff of this consulate consists of a vice consul and chancellor besides the consul general.

LITERARY COMPETITION.—The Academy of History, in order to encourage the study of Cuban history, has opened a literary competition on this subject. This competition, which closes August 1, 1926, is opened to foreigners as well as natives, be they residents or not of the Republic. The rules require that the works presented shall be original unpublished compositions in Spanish. A first and second prize will be awarded, the first prize consisting of a diploma, 300 pesos, and 100 copies of the prize-winning composition published by the academy, the second prize of a diploma and 100 copies of the composition published.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Delegates to the Commission of Jurists.—The Government of the Dominican Republic has named the distinguished lawyers Sr. Félix S. Dicoudray and Sr. Gustavo G. Díaz delegates to the Commission of Jurists, which will meet in Rio de Janeiro.

ECUADOR

AIRPLANE PRESENTED TO ECUADOREAN GOVERNMENT.—The French and Belgian colonies residing in Quito have presented the Ecuadorean Government with a Sopwith airplane, which was recently christened the *Paris*.

STUDENTS' FEDERATION.—The purpose of this association, as stated in the by-laws recently published, is to work for the improvement of universities, schools, and all educational institutions in the Republic; the betterment and development of student bodies; the political and social advancement of the Republic; the material as well as the moral welfare of the working class; and the promotion of closer relations and cooperation with all civilized nations, especially those of the American continent. In order to carry out these ideas the Federation will organize national student conferences; found and support student leagues; create popular universities for working people; provide assistance for needy students who desire to attend the university; establish libraries in university associations; and provide living quarters for students in need of economic aid.

HONDURAS

Cabinet officers.—According to official information, the following cabinet has been appointed by Dr. Paz Barahona, President of Honduras:

Dr. Juan Manuel Gálvez, Minister of Government; Dr. Salvador Aguirre, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Ramón Alcero Castro, Minister of the Treasury; Engineer Rafael Díaz Chávez, Minister of Promotion; and Dr. Antonio C. Rivera, Minister of Public Instruction.

NICARAGUA

EXHIBITION OF PERUVIAN ARTIST IN LEÓN.—The Peruvian artist Enrique Masías exhibited a number of paintings in the Social Club of Bluefields while in that city on a short visit. Some of the subjects were Nicaraguan and some Peruvian. The landscapes were pleasing, portraying well the spirit of the countries depicted.

PANAMA

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN PANAMA.— On his way back to the United States from the Third Pan American Scientific Congress in Peru, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, stopped in Panama from January 12 to 17, 1925, where he was the recipient of many attentions. He was the guest of the National Assembly at a special session where he was introduced by Doctor Chiari, president of the committee on foreign relations, who gave a résumé of Doctor Rowe's studies, achievements, and positions held with relation to Pan American affairs and extended to him a very warm welcome. In his reply Doctor Rowe, as Director of the Pan American Union, reiterated his desire to be of service. He was enthusiastically received at the National Institute, where he gave a brilliant address on Pan Americanism, also conveying the greetings of students of Georgetown and Pennsylvania Universities and Williams College to the students in Panama. As a guest of the Rotary Club and of officials and society Doctor Rowe was also most hospitably entertained.

PERU

AYACUCHO CENTENNIAL.—One of the notable features of the Ayacucho Centennial celebration, besides the many important public public works completed, was the distinguished gathering of foreign diplomats. The countries sending special embassies were: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Belgium, Costa Rica, Cuba, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Great Britain, Germany, Holy See, Japan, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Siam, Switzerland, Uru-

guay, United States, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia. The official program for the celebrations held December 9–16, 1924, was as follows:

Tuesday, December 9, 10.30 a. m.—Te Deum at the Cathedral, Monsignor Pedro Farfán, Bishop of Cuzco, officiating.

4 p. m.—Inauguration of statue to Marshal Antonio José Sucre, in the Plaza de Sucre.

9 p. m.—Banquet at the Government Palace, given by President Leguía to President Saavedra of Bolivia and the chiefs of the Special Embassies to the Centennial Celebrations.

10 p. m.—Reception at the Government Palace of the personnel of the special missions.

Wednesday, December 10, 11 a.m.—Inauguration of the Pantheon of Peruvian Heroes and acceptance of the sword of Bolívar sent to Peru by the Venezuelan Government for exhibition during the Centennial Celebrations.

1.30 p. m.—Luncheon at the Chorrillos Military School, offered by officers of the Peruvian Army and Navy to the military and naval personnel of the visiting missions.

4 p. m.—Inauguration of Avenida Progreso.

9.30 p. m.—Ball at the National Club.

Thursday, December 11, 11 a.m.—Inauguration of the Arzobispo Loayza Hospital in the Avenida Alfonso Ugarte.

4 p. m.—Homage to San Martín before the monument erected to his memory. 9. p. m.—Gala function at the Forero Theater and presentation of the drama *Ayacucho*.

Friday, December 12, 11 a.m.—Planting of centennial tree in the Plaza Jorge Chávez and inauguration of new building of the Sociedad Fundadores de Independencia y Vencedores del Dos de Mayo, in the Avenida Leguía.

10.30 p. m.—Ball given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Torre Tagle Palace.

Saturday, December 13, 11 a.m.—Inauguration of the Archeological Museum in the Avenida Alfonso Ugarte.

 $3.30~\mathrm{p.}$ m.—Gala bull fight at the Lima Bullring.

9 p. m.—Gala concert at the Forero Theater.

Sunday, December 14, 10.30 a.m.—Ceremony attending the placing of a wreath on the Washington Monument by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

2.30 p. m.—Gala races at the Santa Beatriz Track.

10.30 p. m.—Ball given by the city government of Lima.

Monday, December 15, 11 a.m.—Inauguration of National Expositions of Industry and Mining.

4 p. m.—Reception at the Legislative Palace to parliamentary members of the special missions.

9 p. m.—Recital at the Forero Theater of the Canto a Ayacucho, written by the poet José Santos Chocano.

Tuesday, December 16, 11 a. m.—Visit to Bolívar Museum and inauguration of salons dedicated to San Martín and Bolívar.

3 p. m.-Military review at Santa Beatriz.

10.30 p. m.—Ball given by the President of the Republic at the Government Palace.

IMPORTANT PAN AMERICAN CONGRESSES.—The inaugural session of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress was held at Lima on December 20, 1924, the Congress being brought to a successful

close on January 6, 1925. The First Pan American Standardization Conference was held in Lima the latter part of 1924, the opening session taking place on December 26, in the presence of a distinguished audience, and with the attendance of all the official delegates. Accounts of these important congresses will be given in later issues of the Bulletin.

Congress of Spanish-American Intellectuals.—A meeting of distinguished literary men was held in Lima on December 30, 1924, with the object of developing in a definite form the idea of organizing a congress of Spanish-American intellectuals. It was decided at this meeting to send a circular explaining the purpose of the proposed congress to the principal newspapers and magazines of Spanish America, also to designate representatives to carry out the necessary arrangements for organizing the first congress.

URUGUAY

Scientific Mission.—The Uruguayan Legation in Washington has sent word to the Ministry of Foreign Relations that the Carnegie Institution of Washington announced the departure of a scientific mission under Dr. Albert F. Blakeslee which would probably reach Uruguay at the close of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress held in Lima last December and January. Doctor Blakeslee is to study the plant known as Estramonio (Datura Stramoninum), and other plants as well.

SEVENTH MEETING OF BRAZILIAN-URUGUAYAN FRONTIER COM-MISSION.—The record of the seventh meeting of the Brazilian-Uruguayan Frontier Commission for the establishment of marks indicating the international boundary, was approved by Uruguay on December 19, 1924. The frontier running from Lagooes Creek, tributary to the Yaguarón River, to San Luis Creek, tributary to the Río Negro, has been re-marked in accordance with the limits determined by the Mixed Commissions of 1853 and 1913, and new marks added.

VENEZUELA

REORGANIZATION OF THE MUSEUMS.—The Bolívar, Archeology and Natural History, and Art Museums in Caracas, established in accordance with article 68 of the Law on Superior and Special Instruction, are to be reorganized as follows:

The Bolívar Museum, or Museo Boliviano, will be exclusively devoted to the preservation and display of the personal effects and other historical relics of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, and of his collaborators in the Great War of Independence. The Museum of Archeology and Natural History will be divided into two separate sections: The first to be devoted to the collection of antiquities in general, more especially relics of pre-Hispanic civilization such as Indian

cooking utensils, tools, pottery, gods, arms, clothes, etc., and any others which will contribute to the study of the politics, religious rites, and customs of the Indians; and the second to the display of the collections formerly kept in the National Museum together with those which may be made in the future. The Art Museum will comprise three sections: painting, sculpture, and architecture, in which will be exhibited the collections already owned by the museum at the present time and those which may be acquired or donated in the future. Students of natural history and pupils of the vocational schools are especially invited to visit the museum for the purpose of study.

Postage stamp commemorative of the Battle of Ayacucho.— A postage stamp commemorating the First Centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho, on which were printed the likenesses of Bolívar, the Liberator, and Sucre, the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, together with the words Centenario de la Batalla de Ayacucho, was circulated for use on domestic and foreign correspondence until December 30, 1924.





REPORTS RECEIVED TO FEBRUARY 15, 1925

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Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA "Almanac" for 1925 issued by the Department of Agriculture. Boletin del Departmento Naciónal del Trabajo, October, 1924.	1924 Dec. 11 Dec. 29	Henry H. Morgan, consul general at Buenos Aires. Do.
BOLIVIA		
Bolivian mineral exports during November, 1924	Dec. 31	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		1 au.
Creation of trade schools in the principal cities of the State of Pará. Classification of cotton in Pernambuco	Dec. 2 Dec. 3 Dec. 5	Fred C. Eastin, jr., consul at Pernambuco. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Proposed legislation concerning the practice of medi- cine by foreigners in Brazil. Report on the commerce and industries of Brazil for November, 1924.	Dec. 15 Dec. 14	Robert R. Bradford, consul in charge, Rio de Janeiro. Do.
Report of foreign merchandise imported through the	Dec. 15	H. W. Goforth, consul at Santos.
port of Santos, 1912 to 1923. Brazil nut situation in the Amazon Valley Sugar exports from Pernambuco during crop year	Dec. 17 Dec. 19	Jack D. Hickerson, consul at Pará. Fred C. Eastin, jr.
Sept. 1, 1923–Aug. 31, 1924. Code of criminal proceedings of State of Pernambuco– Production estimates of principal crops in Alagoas for	Dec. 20	Do. Do.
crop year 1924-25. Annual report on commerce and industries of the State	Dec. 22	W. F. Hoffman, vice consul at Porto
of Rio Grande do Sul for 1923. Export duties for the State of Rio Grande do Norte	Dec. 30	Alegre. Fred C. Eastin, jr.
Law No. 1115 of Dec. 31, 1924, turning over waterworks and sewerage of city of Bahia to the State government.	1925 Jan. 5	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Bahia commerce during the month of December, 1924. New excise tax law in the State of Pará. Cotton crop estimate of Brazil, crop year 1923-24.	Jan. 6 do	Do. R. Frazier Potts, vice consul at Pará. Robert R. Bradford, consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Subvention of private schools, Rio Grande do Norte_Cattle industry of Bahia	Jan. 10 do Jan. 13 Jan. 15 Jan. 16	Fred C. Eastin, jr. Homer Brett. R. Frazier Potts. Robert R. Bradford. Do.
CHILE		
New Iquique-Pintados section of Chilean railways	Jan. 2	Harry Campbell, consul at Iquique.
COLOMBIA		
Review of the commerce and industries of Barranquilla consular district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1924.	Jan. 7	M. L. Stafford, consul at Barranquilla.
General survey of business conditions, Cartagena con-	Jan. 20	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
sular district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1924. Tagua nut trade of Colombia Colombian budget for 1925.	Jan. 23 Jan. 24	Do. M. L. Stafford.
COSTA RICA		
December report of commerce and industries	Jan. 7	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San
Coffee exports, 1923–24 Market for men's hats Registration of foreign companies doing business in Costa Rica.	Jan. 20 Jan. 26 Jan. 29	José. Do. Do. Do.
CUBA		
Declared exports from Antilla, Cuba, for 1923 and 1924. Coal trade of Santiago de Cuba in 1924. Review of the commerce and industries for December, 1924.	Jan. 1 do Jan. 16	Horace J. Dickerson, consul at Antilla. Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago. Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana.
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Reports received to February 15, 1925—Continued.

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CUBA—continued		
Annual report of commerce and industries of Santiago	1925 Jan. 19	Francis R. Stewart.
de Cuba. The market for confectionery in Nuevitas	Jan. 24	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nue-
Market for steel pens	Jan. 28 Jan. 31	vitas. Do. Carlton Bailey Hurst.
1924. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Declared exports of Santo Domingo consular district	Jan. 1	Charles Bridgham Hosmer, consul at
for 1924. Quarterly report on commerce and industries Postal money order service in the Republic	Jan. 10 Feb. 3	Santo Domingo. Do. Do.
ECUADOR		
New Ecuadorian telegraph tariff	Jan. 3	William W. Morse, vice consul at
Ecuadorian exports, 1924 Ecuadorian income tax law Ecuador's hide trade	Jan. 6 Jan. 16 Jan. 21	Guayaquil. Do. Do. Do.
GUATEMALA		
The radio telephone industry developing	Jan. 29	Philip Holland, consul general at Guatemala.
HAITI		
Automobiles and accessories in Haiti	Jan. 23	Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince.
Machinery for bakeries, etc	Jan. 27	Do.
HONDURAS	-	
Automobile census for 1924 Report on commerce and industries for November and December, 1924.	Jan. 1 Jan. 10	Geo. P. Shaw, consul at Tegucigalpa. Willard L. Beaulac, consul at Puerto Castilla.
Market for rail motor vehicles for branch and feeder lines.	Jan. 15	Geo. P. Waller, consul at La Ceiba.
Highway to connect Ceiba with Olanchito	Jan. 28	Do.
NICARAGUA	7 10	
Economic conditions, Bluefields consular district, quarter ending Dec. 31, 1924. Review of commerce and industries for the Corinto district for December, 1924.	Jan. 12 Jan. 15	A. J. McConnico, consul at Bluefields. Harold Playter, consul at Corinto.
PANAMA		
Automotive census for 1924 December report on commerce and industries Panama import and export trade for first half of 1924 Increased use of motor busses in Panama	Jan. 14 Jan. 15 Jan. 19 Jan. 20	George Orr, consul at Panama City. Do. Do. Do.
PARAGUAY		
Customs requirements in Paraguay	Jan. 8	Digby A. Willson, consul at Asunción.
SALVADOR	1924	
Income tax of Salvador	Dec. 16	W. J. McCafferty, consul at San Salvador.
December report on commerce and industries	Dec. 31	Do.
Sugar production and exports of Salvador for 1924	1925 Jan. 22	Do.
URUGUAY -		
Automobile sales and registrations	Jan. 8	O. Gaylord Marsh, consul at Monte- video.
Estimated 1924–25 harvest of grain in Uruguay Uruguayan wool market	Jan. 11 Jan. 15	Do. Do.
VENEZUELA		
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1924. Venezuelan foreign trade during last half of 1923	Jan. 10 Jan. 12	Wm. P. Garrety, consul at Puerto Cabello.
		Harry J. Anslinger, consul in charge, La Guaira.
December, 1924, coffee report of Maracaibo	Jan. 17 Jan. 21	Chas. F. Payne, consul at Maracaibo. Harry J. Anslinger. Do.
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GOVERNING BOARD AND EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Photograph taken in the patio of the Pan American Union, after the meeting of April 1, 1925.

Seated, left to right: Dr. Ricardo Jaimes Freyre, Minister of Bolivia; Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama; Señor Don Francisco Sánchez Latour, Minister of Guatemala; Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister of Uruguay, Vice Chairman of the Governing Board, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Sceretary of State of the United States, Chairman of the Governing Board, Señor Don Manuel C. Tellez, Anipassador of Mexico, Dr. Enrique Olaya, Minister of Colombia; Señor Don J. Kafael Oreanuno, Minister of Costa Rica; Señor Don José del Carmen Ariza, Minister of the Domini-

Standing, left to right: Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Dr. Héctor David Castro, Chargé d'Affaires of Salvador; Don Arturo Señor Padró, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; M. Hamibal Price, Minister of Haid; Dr. Francisco Ochoa Ortiz, Minister of Benador; Dr. Eusebho Ayala, Minister of Ronadors, Dr. Felipe A. Espil, Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina; Dr. José Antonio Tigerino, Chargé d'Affaires of Nicaragua; Dr. Francisco Gerardo Yanes, Chargé d'Affaires of Nicaragua; Dr. Francisco Gerardo Yanes, Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela; Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union



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THE NEW MINISTER OF HAITI :: :: :: :: ::

N THE first day of April, 1922, the Haitian Council of State met in the city of Puerto Príncipe and, acting as a National Assembly, proceeded to the election of a new President of the Republic. That same day M. Joseph Louis Borno was proclaimed Chief Executive of Haiti.

The administration of President Borno has been distinguished from the beginning by a sincere and intelligent effort to cultivate and strengthen all existing friendly relations with the neighboring nations, and more particularly with the United States. A striking proof of this policy is his recent appointment of Dr. Hannibal Price as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti in the United States, since the latter possesses to a marked degree those qualities of mind and spirit which will enable him to adequately interpret that policy in his dealings with the Government in Washington.

Doctor Price was born in the city of Cap-Haïtien, July 9, 1875. Upon the completion of his preparatory studies in Haiti he entered the Collège de Beauvais from which he was graduated while still a mere youth.

Several years later, after the completion of his legal preparation, Doctor Price became a member of the faculty of the National Law School of Haiti, where for some time he taught administrative law.

He made his entrance into the field of politics as *Rédacteur* in the private office of President Hyppolite and, later, of President Sam. In 1911 he was appointed secretary of the Haitian Legation in Washington, holding the position until 1913, when he returned to



Photograph by Clinedinst. ${\it DR.\ HANNIBAL\ PRICE}$ Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiario of Haiti to the United States

Haiti, where he became counselor to the National Bureau du Contentieux. Some time later, Doctor Price was named Counselor of State, a position which, in conjunction with that of consulting counsel to the American financial counselor in Port au Prince, he held until his recent appointment as minister to Washington.

Doctor Price is the author of a number of important legal works, among which special mention should be made of Aperçus sur l'Institution Communale en Haïti, published in 1902; the didactic work entitled Cours de Droit Administratif Haïtien published in 1907; and a most useful and practical compilation of Haitian law, under the title of Dictionnaire de Législation Administrative Haïtienne, published in 1924, a reference to which was made in a previous issue of the Bulletin. It may be added that Doctor Price is a life member of the Société Française de Législation Comparée.

The Bulletin of the Pan American Union takes this opportunity of presenting its most respectful felicitations to His Excellency, the minister of Haiti, together with its most sincere wishes that his important mission may be crowned with the fullest measure of success.





 ${\tt SE\~NOR~DON~LUIS~BOGR\'AN}$ Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras in the United States

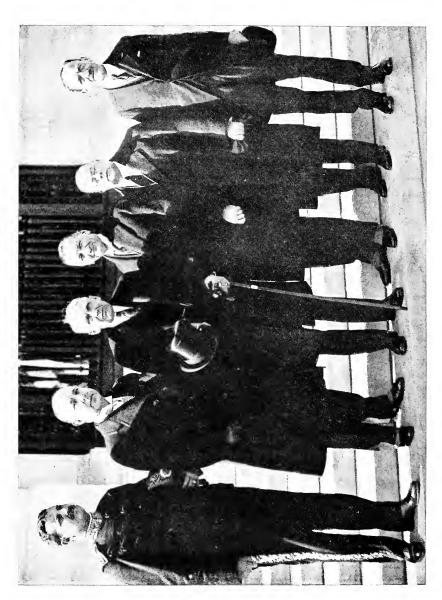
THE NEW MINISTER OF HONDURAS IN THE UNITED STATES : ::

IS EXCELLENCY Señor Don Luis Bográn, recently appointed by the President of Honduras Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States, presented his credentials to President Coolidge at the White House on March 9, 1925. In the speech which accompanied the presentation Doctor Bográn referred eloquently to the cordial relations at present existing between his country and the United States, relations which, in his opinion, can not fail to further confirm the long-standing friendship between the two nations.

On February 24, 1886, Doctor Bográn was born in the city of Santa Bárbara, his father being General Luis Bográn, then in the first of his two successive terms as President of the Republic, and his mother that distinguished lady, Señora Teresa Morejón de Bográn. After his preparatory education in the Independencia School of his native city, Señor Bográn entered the Polytechnic Institute of Terre Haute, Indiana, from which he was graduated in the civil engineering course in 1907. As a young civil engineer Señor Bográn gained his first experience in a year's work on the National Railways of Mexico and, later, in his own country where, from 1913 to 1918, he held the important position of General Manager of the National Railways. This enterprise owes to his untiring efforts the completion of the bridge over the Ulúa River and the prolongation of the railway line to Potrerillos. In the intervals of his professional practice Señor Bográn found time further to promote the economic life of the country by devoting attention to the development of agriculture and stockraising, two industries of great importance to Honduras.

As mayor of Santa Bárbara in 1912, as vice president of the Cortés Nationalist Committee in 1923, and as special representative in Washington of the Provisional President of Honduras in 1924, Señor Bográn has rendered additional useful and patriotic service to his country.

In 1922 Señor Bográn married Señorita Cristina Fortín, the charming daughter of one of the best-known families in Honduras, who accompanies the minister in his mission to Washington, and who has already won a warm welcome in the Pan American diplomatic circles of the Capital.



SPECIAL MISSION OF GUATE-MALA

His Excelence, (ien. José M. Orelana, President of Chateman, as an act of friendly bonage to the United States appointed a Special Mission to participate in the evenancis incident to the inauguration of President (Coolige. The Mission was composed of Schor Roberto Lowenthal, Minister of Foreign Relations with the tille of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenino tentiary, Senor Carlos Palma, Secretary of the Mission; and Gen. F. Aguilar, Military Attaché. In the photograph, Laken in front of the Pan American Union, are the distinguished members of the Mission, together with the Secretary of State of the United States, the Honorable Frank B. Kelbegg, Sekor Don Francisco Scholey, Laton. Thinister of Guatemala in Washington; and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.

CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE AMERICAS :: :: :: ::

REMARKS OF CHARLES E. HUGHES, SECRETARY OF STATE, AS CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GOVERNING BOARD HELD ON MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1925.

T IS a high privilege to present the subject of this special meeting to the governing board of the Pan American Union. It is a subject of transcendent importance, as it relates to the establishment among the nations of the reign of law and to the endeavor of the American Republics to hasten the fulfillment of this purpose by a more definite formulation of the rules of international law. It was fitting that the American Republics, free as they happily are from many of the historic antagonisms and rival ambitions which have vexed the peace of other parts of the world, should take the lead in this effort, and through the painstaking studies of American jurists gratifying progress has been made.

At the meeting of the governing board of the Pan American Union on January 2, 1924, it was my privilege to present to you, and the board adopted, a resolution referring to the action of the Fifth International Conference of American States and to the proposed international congress of jurists to be held at Rio de Janeiro, and inviting the cooperation of the American Institute of International Law in the essential task of the codification of international law. The executive committee of the American Institute cordially accepted this invitation and has now presented the result of its labors in a

series of projects or draft conventions.

There are 31 of these projects covering a wide range of subjects dealing with the American international law of peace. They represent the labors of distinguished jurists of this hemisphere. I shall not attempt to state their titles, and it is sufficient to say that they embrace a declaration of the rights and duties of nations, statements of the fundamental bases of international law and of the fundamental rights of the American Republics, and the formulation of rules with respect to jurisdiction, international rights and duties, and the pacific settlement of international disputes. It is natural, as is pointed out by the executive committee of the American Institute

of International Law, that the law to be applied by the American Republics should, in addition to the law universal, contain not a few rules of American origin and adapted to American exigencies, and that the old and the new taken together should constitute what may be called American international law, without derogation from the authority of the law which is applicable to all nations.

In the letter presenting these projects for the consideration of the representatives of the American Republics the executive committee of the American Institute directs attention to American initiative in this work of codification. It is recalled that the first codification of the rules and practice of nations was the "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," prepared by Dr. Francis Lieber, which was issued in 1863 by Abraham Lincoln. This code was found to be accurate and comprehensive. It furnished the basis and the inspiration of the important labors of Bluntschli. The Second International Conference of the American Republics held in 1901–1902 in Mexico City provided for the appointment of a committee to draft codes of public international law and private international law to govern the relations of the American Republics. While the convention then proposed was not ratified, the interest in the subject continued, and the question of the codification of international law was again taken up at the Third Pan American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906. The resulting convention was ratified, but the work was unavoidably delayed, and the international commission did not meet until 1912. This happened to be on the eve of the World War, which interrupted the consideration of the subject. After the war the initiative was again taken by an American jurist, when Mr. Elihu Root, one of the advisory committee of 10 jurists meeting at The Hague in 1920 to formulate a plan for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice, proposed to that committee the recommendation of a series of conferences to restate the established rules of international law and to formulate desirable amendments and additions. This recommendation appropriately recognized the vast importance of the development of a body of law which would govern, and be applied by, international judicial institutions. It is regrettable that there should have been such long delay in carrying forward this plan which had the full support of the advisory committee. Appreciating the importance of expert preliminary work, the proposal for international conferences to restate, improve, and develop the rules of international law carried with it the recommendation that there should be suitable preparatory efforts on the part of jurists, which alone could save from failure in such an enterprise the conferences of Governments.

The Fifth Pan American Conference, which was delayed because of the war, was held in Santiago, Chile, in 1923, and the plan to take appropriate measures for the codification of American international law was again brought forward. Provision was made for the appointment of an American international commission of jurists, which accordingly has been constituted and will soon meet at Rio de Janeiro. It is, as I have said, preliminary to the undertaking of this congress of jurists that the governing board of the Pan American Union has asked the aid of the American Institute of International Law, which has so promptly and efficiently been rendered.

These projects, or draft conventions, are not submitted to the governing board either for approval or for criticism at this time. In expressing our gratification, we are not dealing with texts or passing upon particular proposals. These projects, or draft conventions, are submitted to the governing board with the recommendation, which I take pleasure in making, that they be transmitted by the members of the governing board to their respective Governments for their consideration with an appropriate expression of our gratitude for the high-minded and expert endeavors which have so happily attained this point of achievement.

What is far more important, at this moment, than any particular text or project is the fact that at last we have texts and projects, the result of elaborate study, for consideration. We have the inspiration and stimulus of this action full of promise for the world. We feel that, thanks to American initiative, we are on the threshold of accomplishment in the most important endeavor of the human race to lift itself out of the savagery of strife into the domain of law breathing the spirit of amity and justice.

It is significant that the executive committee of the American Institute of International Law has stated that their projects relate to the international law of peace. Their members were a unit in believing that the law of war should find no place in the relations of the American Republics. We have dedicated ourselves to the cause of peace. Fortunately, we have no grievances which could furnish any just ground for war. If we respect each other's rights as we intend to do, if we cooperate in friendly efforts to promote our common prosperity as it will be our privilege to do, there will be no such grievances in the future. There are no differences now, and there should be none, which do not lend themselves readily to the amicable adjustments of nations bent on maintaining friendship.

I believe that this day, with the submission of concrete proposals which take the question of the development of international law out of mere amiable aspiration, marks a definite step in the progress of civilization and the promotion of peace, and for that reason will long be remembered. For in this effort we are not unmindful of the

larger aspects of the question, and it is our hope that the American Republics by taking advantage of this opportunity may make a lasting contribution to the development of universal international law.

Mr. Hughes then offered resolutions that the projects of conventions on the codification of international law submitted to the board should be transmitted by the members to their respective Governments, and expressing to the American Institute of International Law the appreciation of the board for the valuable service that had been rendered.

BOUNDARY AGREE-MENT BETWEEN BRAZIL, COLOMBIA AND PERU

HE first half of the month of March, 1925, will be notable in the annals of history for the solution of several problems of great international significance, in each of which leading members of the Pan American family of nations were protagonists. The flight of time and the growth of the more intimate relationships to-day existing between the nations of the world have undoubtedly contributed, in no small measure, to opening the way for setting at rest certain long-standing controversies which for generations have troubled the peace of this hemisphere.

One of these memorable solutions was the settlement of the boundary question between the Republics of Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. An unpublished treaty was signed on March 24, 1922, by the plenipotentiaries of Colombia and Peru, for the purpose of terminating the long-standing boundary dispute between the two countries. By the terms of this treaty Peru agreed, in return for the recognition by Colombia of Peru's title to certain disputed territory north of the Putumayo River, to admit Colombia's right of ownership to a strip of territory adjacent to the line between the confluence of the Apaporis and Yapurá Rivers and the village of Tabatinga on the Amazon River, which line had been recognized by Brazil and Peru as their common boundary by a convention concluded in 1851.

The territory lying east of this line and inclosed between the Yapurá and Amazon Rivers had long been in dispute between Colombia and Brazil, the former country asserting claim thereto by virtue of a Spanish-Portuguese treaty signed at San Ildefonso in

1777 which apparently assigned the area in question to Spain. Brazil, on the other hand, contended that as she had exercised uninterrupted jurisdiction in that region for many years and as her title to it had been recognized by Peru, there could be no further question regarding its status. Colombia declined to admit that its claim of title had been affected by the action of Peru and took the position that Colombia rather than the latter State was the legatee of Spain's sovereign rights in that region.

In these circumstances, the Governments of Colombia and Brazil communicated their views on the subject to the Honorable Charles E. Hughes, then Secretary of State of the United States, and requested that this Government use its good offices to compose the difficulties that had arisen between them. The Peruvian Government also expressed through the Peruvian ambassador at Washington its desire that the whole matter be harmoniously adjusted and asked the Secretary of State to look into the question and see if some suggestion could be made which would provide a harmonious solution.

As a result of informal suggestions made by the United States to the Governments of the countries interested, a meeting took place at the Department of State on March 4, 1925, at which were present, in addition to the Secretary of State, Dr. Hernán Velarde, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Peru, Dr. Enrique Olava, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Colombia, and Senhor Samuel de Souza Leão Gracie, chargé d'affaires ad interim of

Mr. Hughes stated that he had invited Messrs. Velarde, Olaya, and Gracie to his office to consider the boundary treaty between Colombia and Peru signed in Lima March 24, 1922, in respect to which observations of a friendly nature had been made to the Peruvian Government by the Brazilian Government. Mr. Hughes stated that the three Governments concerned had requested his good offices in the settlement of this question and, after carefully considering the matter, he desired to suggest as a solution of the difficulty the following:

First, the withdrawal by the Government of Brazil of its observations regarding the boundary treaty between Colombia and Pcru;

Second, the ratification by Colombia and Peru of the above-mentioned boundary treaty;

THIRD, the signing of a convention between Brazil and Colombia by which the boundary between those countries would be agreed to on the Apaporis-Tabatinga line, Brazil agreeing to establish in perpetuity in favor of Colombia freedom of navigation on the Amazon and other rivers common to both countries.

Mr. Gracic then stated that he was authorized by his Government to accept the friendly suggestion which the Secretary of State had just made and that in consequence he was instructed by his Government to inform the Peruvian ambassador that Brazil withdraws its observations regarding the Colombian-Peruvian treaty above mentioned on the understanding that Peru will make as a condition in settling its boundary question with Colombia, the recognition of the Apaporis-Tabatinga line as described by the treaty of 1851 and in consequence Brazilian dominion over the territory to the east of that line. Mr. Gracie added that should Colombia agree to recognize the above-mentioned Apaporis-Tabatinga line Brazil was ready to agree in the same convention to establish in perpetuity in favor of Colombia freedom of navigation on the River Amazon and other rivers common to both countries.

Doctor Olaya then stated that he had instructions from his Government to accept the friendly suggestion just made by the Secretary of State. Doctor Olaya added that he was authorized to state that on the condition that the treaty of March 24, 1922, between Colombia and Peru, should be ratified by both Governments the Government of Colombia would agree to conclude immediately thereafter a treaty with Brazil recognizing as the frontier between the two countries the village of Tabatinga, and from that place to the north the direct line until it meets the River Yapurá at its junction with the Apaporis, and in consequence Brazilian dominion over the territory to the east of that line, it being understood that Brazil in the same treaty will agree to establish in perpetuity in favor of Colombia freedom of navigation on the Amazon and other rivers common to both countries.

Doctor Velarde then stated that he also was authorized by his Government to express its acceptance of the friendly suggestion which the Secretary of State had just made in the sense that his Government would immediately advise the Peruvian Congress thereof, repeating at the same time its recommendation that it approve the boundary treaty with Colombia.

The ambassador of Peru, the minister of Colombia, and the chargé d'affaires ad interim of Brazil then stated that they desired to express the gratitude of their respective Governments for the good offices of the Secretary of State exerted in such an amicable manner in the interest of harmony between the three interested Republics.

The Procès Verbal of the meeting, drawn up in quadruplicate in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, was signed by the Secretary of State of the United States of America, the ambassador of Peru, the minister of Colombia, and the chargé d'affaires ad interim of Brazil.



THE MEXICO OF TO-DAY

T THE "Mexican Radio Night," held in the Pan American
Union the evening of March 12, the place of honor in the
exceedingly attractive program, which consisted chiefly of
vocal and instrumental music, must be allotted to the clear,
straight-forward and intensely interesting speech of His Excellency,
Señor Don Manuel C. Téllez, the Ambassador of Mexico.

The ambassador was introduced to his vast and widely distributed audience by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, in the following words:

It is to be your privilege this evening to listen to the diplomatic representative of our great neighbor to the south, the Republic of Mexico. His appointment as ambassador—the youngest ambassador ever accredited to the Government at Washington—comes as a recognition by his Government of the splendid service which he has rendered to his country as well as a tribute to his splendid qualities of mind and heart. He personifies, as few other men in Mexico, the new spirit of progress which is to-day carrying our great neighbor to new and higher levels of national progress and efficiency.

Mexico is to-day moving slowly but surely toward the realization of new and higher standards of national welfare. Under the leadership of her great President, General Calles, she is endeavoring not only to increase her national wealth, but to protect the welfare of the masses of her people.

The future of our relations with Mexico demands that the people of the United States not only appreciate but sympathize with the new social ideals toward which Mexico is striving. With such a sympathetic understanding, combined with a constructive spirit of cooperation, the two countries will move forward in that inspiring path of harmony and mutual helpfulness which means so much to the development of democracy on the American Continent.

It is my privilege to present to this vast audience His Excellency, the Mexican Ambassador, Hon. Manuel C. Téllez.

The text of the ambassador's address, which was delivered in impeccable English, and which greatly impressed all those who had the good fortune to "listen in," is as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Through the kind efforts of Doctor Rowe, able Director of the Pan American Union, and his efficient collaborators, and the generous courtesy of the Radio Corporation of America, we have once more been offered the opportunity of addressing the radio audiences of the United States on the subject dearest to us—Mexico. We appreciate with deep sincerity these opportunities since even if our talks are, as they necessarily must be, circumscribed to very narrow limits they enable us to present to these intelligent and ever increasing audiences some of the characteristics of our people and of our country, as well as some aspects of the vital problems with which we are confronted; and thus by enlarging the circle of people that in the United States are interested in and broadening the scope of their knowledge of things Mexican, to attain the object for which we strive—to be better understood, and therefore better esteemed.

On a previous occasion we placed before you a few facts concerning Mexico; we told you that our territory which stretches from the southern frontier line of the United States far into the tropical zone has the physical shape and is literally a horn of plenty, as with little or no effort we can produce nearly everything. It is a fact of common knowledge that Mexico, with its production of over 5,000,000 pounds of silver a year, is at present and for centuries has been the greatest contributor to the silver markets of the world; in the production of mineral oil we rank only second to the United States, our annual output reaching 200,000,000 barrels, with yet unlimited possibilities, as our seemingly inexhaustible resources have just been touched; we produce yearly more than 60,000 pounds of gold, 110,000,000 pounds of copper, over 300,000,000 pounds of lead, and buried and awaiting exploitation in our mountains are mineral resources of all kinds, from antimony to zinc. We told you before that on account of our geographical situation, which gives us the benefits of all productive latitudes, our territory in the vegetable kingdom has beauties and riches untold. In our midlands we reap the crops of our prairies with but little labor and in our bountiful tropical region the plenty of paradise is freely found. I fear this may sound to you like a radio attempt at bedtime stories, but the testimony of any traveler will assure you that in the City of Mexico, the City of Spring Eternal, while gazing at the lofty peaks of our volcanoes crowned by perennial snow, you may, all the year round, from January to December, enjoy the fragrance of wild roses and the familiar taste of strawberries; that, further south, a bewildering variety of luscious fruits, the majority of which are here unknown, grow wild, ready for the hand that may pick them. Let me also remind you that through the efforts of the toilers of our two countries many of the products with which the bounty of nature has so generously provided us are a daily contribution to your comforts and happiness—the mahogany and other hardwoods of your furnishings; the cocoa and chocolate, the coffee, the vanilla, the bananas and pineapples of your table, and even the peanuts and chewing gum that delight your children.

The people of a country thus provided for ought certainly to prosper and be content and happy. Why, then, the long internal strife, of which so much and so many things unfavorable have been heard in this country up to a very recent time?

This is the question, the whole of the Mexican problem which, with your leave, I will briefly endeavor to explain.

At the outbreak of the strife, some 15 years ago, a time when Mexico, for her possibilities, for her resources, for her noted institutions of learning, and for the peace that had prevailed for some time, permitting the country to attain high material progress, was considered a happy sister in the sorority of nations, out of her population of over 14,000,000, no more than 3,500,000 were able to read and write and no less than three times that number—the great majority of whom are the backbone of the nation, the natives—were not only illiterate but intellectually and economically destitute. Comfort and happiness can not, indeed, be the lot of a community thus integrated.

Were these natives as incapable, as ignorant, as unfit as they were destitute? Certainly not. The wonderful cultures they evolved when they were the lords of their own destinies, and their adaptability to all trades and callings when given an opportunity alike bear testimony to this. The reasons for their stagnation, for their apparent backwardness, were alien to themselves, and to break the barriers that were thus hindering their progress toward the light of modern civilization, as men useful to themselves and to the community, was the self-imposed task of the men who initiated the struggle.

The first objective of these men was necessarily the control of government, so as to restore those rights and political liberties without the enjoyment of which there can be no free men and no democracy. When this was attained, they labored to incorporate in our laws such principles as in our judgment were necessary—first, for the permanent preservation of those rights and liberties, and secondly, for the insurance of a free education and an unhindered opportunity which will enable everyone to work for his own moral, intellectual, and material betterment.

Within the limits of human possibilities that work has now been accomplished. A stabilized government elected by the common people, coming from the common people and working, with its consent and good will, for the people and obedient to its mandate, has now before it the task of contributing with unrestricted endeavor to the betterment and the happiness of the people.

To attain this end our policy is, giving due consideration to the rights of all, through rational, practical education and constant hard labor to raise the standard of living and the respectability—that is to say, the human values of the previously helpless majority—so that they may actually become an effective part of the activities and the potentialities of the nation.

Mexico of to-day is working for the future; we are putting all our earnest effort and all our sincere endeavor in building up a better Mexico, better for ourselves and better for everybody else.

Our road is hard and our progress must necessarily be slow, but our faith and our determination are unflinehing; our ideals high and our purposes unselfish. Whatever our devotion, our efforts and our endeavors may accomplish, will be, with deliberate purpose in the service of the common destinies of mankind.

FRONTIER TEACHERS ::

By Carleton Beals¹

Recently, on a high sierra in the tropical Mexican State of Guerrero, I watched a long cavalcade wind along the brow of a ravine and vanish from a sheer skyline that sent the eye hurtling down over a vast empire to the Pacific. The queer, slow-moving file brought to mind those Aztec processions in which the priests wound up to their star-pointing teocallis, to tear out the hearts of their human sacrifices. It revived the gold days in California when long mule teams struck through the mountain wilds to find fortune. But perhaps my first word, "cavalcade" is too pompous; for the train of people was not going to placate a heathen god, nor was it seeking the gold that glitters. It was made up of Indian Mexicans going to greet the visiting Government "missionary teacher" (maestro misionero) and open a People's House (Casa del Pueblo) where they and their children might congregate and study to add a broader cultural unity to their racial unity.

Author of Rome or Death, and Mexico-An Interpretation.

Under the Bureau of Indigenous Culture in the Department of Education has been built up during the past four years a special corps of native rural teachers, known as "missionaries," who go out to teach the more isolated racial elements. In spite of the name, the work of these teachers is nonreligious. At present there are about one hundred and ten missionary teachers so-called, ten "cultural missionaries," and six hundred special rural teachers.

Their work is intimately connected with the new "nationalistic" ferment that is at work everywhere in Mexico. This ferment is the result of the mixing of various conflicting historical ingredients—above all else Indianism. The history of Mexican independence has been the history of the rise of Indianism. But while in the past the Under the Bureau of Indigenous Culture in the Department of



The numerous People's Houses established in the indigenous centers aim to build up a community

resistance of the submerged element to economic and racial exploitation (of the Spaniard, the creoles, the French, and the Americans) has taken the most violent forms, to-day Indianism has become nas taken the most violent forms, to-day Indianism has become synonymous with social liberation. True, as a result of the rough-shod methods of Díaz and the marching and counter-marching of thirteen years of revolution, the separatist barriers of the various Indian groups have been considerably lowered. But as a result modernism and racial freedom have converged into one tendency, a tendency which is stirring up a new national renaissance. This renaissance is rooted in a renewed vital political, social, and artistic consciousness among the submerged race stocks. Official Mexico has been obliged to pay attention to these new racial and nationalistic activities and even has come partially to realize the illimitable cultural values inherited by the masses from civilizations great before the United States was founded. In various directions the Government has been looking to the solidification and resuscitation of the native régimes.

Take archaeological research. The Bureau of Anthropology functions under the Ministry of Agriculture. This is not a haphazard arrangement. Anthropology and archaeology in Mexico are closely related to the local agrarian life of the native races. The

preservation of ancient monuments (and the bureau, under the guidance of Dr. Manuel Gamio,2 has just completed the restoration of the Pyramid of Quetzalcoatl at San Juan Teotihuacán, one of the greatest archaeological projects ever terminated by any government) is carried on to revive group psychology, to restore native pride, to promote solidarity, teamwork, cooperation; to revaluate the racial heritage and incorporate it in the national life. The prelude to the tapping of this vast cultural wealth is the recreation of group pride and consciousness.

We talk about an Americanization problem; relatively it is not so pressing or involved as the Mexicanization problem. Mexico is not a racial or cul-



PROFESSOR JULIÁN SIERRA

Dean of the Faculty of Chemistry and Science, University of Mexico, on his tour o'inspection to learn how best to assist the Indians in improving their handicrafts

tural unity. More than two million inhabitants can not speak Spanish. Thirty-five per cent of the population is pure Indian, of races as diverse as the Maya, Apache, Nahua, Otomí. Fifty-five per cent is mestizo—mixed blood, and most of the Mestizos live after the Indian fashion. Few can read or write; most are in the abyss of primitive poverty, threatened with degeneration wherever they jostle the more industrialized sections. But nevertheless they have had the stamina to survive and multiply in an imperialistic

² Since the inauguration of President Calles on November 1 of last year, Dr. Gamio has been made Assistant Secretary of Public Education, and the work of the Bureau of Anthropology has been incorporated into that of the Department of Education.

world and in a nation long uptorn by civil war. They, indeed, are the root cause of that civil war.

Mexico needs much from the outside world; but it has come to realize after 30 years of dictatorship under Díaz, when the national resources were flung recklessly into the laps of foreigners, and after a decade of resentful, disillusioning revolution, that the successful absorption of foreign culture is dependent upon a prideful conservation of the national culture; that hand in hand with the improvement of economic conditions by the introduction of foreign technical methods must be worked out an organic method of salvaging and stimulating the worth-while values inherent in native life and art. Those values have been woefully ignored for 400 years; but they have never been extensively destroyed, and a healthy, happy Mexico depends upon their proper rejuvenation.

TT

The most direct work is being done by the missionary teachers. "The aim of these missionary teachers," according to Señor Enrico Corona, former head of the Bureau of Indigenous Culture, "is to bring the native races into the civilized bloc." President Díaz had his formula for accomplishing the same end—a brutal rough-andready method. He snatched Yaquis away from Sonora and sold them into slavery in Yucatán at \$65 a head, and some of them walked penniless the whole length of Mexico to regain their patria chica. lifted the Indians out of their race habitat and flung them into his conscript armies. When a factory manager needed "hands," the Rurales, the highest-paid body of rural police in the world, swept down upon the nearest village and herded the Indians through the factory gates. When they became rebellious, these same Rurales moved them down with machine guns, piled their bodies on flat cars and ran them out to the most convenient dumping spot. But to-day, for the first time in the history of Mexican education since the days of the Spanish padres, the Government is concerning itself with the rural and native population. The Department of Education, under the enlightened administration of Dr. José Vasconcelos, whose slogan is "Action and education for the people," is attempting to make effective throughout the country a new formula. Through the missionary teachers the department is endeavoring to unify and elevate the Indian cultures, thus making them the basis for the improvement of the people. In this way the members of the native lower classes may be brought into the body politic as valuable members of the community, as free men and women, as equals, not as peons or coerced factory hands.

³ Under the new Secretary of Public Education, Dr. José Manuel Puig Casaurane, work in rural and Indian education will be still further expanded.



 $OPENING\ OF\ A\ PUBLIC\ LIBRARY\ IN\ CAPUTITLAN$ The establishment of public libraries is one of the activities of the Department of Education

Dr. Vasconcelos has stated: "I see no difference between the ignorant Indian and the ignorant French or English peasant; as soon as all three are educated they become part of the civilized life of their respective nations and contribute to the betterment of the world." This is a broad statement; but he does not believe that the Indians can be successfully wrenched from their settings; the whole environment must be lifted.

III

Constructive education in Mexico still means facing the frontier with all its dangers. Take an interurban train out of Mexico City to San Jerónimo, to Contreras, to Xochimilco, walk a few miles and you bump squarely into the frontier, into Indian Mexico. And face to face with the frontier and its hardship and adventure and shifting standards the missionary teachers are carrying on their work.

They penetrate into the most outlying districts; teachers sometimes have to ride horseback a whole week after leaving the railroad station. In some places they arrive only to find that the Indians have fled to the mountain fastnesses.

And they suffer real hardships. Often they must sleep on the ground, eat the scant beans and tortillas that comprise the Indian diet, face danger from pumas and wolves, danger from assassination. In Durango beyond Tepehuanes I accompanied one of these missionary teachers up three-thousand foot cliffs. One night, trailing under the moon along the brow of a vast ravine, we lost the faint track. With the cry of timber wolves wailing across the ridge, we wandered about until three in the morning. A typhoid epidemic was raging, but we were obliged to drink milk out of unsterilized cups. Teachers from the moist lowlands—and they work for from three to five pesos a day—come back to the central plateau staggering with fever. One showed me where a worm-like parasite had burrowed under his toenail; another, an abscess in his hip where a poisonous fly had laid her larva.

A missionary teacher from Chiapas sent me the following: "San Pablo . . . , the municipal center, is composed of a palace for the Ayuntamiento and a badly roofed retreat (called a church) in which may be found half a dozen images of such antiquity that they have completely lost the character the artist originally sought to give them; while scattered here and there may be counted some twenty houses—empty. Their owners occupy them only when they come down from the mountains to consider some Government order. These conferences are celebrated when they wish to elude or make difficult the enforcement of some law or regulation. . . . In general, the only permanent dwellers in the place are the municipal agent, the school-teacher, his family, and about a dozen pupils."

This missionary then went on into the mountains to the tinier villages, the very names of which betray the problem involved: Pat-Pom, Blancol Tzalatón, Huaquileim, Toxho, Canteal, Pakanán, Cachuit, Potzacoalc, Meonlum, Tzemanil, Chichinsulum, Saclum, Jolyulantic, Hachochen, Itzalachón, Juagulatón, Yaxhaljeml. . . .

Often the missionary's work must begin with two or three more receptive individuals; often it must be done in some little clearing fringed by black jungle, or at best in a dirt-floored ixhuatl-thatched jacal, creaking with scorpions. On the other hand, some localities have enthusiastically cooperated. In the state of Oaxaca, the natives of the following villages: Yatjachí, Alto Yojavi, Zoochina, Tultzi, Mixistlán, Lacjichina, etc., offered to provide centers and pay all teachers that the Government might send them.



AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE MISSIONARY TEACHER

In Rio Lagartos, fifty miles from the nearest railroad station, the missionary teacher's arrival was early awaited

A peculiarly difficult state has been Chiapas. Except for the seacoast line into Guatamala, it has no rail communications. Only 32,000 of its 360,000 inhabitants, practically all of whom live in a very primitive way, are literate. The Bureau of Indigenous Culture, as a result of the survey work of the missionary teachers, is constructing a hundred new rural schools and two normal institutes, the latter to train native Chamula teachers.

The missionaries seek out the most accessible centers for the establishment of People's Houses. In some instances these houses were the first new local buildings erected since the revolution. After the centers are decided upon and the People's Houses have been erected (over four hundred to date), the missionaries are followed by teacher specialists from all departments: chemists to improve the soil; art directors to improve the pottery and serape designs and

make both of more commercial worth; textile experts to improve the weave of cloths and blankets.

The actual teaching of the children (and adults) is confined to intensive periods between sowing and harvesting seasons and conforms to a very practical program. The elementary subjects, the three "R"s, are taught in connection with actual agricultural needs. The first year's course includes simple methods of soil testing; the use of farm implements; the proper preparation of the land and seed, the sowing, the harvesting.

In the second year: Storing, packing, and shipping of products; the combating of pests, plagues, and sicknesses; fertilizers. According to locality bee culture, animal husbandry, poultry raising, etc., are taught.

But the missionary's duties are not confined to practical instruction; he labors to develop the social unity and to acquaint the whole community with modern customs and methods. Group solidarity was the characteristic of the earlier indigenous régimes; hence strong emphasis is everywhere placed upon community effort. From the children in the schools to the adults in the fields the people are taught how to form purchasing, agricultural, and marketing cooperatives. The women are taught how to make best use of their scant resources; how to beautify their homes; hygiene; the care of babies; how to avoid having overburdensome families.

IV

Señor Corona, then head of this work in Mexico City, said as we stood beneath a beautiful piece of native painting in his office in the Secretariat of Education: "The People's Houses that we are establishing in the indigenous centers aim to avoid the reservation idea of the United States; they aim to build up a community culture. We can not exclude the more backward elements of the population from the benefits of our civilization. After all, I and the next man are in blood more Indian than Spanish. Our slogan for these People's Houses is: 'The school for the community and the community for the school.' That is not original, but in reality, given the problems confronting the missionary teachers, the establishment of these People's Houses in localities where no unifying cultural force has existed since the decline of the Church is an epoch-making departure. The People's House constitutes a new directing idea; it not only teaches the A, B, C's and the fundamental principles of arithmetic, but imparts better means of fighting for life; it hopes to teach methods of increasing local production which shall require infinitely less energy than is now expended and at the same time not disrupt the social fabric."

And he added, "I believe firmly that if the dwellings, the tools, the environment, the economic conditions, the system of education, in a word, if all the special social and geographic conditions of the Indian and the medium in which he lives are modified in his favor, he will embrace contemporary civilization in the same way as the member of any other race."

This seemed all very simple and natural as he explained it to me in his soft Mexican-Spanish—rather a prosaic process necessitating only time and patience and sincerity. But for three months I have been seeing men and women facing danger, sickness, death. I pictured, as he talked, the solitary figures of teachers clambering through great deserted reaches of mountain and jungle; I pictured them working through a blizzard in the northern sierras; I saw them



A MISSIONARY TEACHER

Arrival of a teacher at San Juan del Río, Querétaro. To reach their districts, the missionary teachers occasionally have to ride horseback for several days

sweating through the hot reaches of Colima and Michoacán, where malignant fever whirs on wings of death and the pinto brings its discoloration and decay. I saw them in a tropic clearing, ringed about by black impassable vegetation that writhes over a hundred feet into the air, saw them teaching (often without books, without pencils, without paper) groups of scantily attired Indian children, all huddled perhaps under some thatched ramada which, when the afternoon thunderstorm sweeps down across the tree tops, runs ankle deep with yellow swirling water, carrying scorpions, centipedes, reptiles from jungle above.

My remark was: "You have chosen an excellent name for your pioneers—'Missionary Teachers."

"Yes. These self-sacrificing teachers are carrying on the noble traditions of the early church fathers, the traditions of Las Casas, who

crossed the ocean fourteen times to protest against the maltreatment of the Indians, the traditions of Junípero Serra and Magá Catalá, who founded missions from Central America to California."

"But the aim is entirely different?"

"True enough. Our teachers are not going out to impose a foreign religion and an alien culture. They are going out to preserve the best of the ancient patrimony. They are Mexicans going out after centuries of spoliation and anarchy and bloodshed to help found a more coherent indigenous culture which will prove capable of progress in civilized practices. They are helping to create, with the knowledge derived from the bitter experiences of one hundred years of so-called independence, a peaceful modern Mexico based upon racial, political, and economic freedom."



PUPILS OF A NEW RURAL SCHOOL AT SANTIAGO, COLIMA Elementary subjects are taught in connection with actual agricultural needs

TAKING COUNSEL FOR WELFARE OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN :: :: ::

By KATHARINE F. LENROOT

Assistant to the Chief, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor

WENTY-THREE days after leaving New York the five delegates designated by the State Department as members of the Fourth Pan American Child Congress attended the long-anticipated preliminary session in Santiago, Chile. Twenty of those days had been spent in a memorable voyage through the blue Caribbean and the tropical beauty and engineering marvels of Panama, then closely following the mountainous, arid west coast of South America, with fascinating stops at Trujillo, Peru; Lima, the City of the Kings; Mollendo, where because of the heavy swell we were hoisted ashore by means of a derrick operating a kitchen chair suspended by ropes; Antofagasta; and beautiful Valparaíso, the first harbor we had seen since leaving Balboa.

In Lima we had been given our first real glimpse of Latin American charm and hospitality. Two of us spent our one evening there with some of the members of a woman's club (the Centro Social de Señoras), which has been a pioneer in Peru in developing opportunities for commercial education for girls and encouraging them to break away from the tradition against business life for women. We had seen a charming little playground in Chile's nitrate port, Antofagasta, made possible through the mayor's interest in children, and some of us had had an opportunity of visiting a milk station in Valparaíso. Now we were to meet for the first time the delegates of 15 American countries to the congress which for a week was to discuss ways and means of making America a safer and a better place for children.

This was only an informal, organizing session. The congress was officially opened the following day, October 12, with due ceremony, in the presence of the president of the Junta de Gobierno—the committee of three which had been governing the country after the September coup d'état. As the National Congress was not in session the meetings of the Child Congress were all held in the Chamber of Deputies (Cámara de Diputados), which corresponds to our House of Representatives.

The president of the congress was Señor Don Ismael Valdés Valdés, the president of the Superior Council of Public Charity of Chile—a life position held in great esteem. He opened the preliminary session and then called upon the venerable and charming pioneer in child welfare work, Dr. Luis Morquio of Uruguay, director of a large hospital for women and children in Montevideo. Several others spoke briefly, and before adjournment each delegate was asked to rise and state his or her name and affiliation.

The officials of the congress included such distinguished Chileans as Dr. Gregorio Amunátegui, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction under the Junta de Gobierno, formerly rector of the University of Chile; Dr. Alejandro del Río, soon afterwards appointed the first minister of the new Department of Health, Charity, and Social Welfare; and Dr. Arturo Scroggie, chief of the pediatrics clinic of the University of Chile and son-in-law of President Alessandri.

At the formal opening session President Valdés Valdés gave an address dealing mainly with the prevention of dependency and the maintenance of home life for children. At the closing session the report of the committee on conclusions was adopted, and other business was transacted. With one exception, all the other sessions were section meetings and were sufficiently small—attendance ranging from about 15 to 50 or 60—to permit informal discussion. For each theme one or more Chilean "relators" were appointed, whose duty it was to study the papers submitted in advance and prepare a résumé of the subject with conclusions. The author of each paper was given 10 minutes for oral presentation and usually submitted conclusions. Each day the section subcommittee on conclusions met to discuss the conclusions presented and prepare a report for the general committee on conclusions.

In the hygiene section the subjects discussed included demography, eugenics, prenatal care, maternity care, wet nurses, prevention of tuberculosis, milk supply, housing, school hygiene, and care of sick children. The secretary of this section was an able young woman physician, Dr. Cora Mayers, one of the physicians who had recently visited the United States under the auspices of the League of Nations and the Rockefeller Foundation.

The sociology section considered the protection of abandoned and neglected children, the creation of State organizations for the study of child welfare problems, the creation of special State funds for child protection, the protection of children of preschool age and of older children, causes and results of family disorganization, the struggle against poverty, the repression of vagrancy and mendicancy, and the protection of defective and physically handicapped children. Several unusually interesting and able women took part

in the discussions of this section. Among them was Dr. Ernestina Pérez, one of the first two women physicians in Chile, who graduated in medicine in 1889 and who, it is said, has gained distinction in Europe as well as in America. She is especially interested in the Chilean League of Social Hygiene and is eager that Chile shall have "baby weeks." Then there was Señorita Elvira Santa Cruz Ossa, a distinguished journalist who writes under the name of Roxane and who has been one of the prime movers in the establishment of playgrounds in Santiago. Her discussion of the struggle against poverty was an able and courageous statement of fundamental causes. Señora Amanda Labarca, professor of philosophy in the University of Chile, discussed the causes of child dependency and neglect and some of the means of dealing with it. A young Argentinian, Señorita Smith Bunge, who has the distinction of being the first woman civil engineer in Argentina, discussed the school cooperative movement in Buenos Aires.

Perhaps the subject most warmly debated in the sociology section was that familiar theme, foster-home care versus institutional care for children. Foster-home care has been little developed in the Latin-American countries, although babies are boarded with wet nurses by foundling asylums. The low proportion of middle-class families in most of the countries and the absence of the small farmermuch of the land being held in large estates-make it very difficult to develop a foster-home system, though the plan had two warm advocates among the Latin Americans. Of more immediate value in view of present conditions was the stress placed by several delegates on aid to mothers in their own homes, investigation of cases, and careful study of the children. The trained social worker is practically unknown in most of the countries represented, and dependent children are cared for mainly in large institutions which have no facilities for investigation, though medical examination of the children on admission seems to be well established.

The legislation section was composed almost entirely of members of the legal profession, including university professors and the head of the National Labor Office, Señor Moisés Poblete Troncoso, who is also professor of social economy and labor legislation in the University of Chile and a close student of labor legislation in the United States. The subjects of discussion included child labor, adoption, establishment of paternity and inheritance of illegitimate children, juvenile courts, juvenile delinquency, reform schools, the legal powers of the mother, guardianship of minors, and the promotion of thrift among children. Juvenile courts have been established in only a few places in South America, notably in Buenos Aires, but the discussions showed that the subject had been given careful consideration and that the general principles of juvenile-court organization were well understood.

The congress in plenary session approved the project, presented by Doctor Morquio, for an international American bureau of child protection, with headquarters in Montevideo, which is to be a center for study, documentation, consultation, and propaganda with reference to children. It declared its adherence to the declaration of Geneva on the rights of children and to the International Labor Office. The Fifth Pan American Child Congress is to be held in about two years in Habana, Cuba, a meeting place which should make possible the attendance of a larger delegation from the United States.

A feature of the congress was the child-welfare exhibit, in which the United States was represented. Three models—one of a maternity and infancy center, one of a playground, and one of a cottage institution for dependent children—were sent down by the Children's Bureau and through the generosity of Mrs. M. C. Migel, a delegate from the United States who is Chilean by birth, were purchased and presented to the newly established permanent museum of child care, which is housed in the beautiful new national library.

The limitations of this article do not permit descriptions of the interesting hospitals and children's institutions visited in Santiago, of the beautiful city itself whose charming hospitality makes guests of a fortnight loath to depart, nor of the handsome embassy of which we are so proud and the kindness and thoughtfulness of the United States ambassador, Doctor Collier, who did much for the comfort and pleasure of the delegates. Chile has many problems to solve, relating to health, popular education, and the care and protection of children, but she also has able, intelligent citizens eager to achieve the best that is possible for the children and to cooperate with those from other lands who are interested in the same problems.

From Chile a more than two-day trip across the Andes and the Argentinian pampas brought us to Buenos Aires, often called the Paris of America. Three of the delegates to the Child Congress—the chairman, Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Mrs. Migel, and the writer—were commissioned to attend also the First International Congress of Social Economy to be held in that city. Dr. C. P. Knight of the United States Public Health Service and Miss Rose McHugh of the National Catholic Welfare Conference were unable to attend this congress. Dr. Guillermo A. Sherwell, secretary general of the Inter American High Commission, whose office is in Washington, represented that commission and a number of scientific societies, he and Doctor Lindsay going later to Lima to attend the Third Pan American Scientific Congress. Mr. Leon C. Estabrook, who had been loaned to the Argentine Government by our Department of Agriculture for a number of months, was also a delegate.

The Buenos Aires congress was not limited to American countries, a number of European countries being represented. The congress was organized by the Argentine Social Museum, founded in 1911 to collect and document material bearing on social questions, organize special studies and conferences, support social legislation, and carry on other similar activities.

The congress was opened on Sunday, October 26, in the presence of President Alvear of the Republic, cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps. There were two plenary sessions at the close of the congress, which adjourned November 4. The others were section meetings, there being six sections. Problems of child welfare were included in the subject matter of four sections of the congress—statistics and social questions in general, education, labor, and social hygiene. The other two sections dealt with social museums and with agrarian questions.

A paper which aroused great interest and enthusiastic response was the "Code of the rights of children," presented by Doctor Sherwell of the United States. Among other subjects, the code treats of the child's rights to health, to a good home, to education which prepares for a complete life, to healthful recreation, and to opportunities adapted to his special needs and capacities.

Doctor Sherwell also presented a paper on "Social work as a profession," which was especially timely inasmuch as those interested in social welfare in South America are beginning to realize the necessity for trained social workers. His resolutions on training for social work and his "Code of the rights of children," and also resolutions pertaining to the importance of child-welfare statistics, were unanimously approved by the Congress on Social Economy and later by the Third Pan American Scientific Congress in session in Lima. At both these congresses Doctor Lindsay presented papers on labor legislation in the United States, and at the Santiago congress he presented a paper on child-labor legislation.

In the social hygiene section there were interesting discussions of methods of prevention of alcoholism and drug addiction, and frequent reference to prohibition in the United States with somewhat warm debate as to whether it is or is not successful. Prevention of venereal disease; prevention of tuberculosis in childhood; organization of ministries and bureaus of health, sanitation, and charity; housing and nutrition; organization of school medical services—these and other subjects were considered by this section.

The congress affirmed the desirability of forming social museums in countries where they do not exist and of international cooperation

² Editor's Note.—These resolutions were published at the close of the article on The First International Congress of Sociat Economy, which appeared in the April issue of the Bulletin.

through a secretariat established in connection with one of the existing museums. The next congress is to be held in Montevideo.

Among the leading members of the Congress of Social Economy were: Dr. Montes de Oca, lawyer and statesman, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, president of the superior council of the Argentine Social Museum-his hobby is public elementary education, and he showed us with well-founded pride four of the nine elementary schools of the district over which he presides as chairman of the board of education; Dr. Eduardo Crespo, president of the executive committee of the congress, who arranged a very interesting visit to the juvenile court of Buenos Aires; Dr. Tomás Amadeo, lawyer and engineer, university professor, and general secretary of the Social Museum; Engineer Alejandro E. Bunge, Director General of Statistics of Argentina, university professor, especially interested in the exchange of students and professors between the United States and Argentina; Dr. Alejandro M. Unsain. the brilliant and witty chairman of the labor section, Assistant Director of the National Department of Labor, and university professor; Dr. Alberto Zwanck, professor of medicine in the University of Buenos Aires, who is especially interested in health education and in the establishment of public-health nursing—a profession almost as little developed in South America as that of social work.

Of the glimpses of public-health work in Uruguay, which is putting expert medical care and hospital treatment within the reach of the middle as well as the poorer classes free of charge or at extremely moderate cost and which is developing infant-welfare centers along lines familiar to us in the United States; of the women's organization in Buenos Aires which for several years has been conducting babyweek campaigns and permanent educational work in child welfare; of the very advanced national child labor law of Argentina which has just gone into effect, and of many interesting and significant experiences which the members of the delegation were privileged to enjoy, space does not permit description. We returned with renewed enthusiasm for our own tasks, which somehow took on greater significance as part of a movement to promote the health and happiness and enlarge the opportunities of the children of all America. The assembly of Chilean boys in a school supported by North Americans, singing in English Katherine Lee Bates' hymn, America the Beautiful, seemed to bring north and south very close together.

"O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain.
America! America! God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RE-CENT STANDARDIZATION CONFERENCE :: :: ::

By Albert W. Whitney

American Engineering Standards Committee

HE March issue of the Bulletin contained the resolutions adopted by the First Pan American Conference on Standardization, which was held at Lima in connection with the Scientific Congress. Something is needed, however, besides the resolutions themselves if the significance of the action that was there taken is to be understood.

During the war the countries at war were confronted by the problem of securing an increased production in the face of a decreased labor supply. It was found that standardization afforded far the most effective approach to this result, and to it must be given much of the credit for the success of some of the great undertakings of the war, such as the mining of the North Sea.

The process was found to be so powerful that it has been continued as a peace-time measure for repairing the wastes of the war and for securing that greater efficiency that will make the benefits of life more generally available. Some 17 countries have formed standardizing bodies for the promotion of standardization on a national basis.

Standardization, however, properly transcends not only the bounds of the particular industry, but national bounds as well, and the conference in Lima was held for the particular purpose of starting a movement for standardization upon a Pan American basis.

In the United States standardization is already playing an exceedingly important part in industry. One readily recognizes, for instance, that it is standardization of production that has made the automobile available to the public generally instead of being merely a luxury for the rich. In the other American countries, however, the field has hardly been touched. The first problem of the conference was therefore to lay the basis for the development of standardization work in the Latin-American countries. The second, but more fundamental problem, was planning for the development of the work on a Pan American basis.

The three ways in which standardization bears most directly upon Latin-American problems are as follows: First, it will make these countries able to carry on their industrial development in a more effective manner. By making use of standardized practices they will avoid the mistakes of the older industrial countries and will be able to put their industries at once on a highly efficient basis. Second, it will make them as buying countries better able to obtain dependable material; they will be able to buy, for instance, cement and steel and electrical equipment according to standard specifications. Third, it will make it possible for them to place the production and marketing of their own raw products upon a more effective basis.

This third point is far the most immediately important from the standpoint of the good of the countries themselves. It not only applies to the grading of raw products but to their production and marketing as well, and it applies not merely to those things that are already being produced but to the development of new fields, such as the production of fruit for foreign markets.

While standardization by the individual countries will go far to secure these results, a Pan American movement will carry the development still further. Just what degree of uniformity it may be possible to bring about among the various States is, however, problematical. Their problems and requirements are to a considerable degree alike, and since the progress of the world is now distinctly in the line of not merely national but international standardization, it seems highly probable that under these very favorable circumstances and in a field that is comparatively clear some important results can be reached on an international basis. In fact, this may prove to be the opportunity and occasion for securing a very considerable advance in a genuine world standardization movement.

The resolutions are directed toward these two main results—namely, first, the starting by the separate countries of organized standardization work, and, second, the tying together of such efforts in a central clearing house which is to be the Inter-American High Commission.

It was provided furthermore that the next conference is to be held in the United States either two or three years from now. It is probable that an important advance can be made at that time. It is to be hoped that the work in the various countries will be well under way and that a good start will have been made at unification through the Inter-American High Commission. This progress, taken in connection with the very strong showing that the United States will be able to make on that occasion, both in the field of private work and Government work, should be all that is needed to put the movement well on its feet.

Many persons supposed that definite action would be taken at the Lima meeting with regard to the introduction of the metric system. Detailed consideration of this very complicated and controversial question on this occasion would have been out of place and even inimical to the success of the larger undertaking. Important as it is to have uniformity in this field, it is not so important to have such uniformity as to get the larger and more immediately practical aspects of standardization recognized as a principle of industrial and business organization. The question of uniformity of weights and measures will then come along as one of the important problems to be taken up in a concrete, practical way at the proper time. As a matter of fact, this particular subject was referred for study to a committee to be composed of representatives from all the American States, such a committee to report at the next conference.

The immediately material advantages of an organized standardization movement among the American States as a basis for greater efficiency in their commercial and industrial development and as a basis for better commercial relations is, however, by no means all that is to be expected from such a movement. It is clear to anyone who has studied the situation that there will in the future be increasingly closer relations between the American States. These relations must be carried on in a spirit of sympathy and mutual understanding. Otherwise they will not only be not productive of good results but a source of irritation.

There is no way in which individuals or nations can come to know and understand each other so effectively as in working together on important undertakings that are of mutual interest and in which

cooperation is essential.

Standardization in a high degree possesses these qualities. It is something that, on the one hand, is of the highest practical importance and that, on the other hand, essentially demands cooperation. It is exactly in such joint undertakings as these that the American States must look for a better understanding and appreciation of each other. The Pan American standardization movement may well prove to be an exceedingly important avenue to a better and more understanding friendship among the American peoples.



THE THEATER IN SPAN-ISH-AMERICA' :: :: ::

By José Chioino

The Eminent Peruvian Dramatist

Such is the youth of the drama as a settled cultural expression in Spanish-America that we still lack a serious criticism of it. Save certain writings on Florencio Sánchez, the indisputable standard bearer of our dramaturgy, the emerging dramatic authors of the southern continent have had no other publicity than that which came to them through the American and European tour of the eminent Argentine tragedienne, Camila Quiroga. On that occasion European criticism found an opportunity for praise of and interesting speculation on this new source of theatrical wealth.

It is to Uruguay and Argentina that the leadership of the Spanish-American drama belongs. It was in Uruguay that Florencio Sánchez wrote; it was in Buenos Aires that he found his interpreters and the greater part of his public. Peru and Chile follow in dramatic importance; and we can safely say that the Spanish-American theater derives its sustenance from these four countries. Although each of the three smaller has a budding national theater of its own, Buenos Aires is the theatrical capital of Spanish-America quite as clearly as is New York that of Anglo-Saxon America.

In speaking of Spanish-American playwrights we must bear in mind that they fall into two main classes—those who take their material from their environment and those who seek their types and milieus in the European theater. The first group is of course the more arresting, mirroring as it does a new and highly potential branch of humanity. To Florencio Sánchez, who also dealt skillfully with universal themes, we owe the full flowering of this tendency. It was he who brought the Argentine Gaucho to the boards, with his primitive violence, his distinct and tragic problems, his rude and picturesque language. Barranca Abajo (Over the Cliff) is representative of this manner in its author, and of this school in the theater to which it belongs—the Argentine-Uruguayan, or Río de la Plata, theater. It is the tragedy of an old Gaucho whose home life crumbles around him, "a thing less secure than the nest of a bird."

¹ Translated from the original Spanish by Luis Muñoz Marín.

Sanchez has a pléyade of followers; fully one-half of the dramatic writing produced on both sides of the Río de la Plata originates in the desire to make a theatric reality of the Gaucho and his peculiar world. Out of the melting pot of Buenos Aires came the special temperaments that, in dealing on the stage with the life of the pampas, have given it a wide dramatic range and an originality sufficient to nourish abundantly and variously the theater on both sides of that great river. Perhaps the younger writers, in spite of frequent technical shortcomings, have visualized new and subtle motivations within the eternal sorrow and passion that sweep through life and literature.

This is the Río de la Plata school, outside of Argentine and Uruguayan authors devoted to other moods and manners; it exists because the plains and cities of those countries are rich in men and women who are clamoring to be made characters and in lives that are begging to be made plots. They are sons and daughters and cities of new races, imbued, perhaps, with subtle modalities of illusion and sorrow foreign to other worlds. Some such situation brought the Russian story tellers to the forefront of European and American interest.

Russia had its *Muzhik*, a bovine being whom the Russian intellectuals exhibited in his complete moral and material misery as the type of what supreme ignorance and supreme abuse can make of men. They were insignificant characters, but novel to the point of inverisimilitude so far as the western publics were concerned. Before the war Russian literature frequently gave us a sense of archeological discovery. The Río de la Plata countries have their *Gaucho*, with his strong simple spirit (I am not conscious of sentimentalizing), who can feel powerfully the rush of life because his nerves and his heart have the vast vigor of his rustic health, and who surprises us with his naïve phrases because (I am not quite conscious of sentimentalizing) he can only express what he feels. Such a character, even when shown in threadbare plots and situations, can be no less interesting than some new and rare stone mounted in lead.

But the Gaucho is not the only typical expression of this theater. Sánchez' comedy En Familia (Within the Family) is a great realistic study of an upper-middle-class Spanish-American family in process of moral decay. The father provides, when he does, by borrowing, as he says, "from those who don't know me well enough"; the two young ladies of the house will starve but will not hear of moving to a working-people's quarter of the city; an adolescent brother knows that "what ails me is not neurasthenia but plain laziness"; and the youngest boy, 12, steals his sister-in-law's ring, pawns it ("A man must have money"), and, pressed about the matter, first becomes indignant and then gives up the pawn ticket. The conflict arises from the fruitless attempt of an elder son, a good-hearted and business-

like fellow, to stop the toboggan. In his universal phase Sánchez produced Los Muertos (The Dead), in which he portrays the actions of a man morally dead; and Nuestros Hijos (Our Children), in which a Spanish-American father refuses to chastise an erring daughter. In neither of these plays is he the master that he becomes when he treats the growths of his native soil and his native cities as life, and not as problems. Los Muertos is an attempt at Ibsenism which suffers from the altitude of its goal. Moreover, Sánchez was too much a son of his environment to be able to rise sufficiently above it to indict its morality convincingly. However, those acquainted with Spanish-American fatherhood will realize that Nuestros Hijos is revolutionary stuff.

Sánchez-Gardel, Cuitiño, and Iglesias Paz have given us such well-written and interesting works as Los Mirasoles (The Sunflowers), El Amigo Raquel (Good Fellow Rachel), and La Fuerza Ciega (Blind Force). The first is a finely spun comedy of life and love in a village, quiet but rich—a dramatic madrigal. El Amigo Raquel is an effort at originality, made with considerable success. Raquel wants to be a man among men, strong as men, and as casual as men in the enjoyment of the petty freedoms that are denied the women of her race. No matter how moralistic it may seem to the Anglo-American public, it is perfectly typical that Raquel should defeat herself by her very effort, as she does in Cuitino's comedy. At any rate here was a play dealing with flapperism in Uruguay several years before life dealt with it even in the United States. La Fuerza Ciega is a frankly Echegarayan drama. (As Echegaray once won a Nobel prize and, is not unknown to Anglo-American audiences, let me add that in our modern critical parlance the term Echegarayan denotes an abuse of bombastic feelings and manners.) In spite of this defect it is one of the strongest productions of the Argentine theater, as the characters show interesting humanities in essence, if not always in manner. It depicts the tragedy of a secret rivalry between father and son. The scenes are of unutterable cruelty, and in the capable hands of Camila Quiroga the chief female rôle becomes a creation of her own.

Contrary to the political tendency, there is a palpable spiritual urge making for the unity of Spanish America in its own eyes and in the eyes of the world. Camila Quiroga obeyed this strong urge when, with her company, she took Spanish-American drama on a tour of the smaller Spanish-American capitals (too small to support an organic local movement) and of the larger capitals of Europe. Camila Quiroga, with Pablo Podestá, the original interpreter of Sánchez, has exercised an inestimable influence in the development of our theater and no study of it, however cursory, is complete without a tribute to that splendid woman and that splendid actor.

The Peruvian theater finds its first great dramatist in Felipe Sassone, but his plays are essentially Spanish, his first successes having come in Spain and the most capable interpreter of his work being the Spanish actress, María Palau. Sassone's personality is multiple and picturesque. Poet, novelist, dramatist, Bohemian, he is most accomplished in the last two capacities. It is in those capacities, at any rate, that he will pass into history and anecdote. His chief work is Calla, Corazón (Be Silent, Heart), a high comedy in five acts that reveals Sassone as a veritable technical magician. I am tempted to say that Sorrow is the central character of the play; one can almost see it stalking the stage—the sorrow of a life stunted by circumstances, borne by a woman of exceptional character, who could escape and grow were it not for the sacrifice, implied in the title, which she feels impelled to make for the happiness of beings who fling happiness to the four winds. * * *

There is some distance between Sassone and the other Peruvian playwrights in the matter of quantity and fame. Sassone is in the vanguard of those writing in Spanish to-day for the theater. Another exponent of the Spanish-American theater, born in Peru and working and producing there half the time, is Ernesto Villarán. His comedy A Cartas Vistas (With Cards on the Table) has enjoyed runs in Lima and Buenos Aires. This comedy proves him an affirmative value. Here the good sense of a spiritually distinguished woman triumphs in the sex duel over the agile and restless spirit of her husband. Leonidas Gerovi's development as a dramatist was interesting and perhaps significant. He produced unrelieved localistic trash for years while he remained at Lima. Then he went to Buenos Ayres and surprised everyone with his marvelous comedy of manners La Casa de Todos (Everybody's House), a work that may be mentioned safely in the same breath with Sánchez's En Familia. In a household replete with relatives, the essential anarchy of the Spanish spirit is shown at its most amusing.

The beginnings of a Peruvian national theater—in the narrow and perhaps most important sense of that term—had been inauspicious. National environments had been portrayed chiefly for the purpose of exploiting popular low-comedy types superficially and with an eye on the box office. Marcial Elguero, in his comedy Conquistadora (She Conquers), mordantly satirized this cheap parade of local themes; and in 1923 a tendency that may eventuate in a definite union of the broad human theme with national environments was inaugurated with the successful production of two plays by Humberto Del Águila and two by José Chioino. Del Águila develops his first play, La Dama Blanca (The White Lady), in a milieu of superstition very typical of the interior of the country. Against this brooding background move complex, paradoxical characters, interesting in a wordly

as well as in a dramatic sense. In Los Triunfadores (The Victorious) this author seeks to prove that those who are to be victorious can afford only to take care of themselves. In my own comedies I have endeavored to reflect our native environment in a manner to make the emotional values as understandable by other Spanish-American as by exclusively Peruvian audiences. Of my plays I consider El Retorno (The Return) the best, technically and dramatically. In a Peruvian atmosphere it deals with the Shavian theme of the social rights of geniuses.

The figure of Armando Mook dominates the Chilean theater. And his drama La Serpiente (The Serpent) towers singularly above his other productions. Camila Quiroga won for it the approval of her Paris audience—certainly not the least critical audience that can be assembled. La Serpiente depicts the destruction of a successful young artist by the sensuality of a woman. The theme, of course, is far from new. What is both powerful and subtle in Mook's tragedy is the exquisitely evil manner in which Eve handles the spiritual instruments which civilization has placed at the command of her passion.

The Spanish-American theater is disconcerting. It has many of the defects of its youth; it is often childish and pompous; it discovers threadbare truth; it suffers from the political disunion of the Spanish-American nations; it encounters a terrible obstacle in the poverty of most Spanish-American cities, flows to Buenos Aires, and there loses much of the native flavor of soils, other than that washed by the Río de la Plata; it can be, in its best expressions, exquisitely and earthily sophisticated. Such as it is, we love it and pity it and worship it. And, above all, we have a sober hope for it—or at least a hope as sober as a Spanish-American emotion can be.



COLON THEATER, BUENOS AIRES

THE ANTOFAGASTA-BOLIVIA RAILWAY :

By STEWART E. McMILLIN

United States Consul at Antofagasta, Chile

HE Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway gives access to some of the most beautiful and important lands of the Andes cordillera, and puts the tourist in communication with the romantic country of the Incas. It includes a direct night service provided with sleeping coaches and diners supplying nearly all the modern appliances for ease and comfort in traveling.

In itself the railroad is interesting, due to its narrow gauge tracks of 76 centimeters, or less than half the gauge adopted by American and European roads. Notwithstanding its narrow track the trains travel with considerable velocity, and with a smoothness rarely surpassed. Its passenger and sleeping cars lose little in comfort compared with cars on broad-gauge lines and its freight cars carry a weight of 20 tons on the 76-centimeter-gauge and 30 tons on the meter-gauge tracks.

The principal line leaves the Chilean city and port of Antofagasta, situated upon the Pacific at 23° 38' of south latitude and 70° 24' of longitude west of Greenwich. Antofagasta, which has a population of some fifty-five to sixty thousand people, is 590 miles from Valparaiso and is separated from Europe some 28 to 29 days via the Trans-Andine Railway. Antofagasta is 18 days from New York on West Coast steamers, via the Panama Canal. Beautiful and comfortable steamers belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., the Compania Sud Americana de Vapores, the Grace Line and other companies ply the Pacific coast, leaving Valparaiso almost daily. Passenger steamers commonly leave Valparaiso at 1 p. m. and reach Antofagasta at 6 to 7 a.m. on the second day thereafter. Some of the smaller passenger steamers, namely those of the Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores, stop at numerous interesting ports and reach Antofagasta in three to four days after sailing from Valparaiso. There is moreover a 15-day service between this port and Liverpool, England, via Callao, Peru and the Panama Canal.

The night trains (Tuesdays and Thursdays) of the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railroad carry passengers from Antofagasta to Uyuni, where the meter-gauge track begins. From here the route goes to Oruro and La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, where trains arrive in good time

to appreciate the spectacle offered by imposing Illimani with its cap of snow, and the unequaled panorama displayed by the city of La Paz when the train leaves the heights and begins zigzagging down to that beautiful city of old Spanish architecture, so delightfully situated.

From Antofagasta the road ascends rapidly to 3,955 meters. At Portezuelo, only 29 kilometers away, it has already reached a height of 554 meters above sea level, giving a gradient of 1 in 50, which at various points reaches 1 in 30. At O'Higgins, kilometer 36, one reaches the junction of the branch (111 kilometers long) leading to the nitrate plants of "El Boquete." The end of this branch is at some 1,714 meters above sea level.



THE PORT OF ANTOFAGASTA, CHILE

The Pacific terminus of the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway

At Prat, 59 kilometers from Antofagasta, is the junction for the branch leading to the port of Mejillones, to the north of Antofagasta, which was opened in 1906 by the Railway Company of Antofagasta, which port is said to be the best natural harbor on the Pacific coast of South America. Its roadstead would hold all the fleets of the world, and it is so well protected from the storms of the southwest that the boats anchored there never suffer the least inconvenience in the heaviest of storms. Mejillones is likewise connected directly with Antofagasta by a line which runs for some distance along the sea, offering pleasant and interesting views. It is 70 kilometers long (about 44 miles).

Another port, called Caleta Coloso, which is the terminus of the Aguas Blancas Railroad, is situated 10 kilometers south of Antofagasta and joined to it by a branch of the Antofagasta-Bolivia enterprise.

At Baquedano station, kilometer 96, the northern section of the Chilean Government railroad, the Longitudinal, crosses the principal

line of the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railroad

At kilometer 116 the most important nitrate district of this part of Chile begins. It ends at kilometer 172. Within this 35-mile stretch of barren land 24 nitrate oficinas are situated which in



A NITRATE OFICINA

About 70 miles east of Antofagasta, the railway enters the nitrate zone, dotted with numerous oficinas, or plants

organization and machinery are among the most advanced of the Republic.

On leaving the nitrate zone we have the first glimpse of the Andes and shortly afterward cross the River Loa. The oasis town of Calama is reached 239 kilometers from Antofagasta. Here the first verdure of farms is seen, irrigated by this river, though up to this point the river has traversed a sterile desert.

The night train stops for the first time at Calama, at 6 o'clock in the morning. In the time of the Incas Calama was already a copper mining center. Now the River Loa there furnishes power for a large powder-manufacturing concern, The South American Explosives Co. which was installed and is managed by Americans. It was incorporated under Chilean law and is the joint enterprise of an American and of an English powder company.

The city is situated 2,265 meters (about 8,920 feet) above sea level, and many passengers en route to Bolivia prefer to remain here at least a day to accustom themselves somewhat to the altitude before going higher and into Bolivia; although aside from light pains in the head there is nothing to fear from the altitude save in the rare case of a serious affection, where the oxygen apparatus used in the train can be employed to restore the patient to normal. That is rarely needed in Calama, but higher up, especially before descending into the crater city of La Paz the apparatus is occasionally



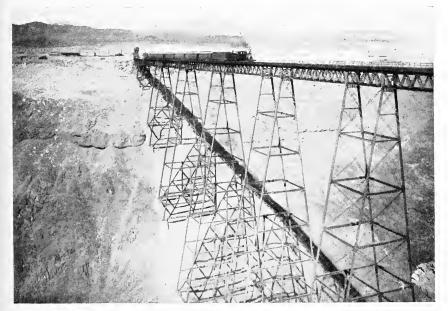
A portion of the Chile Exploration Company's works at Chuquicamata

required for that illness of the altitudes, called *puna*, which is simply the scarcity of oxygen in the rarefied air of the heights, acting on organisms unaccustomed to it.

At kilometer 254 comes the short branch (10 kilometers long) leading to the Chuquicamata copper mine, situated at 2,694 meters (about 10,606 feet) above sea level.

This mine, which in reality is formed by a prolonged succession of little mountains, was acquired in its greater part by a New York syndicate called The Chile Exploration Co. An especial process of electrolysis is used upon the ore in great quantities to extract the copper. During the year 1923, 11,308,500 tons of rock were taken from the mine, of which 7,121,000 tons were mineralized and there-

fore subject to treatment, while the balance was not mineralized, and therefore waste. The average of rock extracted was therefore 31,000 tons per day, though much of the time as great a quantity as 50,000 tons is extracted in a day. For this work some 12,000,000 pounds of explosives per year are used. The daily average of workmen employed for the year was 5,013. To transport the rock 50 locomotives and hundreds of cars were used, the ore being loaded on to the cars by means of 10 great electric shovels. Copper coming from the plant appears in 18 different forms, but the greater part emerges in what is known as wire bars, practically pure, and ready for commerce to draw it out into wire or make it up into appliances. A visit to this great plant can not fail to be of interest to the traveler on the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway.



A VIADUCT ON THE ANTOFAGASTA-BOLIVIA RAILWAY

At kilometer 300, a little north of Conchi station, the railroad reaches the Río Loa viaduct, one of the most interesting engineering structures of the world, at some 3,100 meters above sea level. It stands 102.4 meters above the surface of the river, or about double the height at which trains cross the waters of the Firth of Forth. The viaduct is a well-proportioned structure of steel consisting of six sections of lattice beams, 24.4 meters each in length, and supported by obelisk steel towers.

From Conchi station, near the viaduct, there is a 20-kilometer branch to the copper mine of Conchi Viejo, the end of the branch reaching a height of 3,400 meters (about 13,386 feet) above sea level.

At San Pedro station, kilometer 313, and at 3,223 meters above sea level are situated the collecting tanks, erected over excavations from the solid rock, for the drinking water supply installed by this railway company for Antofagasta. This company has spent £1,250,000 in furnishing water for the city of Antofagasta, to the nitrate oficinas and to its own shops and industries. No other supply of sweet water may be had. From these tanks a water-main 313 kilometers long delivers the pure water furnished by the snows of the Andes to all the oficinas and villages along its right of way until the port of Antofagasta is reached, where the principal supply is offered. To fill these tanks the water is taken from three springs, including the cascade at Siloli, situated some 60 kilometers to the



LEAMAS IN THE BOLIVIAN ANDES

Uyuni is the first point along the journey where the llama is seen used as a beast of burden

northeast of the railroad line, and at a height of 4,420 meters (about 17,395 feet) above sea level. This waterfall spring has a daily flow of 6,000 tons, and is furnished to its patrons below through water-mains 11 inches in diameter.

A little after leaving the San Pedro station the railway skirts the bases of those majestic volcanoes St. Peter (San Pedro) and St. Paul (San Pablo). From the crater of the first goes up a constant column of smoke, and although it has shown no signs of dangerous activity in the past few years, it is evident that it has been in eruption during comparatively modern times, since the railroad traverses a deposit of lava a third of a mile wide which appears to be as fresh as if it had been deposited only a year ago.

Constantly ascending, the road reaches Ascotán at kilometer 362, the summit of the principal road. At this point the altitude is 3,955 meters (about 15,571 feet) above sea level, and the road descends rapidly to a level of 3,729 meters at Cebollar, kilometer 389, where the way traverses a marvelous lake of borax some 24 miles long, the property of the "Borax Consolidated," a British concern which exploits it. The landscape is filled with snow-covered peaks of mountains whose sides lower down are colored with various metal outcroppings. The borax lake holds pools of green water here and there, the whole bringing memories of Switzerland to the traveler. From Cebollar station a short branch runs to the calcine plant of the company. This borax lake is said to be the world's greatest deposit of that substance, and the principal source of the world's supply.

At Ollagüe station, kilometer 437, the last of the Chilean section, comes the branch (46 kilometers in length) which the Antofagasta Railroad constructed in 1917 to serve the important group of copper mines of Collahuasi, which figure among the richest known. This branch, together with that of Río Mulato to Potosí, appear to be the highest railways on the globe, since their rails reach the height of 15,809 and 15,814 feet respectively above sea level, and the branch to Collahuasi well merits the visit of persons whose lungs do not suffer from the altitude. This is not so much because of the height but because of the truly lovely panorama of snow-clad peaks shown during the entire distance, among which towers gigantic Ollagüe, 6,100 meters (about 24,015 feet) high. It is the only point of the Antofagasta railroad likely to be affected by winter snowstorms. It was completely blocked for four days during July, 1908.

A short distance after leaving Ollagüe station the line crosses the frontier separating Chile and Bolivia, at kilometer 442, or at 274.64 miles from Antofagasta, and thence the road runs to Uyuni, Bolivia, kilometer 612, at an almost uniform altitude of 3,700 meters above sea level.

Uyuni is a city of some 5,000 inhabitants, many of whom are Indians, and their market is worth the trouble of a visit. Here for the first time we see the llama used as a beast of burden. These animals used to be employed on a great scale in the carrying of tin and silver ore over the mountains from Potosí, some 200 kilometers away. They traveled in droves of 100 or more, and were 15 days on the trip. Each animal carried 100 pounds, more or less, and refused to travel if its load were greatly in excess of this.

From Uyuni a private railroad runs to Huanchaca's famous silver mine, situated within mountains of the same name, at 4,140 meters (about 16,300 feet) above sea level. At the end of the line

one comes to Pulacayo, a city of about 8,000 inhabitants. These mines, formerly jointly owned by French and Americans, are now largely owned and entirely directed by the French, but Americans are still employed largely in the management locally in most administrative offices.

We leave Uyuni for Oruro, and at Río Mulato, kilometer 717, begins that branch of the Bolivia Railway which extends to the historic city of Potosí. The length of this branch is 174 kilometers, and the height above sea level, at kilometer 82, is 4,822 meters, or 2 meters higher than the branch to Collahuasi, already mentioned. The trip from Río Mulato to Potosí takes eight hours.



Photograph by I. F. Scheeler

A GENERAL VIEW OF POTOSÍ

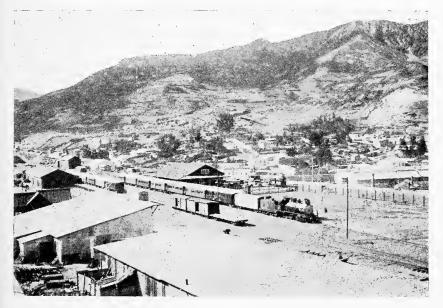
One of the oldest cities of the New World

Of all the cities of South America Potosí is one of the most famous. The richness of its silver mines attracted a great number of Spanish colonists with the beginning of the conquest, and the great quantity of precious metal exported formed a large part of the riches of Spain during the reign of Charles V and Philip II. Here was established the first mint in South America, the machinery being made, even to the screws, in the Province of Tucumán, Argentina, and transported to its site on the shoulders of Indians. It may still be seen in Potosí. The city itself is full of churches and monasteries erected by the Spaniards, and some of them possess relics and sculptures unique of their kind. The tourist is fascinated by the attractions offered

by one of the oldest cities of the New World which belonged to ancient Spain, owing to the old *Conquistadores* its very existence out of their eagerness for gold, an ambition characterizing the ancient conquests.

At kilometer 802 on the principal line Huari is reached, where, on the left, one catches sight of the mysterious sweet-water lake, Poopó, into which 212,000 cubic feet of water pour per minute, but from which only 2,000 cubic feet empty within the same time.

At kilometer 925 (574.76 miles) from Antofagasta the road reaches Oruro, the terminus of the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway. Oruro is



ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ORURO

The terminus of the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway. The route to La Paz continues over the Bolivia Railway Company's line

a city of 8,000 inhabitants situated at more or less 3,696 meters (about 14,552 feet) above sea level. The houses are for the great part constructed of adobe with whitewashed exteriors, and are painted in different colors, lending a picturesque appearance to the streets. Valuable silver mines and tin mines are all about the city, as indeed they are in almost all parts of Bolivia, since this country is the richest in the world where minerals are concerned. At the present time, due in great part to the liberality of the Government presided over by Don Juan Bautista Saavedra, President, the country is being covered with a network of railroads constructed and exploited by the company controlling the Antofagasta-Bolivia road.

From Oruro to La Paz, capital of Bolivia, the route continues, but over the Bolivia Railway Co.'s line, which is, however, administered by the Antofagasta road, the whole of which is therefore known as the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway.

The importance of this enterprise may be gathered when its rail-way material is enumerated. In the Chilean section there are 154 locomotives in daily service, 121 passenger cars, sleepers and various, and 3,358 freight and cattle cars.

A short time ago two railway motor cars, suited for carrying four wounded or infirm persons in each, were equipped and placed in use



LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

A general view of the city, with snow-capped Illimani in the distance

by the company at a cost of £3,000 each. They can be converted to especial passenger transportation, and their wheels accommodated to the 1 meter narrow gauge of the Chilean Longitudinal Railway which, as has been said, connects with this road at Baquedano, some 45 miles northeast of Antofagasta.

For some distance after leaving Oruro the way goes over marshy uninteresting ground, but presently it gives way to rough and stony land with the beginnings of vegetation which serves to feed the llamas and donkeys seen in ever-increasing numbers, and a little further on it gives way to fertile fields with abundant pasturage, the grazing grounds that have, from time immemorial, fed the herds of the Incas and their descendants.

On reaching Viacha a branch road is encountered uniting La Paz with Lake Titicaca, and here for the first time one catches sight of famous Illimani towering above the plain, its snow-capped peak reaching an altitude of 6,458 meters, or about 25,425 feet.

Shortly afterward the road begins to descend toward the city of La Paz de Ayacucho,¹ better known simply as La Paz, set within the crater of a great volcano. The city lies within a rich and fertile valley, and both city and valley develop new and unexpected vistas of beauty as the road zigzags downward. The city's buildings are types of ancient styles of architecture; numerous old churches and quaint scenes and customs are to be found there.

The route from La Paz to Lake Titicaca is easy, and passes near many famous prehistoric ruins of the Incas, the most notable of which is that of Tiahuanaco. Titicaca is the largest lake in South America, measuring 222 kilometers in length by 111 kilometers in width; its waters are sweet; the level of the surface is 3,812 meters, or 15,003 feet above the sea.



LAKE TITICACA

¹ La Paz (the peace) celebrates in its name the end of South America's struggle against Spain, and the peace following the Battle of Ayacucho ,in Peru ,which gave the countries their liberty.

COLOMBIAN AND ANDEAN MUSIC' :: ::

By Vicomte Dard D'Espinay

N the month of December, at which time the Indians of the Department of Boyacá, Colombia, go in procession to pay homage to the Virgin of Chinquinquirá, they are invariably accompanied by their very strange orchestra. This orchestra, which is composed principally of stringed instruments, includes bandolas, tiples, and requintos, all of which resemble small guitars, tambourines, wooden rattles, and chuchos (percussion instruments which produce wild rhythmic sounds), flutes, and Pan's pipes, and, finally, zampoñas, a kind of ocarina of terra cotta. None of these rudimentary instruments, however, quite succeeds in producing our scale. They are not pentatonic, like Incan instruments, since, while they possess a more extended scale than the latter, they are nevertheless incomplete.

Grouped with a certain art, these instruments accompany the human voices of the religious procession mentioned. What is the result? Music? Beyond a doubt, and music which resembles no other hitherto known. Its themes are wholly original; they owe nothing to the Old World, any more than do the language, the architecture, or, in a word, the civilization of the American indigenes.

As an example of the themes played by this fantastical assemblage of musical instruments the following may be cited:



It may be wondered whether such strains as these are to be irretrievably lost to the rest of the world, whether their echo is doomed to die on the road to Chinquinquirá, in the forests and the deep valleys of Santander and the foothills of the Andes, their probable birthplace. They certainly will be lost if the fine work of the Colombian composer, Emilio Murillo, who, drawing inspiration from these themes, has assimilated and adapted them, thus making a new contribution to musical art, continues to remain unknown. It is to be hoped that this will not be permitted, for both this characteristic Colombian

¹ From Revue de l'Amérique Latine, Paris, September 1, 1924.

music and its composer, who has created an entirely new *genre*, which produces entirely new sensations in the listener, are worthy of being introduced to the world, and especially to Europe.

This music unquestionably had its origin in the deeply-rooted Indian music of central Colombia, Boyacá, and southern Santander. It continued to develop during the Spanish colonial epoch and now shows the effect of that influence without, however, the preponderance of the latter. The pasillo, for example, is entirely Colombian, being quite unknown in Spain.

Emilio Murillo is the incarnation to-day of this phase of Colombian music, as much by his composition as by his interpretation, which is still unequaled. His first inspiration dates back probably a score of years to a trip taken in the Guateque region of Boyacá. This region, which enjoys a mild, temperate climate, abounds in fruit trees and is inhabitated by tall Indians of markedly Mongolian features and a light complexion. Here the natives sing the guatecano in duet form, the themes of which are so original and harmonious. Murillo's fantasies-caprices show the influence of these themes, adapted from native sources, as we shall see.

Murillo in his compositions unquestionably used the original themes and in their harmonic development followed the European school, principally Chopin, Débussy, César Franck, and others. The technique of our great masters helped him considerably in successfuly setting, or rather, in assembling and unifying the motives and themes referred to.

It may be said at once that the themes of Murillo's music are purely American. The characteristics which give his music novelty and originality are peculiarities of syncopation, the independence of the left hand, a special cadence, the simultaneous use of the pedals, and in general its exotic quality.

The syncopation is the result of assimilation from indigenous sources. The score for the left hand, which is entirely independent, is a veracious transcription of the sounds of various Indian instruments, such as the tiple and the requinto. It must be practiced alone before the composition can be played as a whole; to coin a neologism, the left hand must be Colombianized, as it were. It is evident that work of this sort requires frequent auditions of these odd instruments, for only thus can the left hand reproduce on the piano close counterparts of the indigenous instruments. Complete independence of the hands is absolutely necessary to an exact interpretation of the fantasies and pasillos of Murillo, and a direct consequence of this independence is the extraordinary resulting cadence. At a first hearing it may appear incomprehensible or erratic, but to the trained observer this cadence will appear simply what it is—difficult. The most appropriate time seems to be 3/4 or 6/8. Attempts have been

made to write it in 2/4, but this invariably alters the musical character of the work. This cadence, so difficult of adequate rendition, is therefore seen to be of prime importance. The simultaneous use of the pedals must likewise be observed; indeed, the atmosphere of Emilio Murillo's national music requires that the use of the pedals be correlated with the independence of the hands. Finally, this music has a haunting, elusive quality which disappears when actually approached, particularly when an attempt is made to transcribe it; it is like a bird which forever escapes the grasp. This strange new quality eludes and defeats the skilled pianist, even one of great talent.

Some claim to see in the works of Murillo the influence of the bambuco. I do not share this opinion, since I rise above the purely musical question, in itself limited. In the first place the Indian folklore music in America is much older than the bambuco, which is of African origin and which was introduced with the negro slaves. The original bambuco thus imported has undoubtedly been transformed by its American environment. In Cuba a bambuco can be heard which has almost the same characteristics as that played by the negroes in southern Colombia on the marimba. What more natural and probable than that during the modifying process undergone by this African theme it should acquire something from the Indian music, something expressive of the emotions of the primitive inhabitants of similar regions? The bambuco during its Americanization had perforce to become a form of New World music, with the result that all bambucos, wherever played, show great similarity of form and are, in my opinion, dominated and unified by the same fundamentally American characteristics.

A number of Murillo's adaptations have been successfully orchestrated by Sr. Martínez Montoya, who never fails to preserve the essential and novel character of these compositions. In spite of this, it is nevertheless true that the work of this great Colombian composer is too little known. It is possible that the principal reason for this is the great difficulty of execution. Mademoiselle Chaminade, the eminent woman composer, who was in New York at the same time as Murillo, in 1910, stated then that she was greatly attracted to the work of the latter, but was not slow to confess that her fingers were not nimble enough to adapt themselves to this new type of composition or to interpret the disconcerting cadence of the strange musical themes Murillo interprets.

Summarizing, it may be said that in the work of Murillo may be heard the haunting strains of the ancient dances of the Colombian indigenes; that it possesses inspiration; that it includes a technique of its own the form of which is entirely new; and that whatever the reason may be, one must deeply regret that his five great fantasies-caprices are still unpublished and that the edition of his 20 pasillos is lost.

The question still remains: Does not Colombian music, that gorgeous tropical efflorescence, deserve to be known and appreciated in Europe? Can musical art look upon the passing of this music, together with its creator, unmoved, without regret?

It would be perhaps entirely too rash to affirm that this music would find in Europe an immediate and enthusiastic welcome, but it can certainly be affirmed that it would be a pity should these new riches remain unknown and developed and that the surest way of making them known and enjoyed would be to confide their execution to the extraordinarily expert hands of Emilio Murillo himself.

The foregoing is an attempt to briefly describe some of the peculiarities of the original music of Boyacá and southern Santander, together with a few allusions to the African bambuco in its Americanized form. It would, however, be unjust to make no reference to the Incan music, whose curious strains in various forms are also found in Colombia.

Incan music appears to have spread over Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and southern Colombia. Mgr. Federico González Suárez, that eminent Ecuadorean historian, assigned Pasto as the extreme northern limit of the domination of the Incas and their language, but the music of the Quichuas appears to have exceeded these limits and to have penetrated as far as Popayán. Music, even that of the Incas, is a poor respecter of frontiers, so that I in speaking of it do not hesitate to cross the boundaries marked.

Whence came this music called Incan? Was it born in these regions or was it introduced by successive migrations, the traces of which are as difficult to follow as are most other South American migratory movements? In the absence of exact scientific evidence one may conjecture that, contrary to the idea long current, the Quichua civilization is not derived from that of the Aymarás, who formerly lived near Lake Titicaca, but that, like the Quichua race, it must have originated in the great Central American Nahuatl branch in its advance toward the south. It would, indeed, be an interesting task to note the points of similarity between Incan and Mexican monodies, but one which exceeds the limits of this brief sketch.

In any case, it can surely be asserted that Incan music is exclusively American, and if, as some imaginative persons have believed, resemblances to Asiatic themes can be traced therein, such resemblances should, in my opinion, be ascribed exclusively to those similarities existing between all manifestations of primitive music, the majority of which are based on pentatonic or otherwise incomplete scales. Moreover, the origin of music in general, like that of articulate speech, is unknown, although it is known that their birth and development were more or less simultaneous. It is likely, therefore, that both

the language and the music of the Quichuas are not only American but that they actually originated in the region inhabited by that people.

Quichua music still survives in the Andean ranges in its pre-Columbian form. We have certain proof of this fact in the instruments found in ancient tombs, instruments clearly adapted to the playing of those themes which we call purely Indian. These themes after the Conquest were crossed, according to the region, with colonial Spanish music (yaravíes, huainos, marineras) or the South Colombian bambuco, or they underwent an independent evolutionary process, as in the case of the pirucha in Ecuador.

Let us now examine briefly and rapidly these different instruments. Among the instruments in actual use one should distinguish between those of ancient origin, examples of which have been revealed in excavations and through stone carvings, and those of modern origin, currently employed in Indian orchestras. Among the former, wind instruments, which are the preferred and the most important of all, should be mentioned first, followed by percussion instruments, which are the earlier of the two. Among the modern will be cited only the stringed instruments.

The flute (quena or quena) is certainly the most popular and generally used instrument in Incan music. It is made in different lengths of bone and reeds, but its mouthpiece is always of the same type. After the flute comes, in order of use and preference, the Pan's pipes or syrinx, called antara in Peru and rondador in Ecuador. The original antara appears to have had only a single row of resonant tubes. memory serves me correctly, a kind of antara of terra cotta was found in the course of recent excavations, but this model appears to have been definitely abandoned. The syrinx is now made of reeds only. Several models are found in Ecuador, some of which are very large as well as very complicated, and there are examples which have two rows of tubes.² The *capador*, which is smaller, is more within the range of ordinary human lungs. Finally comes the primitive war trumpet or queppa, which is also called the pututu and which produces the most harsh and barbaric sounds. These instruments are also found to a greater or less degree in southern Colombia.

Of the percussion instruments which are so useful and important in giving to the music of the Sierra its characteristic value and rhythmical and monotonous accompaniment, it can be said that the Incas made them of anything at hand which would serve the purpose—bone, terra cotta, shell, wood, skins, etc., and that they were rigged, shaken, and struck in innumerable ways. The most interesting are the drums (huancars), the timbrel (tinia), the bass drum (bombo), the spherical bells (machiles), the cymbals (chilchiles), etc.

 $^{^2}$ Cf. studies of Mme. Béclard d'Harcourt, published in the Dictionary of the Conservatoire de Musique

Of the modern stringed instruments, which are often made of primitive and original materials, there may be named a kind of mandolin (bandurria), the charango, which is somewhat similar to a guitar, the charango of armadillo shell, and the Indian harp commonly used but of small dimensions, particularly in Ecuador, where it is no larger than a lyre.

It remains to be added that I owe my knowledge of these instruments to my distinguished friend, Don Pedro Traversari, formerly director of the National Conservatory of Music at Quito, who possesses a collection which is unique even in South America.

With the aid of these instruments the scales, or rather the defective pentatonic series of scales used by the Incas, has been reconstructed in our diatonic musical notation. The term series is used with intention, since the use of one single Quichua scale is a contingency not yet determined. The ideal scale would be the succession of intervals in our scale of C major with the suppression of the half tones. There would then be the following succession: C, D, E, G, A. But this is only a theory, since most of the Indian leitmotifs are minor, and until a new order and belief obtain I recognize no minor scales but those containing our old "sensible note." I am aware that, in imitation of the musicians of the Middle Ages, certain authors would like to recapture this pentatonic scale, which is ideal for both modes, and to qualify these as minor or not in accordance with the number of minor thirds. I reject this entirely too theoretical opinion. Moreover, this succession of tones would entail the absence of modulations and of chromatics, and if the latter are unknown in Quichua, it is none the less true that a few slight modulations are sometimes found, as we shall see further on, in spite of the fact that Incan music is termed by the theoretic pontiffs as "monodic." It must, moreover, never be forgotten that Incan is one of the most flexible and whimsical of musics. Also, let us not lay down too academic or strict rules, thus risking the introduction of lamentable anachronisms in the study of the musical meditations of the former inhabitants of "Tahuantin-Suvu."

Pure Indian monodies always find their inspiration in the liturgical chants or dances so highly honored in the Andean sierras. These melodies are always melancholy, reflecting the sad and impassive Indian character. The minor mode suits these monodies better than any other, the concluding stress being generally inclined toward a low note in a minor third. The measure or time most frequently employed is a slow 2/4 time, or nearly that, or else a slow or rapid 6/8. There are also others which could be described as syncopated, jerky, and breathless which require, variously, the 3/4, 5/4, and, more rarely, 4/4 time, this last measure being apparently limited to Ecuador (the

pirucha). The cadence is at times so free that it absolutely refuses to be captured or defined.

It is well to again emphasize the fact that Incan music is too flexible and whimsical to permit of exact limits being set to its composition, the theories here set forth being merely an effort at analysis.

One of the principal characteristics in the execution of Incan music is the importance of the always monotonous accompaniment given dance music. This accompaniment is achieved by the aid of percussion instruments, the spectators keeping time with the dancers' movements by clapping their hands and making the most rhythmic noise possible with their feet, all without apparent effort, the facial expression meanwhile being as imperturable as if they were conducting the most solemn rite.

This purely Indian music has been modified by subjection to modern European or local influence. The chief modified types are the *yaravies* (songs), the different *huainos* (dances), all influenced by Spanish music of the colonial period, and the *marinera*, a creole dance which recalls the Bolivian *cueca* and the Colombian *bambuco*.

The yaravies, which are exclusively Peruvian, are usually plaintive songs written in a slow succession of major thirds, quickly followed by the minor third of the same key. The rhythm is rather free, very often 3/4 time.

Among the huainos may be distinguished the huanito, the San Juanito, the cashua, the cachaspare, the zapateado, the khachampa, and many others. The bambuco is a mixture, according to taste, throughout Colombia.

It may be asked what has been done to set down in musical notation these Incan airs, transmitted down the ages only by oral tradition. The answer is that although they have been studied and made known to a considerable extent, relatively few careful adaptations have been published, and these few are very little known in America, and still less in Europe. The Quichua monodies have unquestionably suffered necessary modifications during their transcription into our diatonic scale, modification which has often meant enrichment. It is nevertheless true that some composers have succeeded better than others in preserving the originality of the principal themes and in developing them agreeably. Robles in Peru, my esteemed friends Pedro Traversari and Sixto M. Durán in Ecuador, as well as Emilio Murillo in Colombia, are those who have been most successful in the adaptation of this music. I have no hesitation in saying that, to me, Murillo's Hymn to the Sun is the inspired work of a master hand.

We have in this hymn abundant proof of the freedom within the pentatonic scale. Murillo collected the motif of this hymn in

Cuzco from the single *quena* of a llama driver, who at dawn rendered the following modest but most original homage to the Sun:



The intervals in this work were doubtless those of mi, fa sharp, sol, si, re, etc.

This liturgical ode is a complete reflection of the melancholy landscape, the mountains with their resounding echoes, the high, cold plateau and its scanty vegetation. Murillo demonstonized it, as it were, enriched and enlarged it by adding a short, characteristically Incan dance motif. The whole composition is absolutely unhampered in its movement and entirely successful. The dance motif took more or less this form:



or this:



A, which is binary, renders the expression better than B, which is ternary.

Upon my arrival at Bogotá, I could hardly wait to obtain the music of this Hymn to the Sun, of which I had heard so much at Quito. Alas, no one is a prophet in his own country, not even in Colombia! The Hymn to the Sun was absolutely unknown there.





THE "ESCOLA ARGENTINA," RIO DE JANEIRO

One of the new schools of the Federal District of Brazil. Upper: Façade of the building. Lower: The Argentine Ambassador to Brazil, Dr. Mora y Araujo, thanks Dr. Caneiro Leão, Director General of Public Instruction, in the name of the Argentine Government for having named the school after his country

A GENUINE PAN AMERI-CAN GESTURE :: :: ::

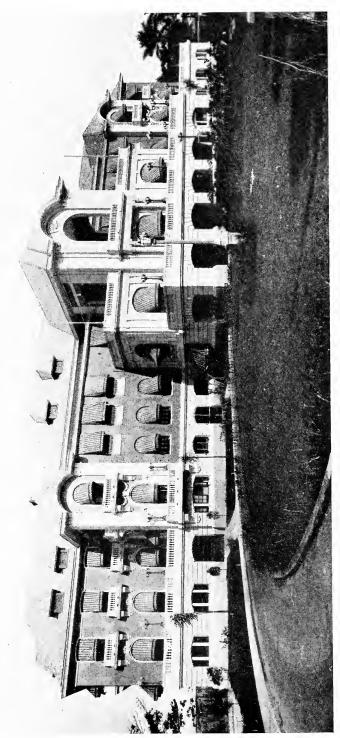
R. A. CARNEIRO LEÃO, Director General of Public Instruction in the Federal District of Brazil—the city of Rio de Janeiro and its environs—and one of the foremost educational leaders of that great Republic, has adopted the laudable and interesting policy of dedicating, one by one, the schools of the district to the respective Republics of the American continent.

According to his plan, each school in the Federal District will celebrate the national holidays of the American country whose name it bears, and both the pupils and the teachers will carry on epistolary correspondence with the pupils and teachers of that country.

Through this plan the interest of every one connected with the schools of the district is awakened in the life of other countries, the natural consequence being a distinct advance in first-hand knowledge, the breaking down of prejudice, and the fostering of a spirit of cordial sympathy and friendship toward all nations, more particularly toward those of the American Continent.



"ESCOLA REPUBLICA DO PERU," RIO DE JANEIRO



NEW HOME OF THE HABANA YACHT CLUB

The façade of the new club house recently completed at Playa Marianao, a suburb of the Cuban capital. The inaugural reception, celebrating the opening of the club's new home in January of this year, was a brilliant event





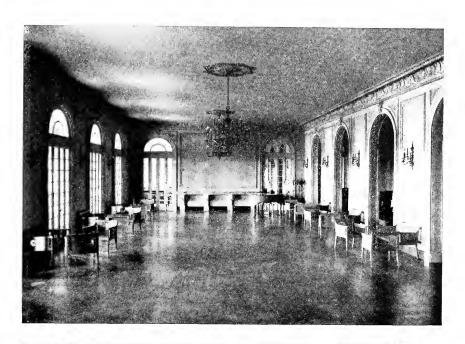
Upper: The club, as seen from the water. Lower: The piers

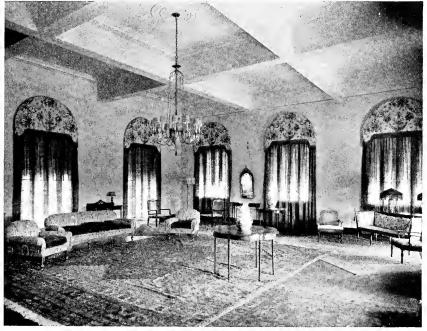




THE HABANA YACHT CLUB

Upper: One of the terraces overlooking the beach Lower: The dining room





THE HABANA YACHT CLUB $\label{eq:club} \text{Upper: One end of the ballroom. Lower: The ladies' parlor}$

FORTHCOMING INTER-NATIONAL TRADE EXHI-BITION .: .: .: .:

N International Trade Exhibition will open its doors on September 15, 1925, in the beautiful city of New Orleans, better known, perhaps, to the average citizen as a city of quaint and delightful old-time customs than as a great business center and the second port of the nation in importance. "Its main purpose," say the regulations of the exhibition, "is to provide a permanent and suitable place under one roof where the manufacturers of the world will be represented and where the buyer and seller may meet under the most favorable conditions possible and where successfully, pleasantly, and economically they may conclude their business transactions."

Not only has the United States Government given its official sanction to the proposed exhibition, but it has also aided in a practical manner by placing at the disposition of the exhibition authorities a huge steel and concrete building, easily accessible to railway lines and located on the bank of "The Father of Waters"—a building which is ideal for housing a great variety and number of exhibits.

Contrary to the character of most expositions, the International Trade Exhibition does not simply commemorate an event, nor is it an affair to make money for its promoters. It is an organization by public-spirited citizens, without hope of profit, which is indorsed and aided by the United States Government, to establish a mart of trade where buyers will meet sellers and where the manufacturer can display his wares to good advantage; where he can come in contact with large numbers of buyers from all parts of the world and where selling and buying will naturally follow.

In view of the importance to the business world of an exhibition of this character, President Coolidge has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, by a joint resolution approved March 2, 1925, "the President of the United States is authorized to invite by proclamation, or in such other manner as he may deem proper, the States of the Union and all foreign countries to participate in the proposed permanent exhibition to be held by the International Trade Exhibition at New Orleans, Louisiana, beginning September 15, 1925, for the purpose of exhibiting samples of fabricated and raw products of all countries and bringing together buyers and sellers for promotion of trade and commerce in such products;"

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the said joint resolution, do hereby invite the States of the Union and all foreign countries to participate in the exhibition mentioned by exhibiting samples of their fabricated and raw products.

The uncommonly favorable location of New Orleans with respect to Mexico, the Central American Republics, the West Indian Republics, and even those of the southern continent (via the Panama Canal) should make this trade exhibition of unusual interest to the importing and exporting trade of those countries, and it is confidently hoped that they will not be slow to perceive and make use of the advantages to be derived from participation therein.

"SEEING BUENOS AIRES"

A MONOLOGUE 1

By G. S. B.

"Yes, we arrived Wednesday, and we're going back on the same boat Thursday."

"Indeed! Aren't those ships just lovely. It was such a gorgeous trip, and so much to see."

"No, I didn't get off at Rio. It was so dreadfully hot that day."

"This country is such a dream, and such a wonderfully big city. Why, already I have oodles of notes. I am something of a writer, you know. I have a connection—am a sort of associate editor—with our paper in Scutica. My husband pokes fun at me, but I'm going to surprise him when I get back. Yes, I intend to write a book."

"Oh, certainly, at the Bonanza. My husband always picks the best hotel. His company pays all expenses, you know. Then we both like to stay at an American or English hotel, where we feel at home. No, I never eat native cooking! I had an uncle who traveled in the Far East, and he told about the horrid natives serving birds' nests!"

"My, but it's been so good of you ladies to invite me here. Such good tea, and this lovely homemade cake—real American. I didn't

¹ From American Weekly, Buenos Aires, Jan. 24, 1925.

dream that there were so many Americans in Buenos Aires. Just like an oasis in the desert, one might say."

"Oh, dear me, we have been whirled about and entertained so much since our arrival that my poor head rocks sometimes! But, don't you know, I believe it's just these rapid impressions that writers need. One simply can not write at one's best when things become commonplace."

"Oh, my, yes; we were at the Tigre. But, do tell me, what a silly thing for the railroad to name so many stations alike. I believe we passed at least three places called Bovril."

"I had such a dreadful experience at the consulate yesterday. I shall write a personal letter to Washington when I return. I brought my passport for a visé, and the young man told me I must come to-day. To think that my time here is not more valuable than his silly shipping papers which he said he must get out."

"No, fortunately, he didn't ask for my income-tax receipt. The only one we have is quite old. It's all so ridiculous, anyway. My husband and I move about so much that we don't have any place to enter our returns."

"Yes, another cup, thank you, and some more of that adorable angel cake. I am so glad to see that you ladies do not follow this horrid practice of wine drinking. I am very active in the temperance league, you know. Wouldn't it be ideal to start one here! Yes, Mrs. Levinsky, we Nordics must spread our gospel to the world; I shall send you ladies a supply of literature on the subject when I get back. It is so good that our noble Constitution forbids liquor. I am such a believer in the righteousness of the law."

"Oh, one thing, my dear—I wish some one of you ladies could tell me where to buy bird-of-paradise plumes. I promised to bring some for friends, and I have just the dandiest idea to sew them in the hem of my heavy skirts to get by those horrid customs inspectors in New York."

"No; we will hardly have an opportunity to get out into the country, but I suppose there isn't much to see anyway. I can just visualize those monotonous pampa plains stretching away in the distance. I can get the information on the corn and whatnot they raise there out of any guide book, you know."

"Well, this time I must be going, really. Don't bother to walk out with me. Oh, thanks, then, but I really never have difficulty in getting about."

"No, I don't speak Spanish, but I think it's such a lovely, sweet language. I have learned so many words. Just to get around, you know. The porters at the hotel are so obliging; they tell me just what to say when I go shopping. It's so simple, too. I am a follower of the Bellman method of memory training by association of ideas. But my husband is just so busy he won't take the time to learn. He says he will insist on a knowledge of English as the first requisite for his agent here. He says he just can not be bothered with letters in foreign languages."

((1) 1 --- --- - - - 1 ---- ''

"Ah, here comes a cab now."

"Cochie, aquí! Spārow, spārow!"
"Well, good-by, ladies, I really must be going. Thanks awfully for the wonderful tea!"

"Cochie, Hotel Bonanza, savvy?"





THE NATIONAL POSTAL SAVINGS BANK OF BUENOS AIRES

The prize winning design for the new building to house the central office of the National ¡Savings Bank in Buenos Aires. Squirru and Croee Mujica were the successful architects in the recent competition. The structure, of the Spanish Renaissance style of the sixteenth century, is to cover an area of 45,000 square feet, and will cest 2,000,000 pesos. Seven floors and two basements will contain the bank offices and a postal station with the necessary service feetlictlities, also medical clinics and dining room for employees



ARGENTINA

CÓRDOBA-VILLA DOLORES AIR LINE.—In January regular air mail service was begun between Córdoba and Villa Dolores, the planes of the Junker 185 horse-power type making the trip in 45 to 50 minutes while formerly, by automobile, seven to eight hours were necessary. During January 50 flights were made, in which 215 passengers and 1,140 kilograms of mail and small packages were transported, the total flying time being 41 hours, and the total distance flown 6,150 kilometers.

GOVERNMENT OIL LANDS.—The Minister of Agriculture, in his effort to increase the output of government petroleum lands, outlined the following plans for 1925 after consultation with the administrator:

The financial estimate for 1924 was based on an output of petroleum and manufactured products of an estimated value of 16,233,140 pesos national currency. As a matter of fact the amount produced was worth 19,332,858 pesos, including sales and reserves, or an increase of 19.10 per cent over the estimate. In 1925 the second year's program of the four-year development plan, as approved by presidential decree of December 31, 1923, is to be carried out. This includes in Comodoro Rivadavia the drilling of 100 wells for exploitation and 8 for exploration, besides 48 wells which should have been drilled in 1924, or the drilling of 156 wells in all by the end of 1925.

In Plaza Huincul the unfinished program of 1924 will be concluded during the first half of 1925, as many wells being drilled as funds for labor and equipment permit.

The 1925 budget provides for the erection of four oil storage tanks each of 10,000 cubic meters capacity, in the Comodoro Rivadavia field, and one of similar size at Plaza Huincul. It is hoped that during this year the storage and sale plants at Concepción del Uruguay, Mar del Plata, and Bahía Blanca may be ready for service. Plans are also being made for the erection of a 10,000 cubic meter tank in Rosario and another of 6,000 cubic meters at Paraná.

During 1925 a new oil tanker of upward of 10,000 tons capacity is to be added to the transport service, and the construction of a still larger tanker begun for completion early in 1926.

The first refinery, with a daily capacity of 2,000 tons, is to be put into service on December 15, 1925. It is located at La Plata.

The wages of the day laborers on the Government oil lands were increased for the year 1925 by 4,059,582.72 pesos national currency. The practice of promotion, extra pay for length of service, extra pay for fathers of families, and sums given to laborers for special work or useful suggestions in oil production—all these are factors which have an effective influence toward unity and cooperation upon the entire force of workers, both in the present and for the future.

The 1925 budget for Government oil lands, as approved by ministerial resolution, includes an appropriation of 57,680,000 pesos national currency.

ARGENTINE BEEF TO BELGIUM.—A Belgian firm recently made an offer through the Argentine legation in Brussels to act as agent for the handling of 1,000 tons of Argentine beef quarters per month, this beef to meet certain requirements for the Belgian market. Offers were also made for mutton, hares, and pork.

Scholarships in dairying and cheese making.—As a result of the visit of the Italian Minister of Agriculture to Argentina the Lodi Dairy Institute, located in Genoa, has offered scholarships for a six months' intensive course to two Argentine agricultural students, awarded to the winners of competitive examinations in chemistry, bacteriology of milk, manufacture of milk products, and Italian.

BOLIVIA

Petroleum output of Bermejo No. 2 well.—The Standard Oil Co. of Bolivia commenced drilling the Bermejo No. 2 well, located near the Bermejo River, on January 17, 1924, and according to a recent report made by the company on the development of the work the daily production of this well was 500 barrels of oil of 26° Baumé. Considering the encouraging results obtained at Bermejo No. 2 it is expected that at subsequent drillings of other wells oil will be found in quantities sufficient for exploitation. One kilometer north of No. 2 a new well, Bermejo No. 3, will be drilled. A road is now under construction leading to this well by which the necessary machinery and equipment for the work will be transported as soon as the road is completed.

Colonization project for eastern Bolivia.—The petition presented to the Bolivian Congress by an association of Portland, Oregon, for 300,000 hectares of public lands in the eastern section of the Republic for the purpose of establishing a colony, has been approved by the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate for consideration. The lands requested are located in the canton of Cabezas, in the Province of Cordillera. The association engages to bring 300 families to establish the colony, and in the event of not bringing the full number of families the association loses the right to 1,000 hectares for each family less than the stipulated number.

Experiments for providing vegetation for highlands.—In pursuit of the important and interesting study of providing vegetation for the arid highlands of Bolivia, experiments are now being made with a collection of seeds from plants which have been cultivated successfully on the Abyssinian plateau. Forty-eight different vari-

ties of plants, selected by Señor Jorge Eschenich, agricultural expert, have been planted at the experiment grounds in La Paz, and a new lot of seeds is expected to arrive shortly, which will be placed in another experiment ground now being completed.

BRAZIL

Immigrants and Colonization Service.—During the year 1924 the Colonization Service sent to the interior of the Republic 11,259 immigrants in addition to 2,429 other laborers. Of the former, 1,877 were single persons and of the latter 1,311, the remainder being members of family groups. The number of immigrants given free hospitality during 1924 at the Ilha das Flores, the immigrant station of Rio de Janeiro, was 10,536.

Construction in São Paulo.—It is reported by Wileman's Brazilian Review for January 21, 1925, that with the year 1924 the city of São Paulo commenced to construct more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ houses per working hour, this number increasing to 3 per working hour, or 24 a day, by the end of the year. In August, 1924, 318 licenses for new construction were given; in September, 537; and in October, 557.

SLAUGHTERING OF CATTLE RESTRICTED.—Beginning January 12 of this year, the slaughtering of cows and heifers in municipal abattoirs and plants engaged in packing, drying, or chilling meat was restricted by decree of the Minister of Agriculture, who was later to issue regulations for the different sections of the country.

Public works in two States to be continued.—As noted in last month's issue of the Bulletin, the President of the Republic issued a decree stopping all construction of public works, because of the failure of Congress to pass the appropriation bill for this year. Two States, however, Parahyba and Bahia, have decided to continue the public works already started within their boundaries. In Bahia these include the completion of the last of the irrigation reservoirs, that of the Riacho do Peixe, which will store 8,000,000 cubic meters of water; the digging of artesian wells; road construction; and further work on the State map, whose completion will fill a long-felt want.

Cacao experiment stations located in Ilhéos, Bahia, and Goytacazes, Espirito Santo, instructions as to research to be carried on in connection with cacao growing, such as tests of the best varieties, yield per hectare, growth with and without shade, and similar activities, the Minister of Agriculture asked the directors of the stations to plant also tea plants and quinine, camphor, chaulmoogra, and other trees, and to maintain nurseries of cacao trees and of useful forest trees, such as eucalyptus and teak.

PARCEL POST.—Regulations have been issued governing the size of parcel post packages sent to foreign countries. The maximum cubic contents of those sent to other American countries, except Venezuela, will be 50 cubic decimeters, the largest dimension not to exceed 1 meter 5 centimeters.

Forestry.—The Paulista Railway-Co., which has more than 80 kinds of trees in its nurseries, is cultivating about 10 varieties on a large scale with a view to utilizing the wood eventually for construction timber, railway ties, posts, and other purposes.

An exhibition of many varieties of wood native to the State of Pará was held in Rio de Janeiro last January, where it excited much favorable attention.

TRIAL TRIP OF AIR MAIL SERVICE.—A trial trip for the air mail service which the Latécoère Co., proprietor of the France-to-Morocco air line, proposes to establish from Rio de Janeiro to Buenos Aires was successfully accomplished last January with Breguet biplanes. The flight south was made in 36 hours 45 minutes, including stops. The company hopes to establish a mail service from Europe to Buenos Aires by way of Africa, the city of Natal, in the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Norte, to be the first landing in the western hemisphere.

New communications in Minas Geraes.—The construction of a new road 183 kilometers in length from Mathias Cardoso to the municipal district of Espinosa, on the boundary between the States of Minas Geraes and Bahia, has been authorized by the president of the former State, the cost being estimated at approximately 300 contos. An automobile highway from Dôres da Bôa Esperança to Villa Nepomuceno, via Coqueiral, was opened to traffic in December of last year, its length being 34 kilometers. The cost of construction, 30 contos, was borne by the municipal district.

An interesting motion-picture film has been taken of the Victoria to Minas Railway, both of the old section and of the part now under construction which, as has already been noted in these pages, will open up the valley of the Doce River, where there are rich deposits of iron as well as fertile land for agriculture. The film also shows the hospital and other provisions for safeguarding the health of the railway workers.

ROADS IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL.—The State Government has made appropriation of 1,000 contos for highway repairs in various parts of the State.

CHILE

Cost of Living.—La Información, published by the savings banks of Chile, gives in its September-October, 1924, issue, the following

index numbers on the cost of living in Chile. The calculations are based on the paper peso:

Years and months	Light and heat		Imported foodstuffs	Bever- ages	Clothing	Trans- portation	Total
1913	100	100	100	160	160	160	100
1914	106	116	112	160	102	101	108
1915	108	128	136	100	128	111	120
1916	106	109	144	106	140	109	117
1917	101	112	141	110	147	107	118
1918	108	110	151	110	155	106	121
1919	128	132	238	110	177	110	143
1920	151	165	256	127	207	112	168
1921	174	151	230	136	208	126	169
1922	184	146	227	131	229	138	173
1923	186	152	236	131	230	138	176
Jan., 1924	190	140	228	131	229	138	175
Sept., 1924	195	185	211	150	215	151	19

NITRATE.—The production of nitrate for the first 11 months of 1924 was 21,811,789 metric quintals, while exports for the same period were 20,621,018 metric quintals.

Subway in Santiago.—A concession for the construction of an electric subway in Santiago was granted to Sr. Luis Lagarrigue in October, 1924. The terms of the concession require that construction must be started within a year, and that the first section, between Plaza Argentina and Plaza Delicias, must be completed within five years thereafter.

Fruit show.—According to press notices, the Agronomic Society of Chile was planning to hold a fruit show in Santiago the last of March or the first of April. In addition to the exhibits of fresh fruit, especially varieties preferred for export, there were to be demonstrations of methods of drying, canning, preparing such products as juices and syrups, and packing fresh fruit for export. Motion-picture films were also to be shown.

In this connection it should be noted that the model fruit cannery of the Government on the Quinta Normal near Santiago has offered to can at cost all fruit sent in by growers.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—A German specialist in agricultural chemistry has arrived to take charge of the study of soil analysis, fertilizers, forage plants, and related subjects at the experiment station of the National Society of Agriculture. One of his duties will be to study the possibility of introducing the manufacture of beet sugar.

COLOMBIA

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The declared exports from Colombia to the United States in 1924 amounted to \$61,341,066, compared with \$50,826,790 for the previous year.

Japanese Commercial Mission.—A Japanese mission composed of prominent business men representing banking and commercial firms arrived in Bogotá on January 16 last. This mission is visiting

the countries of the New World with the purpose of developing trade relations with Japan.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—A large Dornier flying boat was received at Puerto Colombia on January 16 for the Colombian—German Aerial Transport Co. This superseaplane, equipped with twin motors developing 400 horsepower each, is designed for landing on the open sea as well as on inland waterways, and is the largest craft of its type to be used in Colombia, having capacity for 10 passengers and ample space for mail and baggage. It is also equipped with wireless aparatus.

OPENING THE BOCAS DE CENIZAS.—Last January the Controller of the Currency issued a statement to the effect that in the budget law for 1925 there was a surplus of 3,696,242 pesos, which is the sum required by the contract between the Ministry of Public Works and the Ulen Co. for the work of widening the Bocas de Ceniza at the mouth of the Magdalena River in order to permit the passage of large vessels.

COSTA RICA

RICE CROP.—The rice crop gathered this year in the rich region of Guanacaste was so abundant, having been estimated at 40,000 quintals, that next year many farmers expect to plant large areas in this province to rice and other grains. When the new roads are built in this province, Guanacaste bids fair to become the grain center of the Republic.

CUBA

TRAVELING IN CUBA.—The well-known newspaper *The Havana Post* recently published a special edition for the winter tourist season of 1924–25. This issue carried many articles of interest for the tourist including articles descriptive of the beauty and industrial wealth of the island, suggestions for traveling from one point to another, and many details of general interest relating to the numerous attractions persons visiting the "Pearl of the Antilles" will find there.

Promotion of sugar industry.—In order to encourage the better cultivation and improvement of land for sugar planting, a bill has been prepared proposing the establishment of five prizes of \$80,000 each for distribution among the first sugar planters who successfully plant, cultivate, and grind sugar-cane on 20 caballerías of ground (in Cuba a caballería is about 33½ acres) during four consecutive crops. The tracts used for this purpose must be what is known as exhausted land, that is, land on which sugar-cane has been raised for not less than 15 consecutive years.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Customs receipts for 1924.—The customs receipts for 1924 were approximately 18 per cent greater than during 1923, according to the

figures of the customs receivership. The total for these collections in 1924 was \$4,283,750, whereas in the preceding year the total was but \$3,625,621. In view of the fact that these receipts are security for the public debt of the country, and are the source of the funds used for service on this debt, the increase is particularly gratifying.

EXPORTS FOR FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1924.—Exports from the Dominican Republic for the first eight months of 1924 reached a total value of \$25,785,893, the leading exports, both in quantity and value,

being cacao, sugar, coffee, and tobacco.

DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY INDUSTRY.—With the idea of developing this important industry the proprietor of a dairy farm in La Vega, having a herd of approximately 100 milch cows; has installed modern American machinery for the manufacture of butter and cheese at his farm. The plant is designed to produce daily from 70 to 80 pounds of cheese and from 50 to 150 pounds of butter.

Program of Public works.—Of the funds provided by the short-term loan of \$2,500,000 Congress has apportioned the sum of \$1,170,500 for the continuation and completion of the public works program. Among the works provided for are roads and highways, for the most important of which the funds have been distributed in the following manner: Macorís to Rincón, a distance of 26 kilometers, \$130,000; Hato Mayor to Sábana de la Mar, 60 kilometers, \$80,000; Moca to Jamao, 40 kilometers, \$60,000; Bayaguana-Monte Plata-Baya, \$63,500; and Barahona to the Sánchez highway, 60 kilometers, \$60,000.

The sum of \$250,000 is allotted to irrigation and \$100,000 for the first payment on the purchase of the light and water plant of Puerto Plata and Santiago.

ECUADOR

Passenger ships allowed to touch at Puná.—By virtue of a legislative decree passenger and mail steamships engaged in rapid service are authorized to touch at the roadstead of Puná, provided the respective companies have agencies in Guayaquil. The island of Puná is at the mouth of the Guayas River in the Gulf of Guayaquil. The agencies are obliged to facilitate by means of steamboats, without charge to the Government, the transportation of passengers and mail between Puná and Guayaquil. It is expected that ships not making the port of Guayaquil at present, because of the time required for going up the Guayas River, will take advantage of the permission granted by this law.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT PORT OF GUAYAQUIL.—According to figures of the statistical department of the Guayaquil customhouse the value of the total imports through that port for

the first six months of 1924 amounted to 21,949,306 sucres, and the total exports for the same period were valued at 23,438,904 sucres.

REVENUES FOR SANITATION OF GUAYAQUIL.—A surtax of one-tenth of the import duties collected at the Port of Guayaquil has been imposed by a law of October 19, 1924, for the purpose of providing revenue for the sanitation of Guayaquil. According to the same law an export duty of 0.80 sucre for each 46 kilos of cacao exported through the customhouse of Guayaquil will be collected at that port; this revenue will also be used for the sanitation of Guayaquil. (Commerce Reports, March 2, 1925.)

GUATEMALA

United Fruit Co. contract.—A contract was made in January by the Government with the United Fruit Co., whereby the latter is granted temporary possession of the public lands on the banks of the Motagua River from its juncture with the Caribbean Sea to El Rico Bridge. The company undertakes to pay an annual rent of \$6,000 United States currency for the grant, \$12 in addition for each mahogany or cedar tree felled, and 1 cent for each bunch of bananas exported. It is expected that this revenue may reach \$80,000 annually. In addition, the Government mail will be transported free by United Fruit Co. ships and a wireless station will be erected at Livingston, the port of Izabal Province. The company is entitled to open a new port on the Gulf of Amatique and import, free of duty, machinery and supplies for its railroad and telephone lines to be built on the newly-leased land.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—In January an agricultural association of the farmers and planters of the Department of Santa Rosa was formed with headquarters in the town of Barberena. It is believed that before long a Federal agricultural association will be formed to include all the local groups working for agricultural

progress.

International Railroad of Central America.—It is reported by the Guatemalan press that the building of the various branch lines of the International Railroad of Central America is to be rapidly forwarded. The work on the line from Zacapa, Guatemala, to Salvador, is being speedily completed. The line from San Miguel, Salvador, to Honduras is to be undertaken next. This line starts from San Miguel, the capital city of the Department of San Miguel, Salvador, running via the Goascorán River, the city of Nacaeme, and the Negro River, which is the boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua, and then joining the Honduran-Nicaraguan section of the line.

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK LAW.—See page 516.

HAITI

Tariff on sugar.—A recent law places an import duty of 16 centimes a kilo on sugar up to 96 degrees of polarization and an import duty of 25.5 centimes per kilo on sugar between 96 degrees and 98.5 degrees polarization. These duties include all taxes, surcharges, and also a wharfage fee of 3 gourdes per thousand kilos. Refined sugar as specified in the present tariff shall continue to pay the same duty as heretofore. All sugar exceeding 98.5 degrees of polarization shall be considered as refined and taxed accordingly.

COFFEE-CLEANING MACHINES.—The first small coffee-cleaning machines for public use are being placed at interior points in the coffee-producing regions. These machines consist of three units, a hand decorticator, a fanning mill, and a platform scale. These are designed to aid the farmer in better cleaning and preparing his coffee for market. This equipment is placed beyond the points served by the large central cleaning plants.

HONDURAS

Mining concession.—A concession of 200 hectares for metal mining has been granted to a resident of La Ceiba. This concession, which lies in the mining region known as Santa Cruz, in the Department of Santa Barbara, is supplied with water power from the Chamelecon and Camalote Rivers. The concessionary is to share the waters of these rivers with the farmers of the region by shutting off his flow of water at the close of the working day.

AGRARIAN LAW.—See page 517.

MEXICO

NATIONAL RAILWAYS.—The administration of the National Railways of Mexico, which has latterly been lodged in a bureau responsible to the President of the Republic, was transferred by presidential decree of February 14 to the Department of Communications.

IRRIGATION.—With the aid of a monthly Federal subvention of 10,000 pesos, work is actively continuing on the San Miguel de Mexquitic Dam in the State of San Luis Potosí which will, when completed, store enough water for the irrigation of 3,000 hectares of land. About 400,000 or 500,000 pesos more must be expended on the dam, which has already cost 320,000 pesos. Two other irrigation projects are also under construction in the same State.

The State legislature of Querétaro has appropriated 20,000 pesos for engineering studies regarding irrigation in the San Juan del Río district.

HIGHWAYS.—A new automobile highway from Morelia, the capital of the State of Michoacán, to Pátzcuaro, situated on the beautiful

lake of that name, has recently been completed. The inhabitants of Morelia are also rejoicing at the termination of the highway from that city to Zitácuaro, which connects there with another leading via Toluca to Mexico City, so that the entire journey to the latter may now be made by motor in about 12 hours, much more rapidly than by rail, as the route is long and roundabout.

Petroleum.—The Petroleum Bureau of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor has announced that 289 wells were brought in during 1924, their daily production being 986,933 barrels, an increase over 1923 both in the number of wells and production. Some of the new wells are located in entirely new fields. By its total production for 1924 of 139,497,476 barrels, or 22,177,659 cubic meters, of crude petroleum, valued at 271,678,619 pesos, Mexico retained second place in world production.

CENSUS FIGURES.—The following figures, obtained in the 1921 census, have recently been published by the National Statistics Bureau:

Territorial division	Popula- tion	Area (sq. kilometers)	Density of population per sq. kilometer
Aguascalientes. Campeche. Chiapas. Chihapas. Chihauhua Coahuila Colima Durango. Guanajuato. Guerrero Hidalgo Jalisco. Mexico. Michoacán. Morelos. Nayarit. Nuevo León Oaxaca. Puebla Querétaro. San Luis Potosí. Sinaloa. Sonora. Tabasco. Tamaulipas. Tlaxcala. Veracruz. Yucatán. Zacatecas. Distrito Federal Territorio de la Baja: California, Distrito Norte.	70, 087 422, 683 401, 622 394, 341 91, 749 338, 511 860, 364 531, 565 627, 991 1, 191, 957 879, 846 935, 654 103, 519 17, 093 336, 412 949, 978 1, 023, 428 220, 231 445, 681 341, 265 275, 127 178, 389 287, 957 178, 570 1, 165, 104 358, 221 379, 329 906, 063	6, 472 50, 952 47, 415 245, 612 150, 395 5, 205 123, 520 30, 585 64, 458 20, 884 80, 683 21, 400 60, 083 64, 964 27, 053 65, 103 94, 211 33, 995 11, 480 63, 241 58, 488 182, 553 25, 337 79, 602 4, 027 71, 896 38, 508 72, 843 71, 483 70, 028	16. 62 1. 38 5. 68 1. 64 2. 62 17. 63 2. 74 28. 13 8. 26 30. 07 14. 77 41. 11 15. 57 20. 85 5. 17 10. 08 30. 10 19. 18 7. 05 5. 83 5. 17 7. 04 3. 62 44. 34 16. 20 9. 30 5. 21 610. 96
California, Distrito Sur		74, 025 50, 137 5, 475	0. 53 0. 22 0. 12
	14, 234, 799	1, 969, 153	7. 22

NICARAGUA

AGRICULTURAL EXPORT CROPS.—United States Consul Harold Playter of Corinto reports as follows on some of the exportable agricultural products of Nicaragua:

Estimates of the 1924–25 coffee crop are from 200,000 to 225,000 quintals of 100 pounds. First estimates placed the probable crop at 250,000 quintals, but later reports indicate 225,000 as the more likely figure, due to the heavy crops of the two preceding years, last year's yield being 400,000 quintals, the highest on record. The price, however, is nearly double that of last year, so that barring transportation and labor troubles, the 1925 export value will probably equal or exceed the 1924 export value of \$5,000,000.

The estimates for sugar export remain at 250,000 quintals, though the amount shipped will depend upon United States market prices, the sugar being sold

chiefly in California. The 1924 shipment was about 230,000 quintals.

The cotton crop, due to floods, volcano eruptions and insect pests, is much reduced this year, though a larger area than usual was planted.

ATLANTIC COAST DEVELOPMENTS.—In his inaugural message of January 1, 1925, President Solórzano said that it was his purpose to open communications, improve the livestock, and encourage wheat raising along the Atlantic coast so that these naturally rich regions might achieve the importance which, with better communicat.ons and agricultural facilities, they may readily assume in the national life and wealth.

PANAMA

Pedro Miguel to Chorrera, a popular interior resort in the dry season, makes that town easy of access from Panama, since a good road already existed from the capital to Pedro Miguel. Previously it was necessary to make the journey from the capital by water to the port of Chorrera, completing the trip by horseback or cart.

Proposed Public Works.—On February 4, 1925, President Rodolfo Chiari submitted a message to the National Assembly proposing the dredging of Panama Bay, the construction of docks and Government warehouses permitting the docking and unloading of large vessels there, the construction of a highway from Panama to Colón, and from Colón to Porto Bello to encourage traffic between the Pacific and Atlantic regions and to develop the central region of the Isthmus; and also the dredging of the entrance to the port of Aguadulce, which would be equipped for use day or night.

Banana shipments.—The Star and Herald of January 24, 1925, gives the following figures on banana shipments:

During the calendar year 1924, bunches of bananas to the number of 840,321, at an estimated value of \$625,549.44, were shipped from the Gatun Lake area. In 1922 only one-fourth as many, or 208,688 bunches, were shipped. The following table shows the increases of shipments month by month and a comparison of the years 1922, 1923, and 1924.

Month	1922	1923	1924
January February March April May June July August September	Bunches 8, 217 9, 117 11, 631 17, 223 23, 480 19, 012 18, 051 17, 818 17, 208	Bunches 17, 087 11, 304 24, 435 21, 693 31, 185 39, 333 45, 734 44, 593	Bunches 34, 658 36, 437 49, 493 46, 409 49, 033 67, 002 69, 884 70, 319 97, 230
October November	20, 319 19, 827 26, 785	44, 986 45, 316 40, 197	100, 631 118, 183 101, 042
Total	208, 688	399, 716	840, 321

The greater portion of these bananas are brought from the plantations to Gamboa, Frijoles, Monte Lirio, or Gatun by water, transported to Cristobal via the Panama Railroad, and thence shipped to the eastern seaboard of the United States. During the year, however, 959 tons of bananas were shipped from Cristobal to the west coast, mostly to San Francisco, one or two small consignments, however, going to Vancouver, Canada.

PARAGUAY

Immigration in 1924.—According to the Diario of Asunción for January 28, 1925, the immigrants who entered Paraguay in 1924 through the port of Asunción and were placed through the Bureau of Colonies numbered 458, of the following nationalities: Germans, 359; Austrians, 6; Argentines, 12; Brazilians, 44; Czechoslovaks, 4; Spaniards, 5; Chilean, 1; Italians, 11; English, 3; Letts, 2; Russians, 3; Americans, 3; Turks, 1, and Swiss, 4. Among these immigrants there were 148 agriculturists, 1 architect, 12 carpenters, 18 cooks and other domestic workers; 3 butchers; 18 merchants; 1 dentist; 14 clerks; 1 bookbinder; 1 tanner; 3 electricians; 5 engineers; 8 gardeners; 10 day laborers; 2 blacksmiths; 1 photographer; 1 male nurse; 3 school teachers; 19 mechanics; 1 physician; 20 dressmakers; 2 saddlers; 3 bakers; 1 tailor; 1 telegrapher; 1 printer; 4 barbers; 1 shoemaker; 1 machinist; 1 miner; 1 lathe maker, and 74 women and children without any profession. Of the immigrants 263 were unmarried, 186 married, and 9 widows; 297 were men and boys, and 161 women and girls.

STREET RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The American Light & Traction Co. of Asunción planned to open to service, on January 31, the extension of one line to the port and another entirely new line.

ICE FACTORY.—It has been reported by the daily press that a new ice factory is to be established in Asunción, its service being needed to supply the city.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—In February work was begun on the new telegraph line between Encarnación and Colonia Hohenau.

COTTON FORECAST FOR 1924-25.—The forecast of the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Defense for cotton given on January

31, 1925, predicts a total yield of 13,626,000 kilos, the largest yields being the following:

District	Kilograms
Central	4, 965, 000
Paraguarí	
Cordillera	
Guairá	

PERU

IRRIGATION PROJECT IN PROVINCE OF CAMANÁ.—The Government has granted a concession for the irrigation and exploitation of 150,000 hectares of unimproved land in the Province of Camaná, Department of Arequipa. The concession stipulates that 50 per cent of the specified land shall be colonized and that no party may acquire more than 10 hectares. The concession also gives the right to draw water for irrigation from the Camaná, Majes, Calca, and Sihuas Rivers.

Development of Broadcasting and Wireless Telegraphy.—

Development of broadcasting and wireless telegraphy.—An interesting announcement in the Peruvian press is to the effect that radio broadcasting was to be regularly initiated in the Republic early in March. The broadcasting station is a replica of 2LO at Marconi House, London, and will work on a wave length of 300 meters. The importation of radio material was made partly from the United States and partly from Great Britain, 600 receiving sets of all kinds being expected in Lima shortly. According to an article in the West Coast Leader, broadcasting will be under the control of a company which has obtained a monopoly concession from the Government and which it is understood will cover broadcasting expenses by revenues derived from the exclusive right to sell receiving sets and parts.

In connection with the development of radio, the Peruvian Radiotelegraphic Service has announced the opening for public service of a new wireless station at Piura, in operation since January 1, 1925. The following is a list of the stations operating in Peru: Etén, Cachendo, El Encanto, Isla del Frontón, Hablanaves (Callao), Ilo, Iquitos, Leticia, Masisea, Pisco, Piura, Puerto Maldonado, San Cristóbal, and Trujillo. The rate for radiotelegrams between these

stations is 12 centavos per word.

URUGUAY

URUGUAYAN SEAL CATCH.—The fine skins from the 1924 Uruguayan seal catch are being held by the fisheries division awaiting offers from prospective purchasers. These skins, numbering 1,100, are lying in salt in a Government warehouse in Montevideo, where they may be inspected. (Commerce Reports, March 16, 1925.)

inspected. (Commerce Reports, March 16, 1925.)

MEAT EXPORTS.—During December, 1924, the following meat exports were made to European markets by packing houses: Frozen beef: Swift, 50,811 quarters, weighing 3,646,652 kilos; Uruguayan,

3,416 quarters, weighing 219,676 kilos; and Artigas, 37,040 quarters, weighing 2,783,354 kilos, making a total of 91,267 frozen beef quarters, weighing 6,649,682 kilos; frozen mutton: Swift, 14,417 carcasses; Artigas, 3,663 carcasses; Uruguayan, 25,469 carcasses, giving a total of 43,549 frozen mutton carcasses; jerked beef: Swift, 6,250 bundles, weighing 374,241 kilos; Pedro Ferrés and Co., 1,714 bundles, weighing 115,246 kilos; Alberto Bergamino, 1,907 bundles, weighing 129,900 kilos, making a total of 9,871 bundles of jerked beef weighing 619,387 kilos; canned meat: Swift, 6,022 cases; Uruguayan, 1,000 cases; Pedro Ferrés and Co., 1,338 cases; Antonio Vivo, 220 cases; Moretti Ruiz, 300 cases, giving a total of 8,880 cases of canned meats.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.—The Mañana of Montevideo for January 14, 1925, reprints from Negocios of that city the following figures on agricultural exports for 1924:

The agricultural exports for the first nine months of 1924 totaled 8,567,000 pesos, a large increase over those of any of the five preceding years, as indicated in the following comparison:

Year	Pesos
1919	2, 470, 000
1920	
1921	2, 108, 000
1922	
1923	2, 400, 000
1924 (9 months)	

The report states that it is not unreasonable to suppose that the total agricultural export for the year will exceed 10,000,000 pesos, or more than the total agricultural export of the previous five years.

VENEZUELA

TRANSANDINE HIGHWAY OPEN.—The first automobile to travel over the remarkable Transandine Highway from Mérida to Caracas arrived in the capital on January 29 in perfect condition with its four passengers, who suffered no discomfort during the journey, covering the distance of approximately 600 kilometers in 31 hours running time, according to the following schedule:

,,	Hours
Mérida to Valera	7
Valera to Carora	_ 7
Carora to Barquisimeto	_ 3½
Barquisimeto to Acarigua	_ 2
Acarigua to San Carlos	_ 21/2
San Carlos to Tinaquillo	_ 3
Tinaquillo to Valencia	_ 11/2
Valencia to Maracay	
Maracay to Caracas	_ 3

This new route, which crosses the mountains at an altitude of 4,118 meters, will be a great convenience to travelers, inasmuch as

the trip from Mérida to Caracas was formerly undertaken under great difficulties and discomfort, lasting 2 weeks, the old route extending 895.25 kilometers, 42.50 of which were traveled by land, from Mérida to Bobures; 816.25 by sea, from Bobures to La Guaira; and 36.50 by railway from La Guaira to Caracas. Latterly the journey had been shortened to five days by new roads.

The great Transandine Highway traverses some of the most healthful and productive regions in the Republic of Venezuela, which have in the higher altitudes a mild and even climate and an extraordinarily fertile soil well adapted to the cultivation of grain; and in lower altitudes a warmer climate, not exceeding 23 degrees Centigrade in the coffee and 28 in the sugar zones. Delicious fruit is

also found in those parts of the Republic.

A trial automobile trip was also taken from Coro to Caracas by the Secretary General of the State of Falcón who, starting from Coro traveled directly over the new Falcón-Lara road to Carora, taking the Transandine Highway from that point and arriving in the capital in a short time.

PRODUCTION IN THE STATE OF MÉRIDA.—The approximate annual production in kilograms of this rich State, now provided with a direct outlet to the coast by the Transandine Highway, is the following: Unrefined sugar (panela), 15,682,044; maize, 14,720,000; coffee, 7,049,040; potatoes, 3,741,000; peas, 1,666,948; black beans, 1,306,400; and rice, 101,200. In addition to these, wheat is a very important crop, its production amounting to 8,313,304 kilograms, which is manufactured into flour in the 97 mills distributed through this State.



BRAZII

FEDERAL BUDGET OF EXPENDITURES.—The budget law for expenditures in 1925 was signed by the President on January 12. The appropriations for the departments are fixed as follows:

r	Contos of reis gold	Contos of reis paper
Interior	3, 520	99, 978
Foreign Affairs	5, 266	2, 042
Navy		95, 076
War		177, 939
Agriculture	235	44, 902
Communications		375, 832
Treasury	64, 385	248, 830

84, 413 1, 044, 599

STATE BUDGETS.—Information has been received as to the following State budgets for 1925: Pará: Receipts, 12,450 contos; expenditures, 11,596 contos; São Paulo: Receipts and expenditures, 288,981 contos, an increase over the 1924 budget of 87,470 contos.

CHILE

SAVINGS DEPOSITS.—The combined number of depositors in the National Savings Bank and the Santiago Savings Bank increased from 1,160,280 on September 30, 1923, to 1,239,517 on September 30, 1924, deposits meantime rising from 278,186,463 pesos to 322,464,783 pesos.

COSTA RICA

Cooperation of Bank.—The successful management of the Cooperative Bank & Building Co., which has proved such a benefit to the laborers and small farmers in San José, has awakened a spirit of cooperation among the inhabitants of the province of Cartago, the Agricultural Society and Agricultural Credit Bank, in which loan and savings sections have been established, having recently been opened in its capital.

CUBA

Bonus for Government employees and payment of the payment of a bonus to Government employees and providing for the payment of the floating debt obligation out of the surplus of the 1923-24 budget. The bill provides for the payment of \$2,822,079 as a 50 per cent bonus due Government employees since 1921 and for the payment of \$3,500,000 as a 25 per cent installment on the unpaid portion of the claims approved by the Debt Commission. It also provides that the four succeeding budgets shall each contain provision for the settlement of at least 25 per cent of the balance due, and from the date of the payment of the first installment interest shall be paid on the amounts due at the rate of 6 per cent until final settlement is made. (Commerce Reports, March 2, 1925.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1925.—The receipts for the fiscal year 1925 are estimated at \$10,702,090.93, and the expenditures at \$10,689,313.22. The budget law distributes the expenditures in the following manner:

Legislative power	\$223, 220. 00
Executive power	172, 020. 00
Interior, Police, War, and Navy	964, 104. 00
Foreign relations	284, 593. 41
Treasury and Commerce	640, 694, 00

Justice	\$678, 887. 88
Agriculture and Immigration	193, 025. 00
Public Works and Communications	881, 458. 00
Sanitation and Charities	97, 920. 00
Special expenditures	6, 553, 390. 93

The special expenditures include the service of the foreign debt.

URUGUAY

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—The customs revenue for the fiscal year 1924–25 up to January 29, 1925, totaled 10,317,316.28 pesos. For the corresponding period of 1923–24 it was 9,098,977.40 pesos, thus showing a balance of 1,218,338.88 pesos in favor of the present fiscal year.



BOLIVIA

Funds for centennial celebration.—With the view of providing funds for celebrating the centennial of independence in August of the present year, Congress passed a law dated January 13, 1925, creating various temporary taxes. According to this law all employees drawing a salary over 100 bolivianos shall pay a centennial tax of 1 per cent of their income. Government officials and members of Congress shall also pay, without exception, the same tax of 1 per cent of their incomes. Clergy and professional men in the active exercise of their profession shall pay during one year a monthly tax of two bolivianos. Property owners shall pay in a lump sum a tax of one and a half per thousand on the value of their property. This law expires one year from the date of its promulgation.

BRAZIL

NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.—Dr. João Luiz Alves, formerly Minister of Justice in the cabinet of President Bernardes, and well known as an eminent jurist, has been appointed a justice of the supreme court.

CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE OF FEDERAL DISTRICT.—Decree No. 16752 of December 31, 1924, enacts a new code of civil and commercial law for the Federal District.

Special attorney for industrial accident victims.—Decree No. 4907 of January 7, 1925, creates the position of special attorney

for free legal assistance to victims of industrial accidents in the Federal District.

CHILE

Taxes on concessions.—A decree law of December 19, 1924, fixes certain taxes to be paid in the future on concessions covering private docks and railroads, electric service, and water for irrigation, motor power, or industrial uses in general.

COLOMBIA

Exemption of port charges for tourist ships.—By law No. 45 of November 27, 1924, steamships engaged in tourist travel touching at Colombian ports are exempt from port charges. This exemption does not cover the use of privately owned piers. This same law provides that Colombian consuls shall issue passports free of charge to tourists traveling on such steamers.

DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS.—Congress recently passed a law authorizing the immediate publication of the manuscript containing the material for a dictionary of architectural terms prepared by the eminent Colombian philologist, Rufino José Cueros.

CUBA

Propaganda and colonization project.—A bill now before the House of Representatives proposes granting a concession for a term of 30 years to a company for developing means of transportation, encouraging immigration to the Republic, and establishing colonies.

GUATEMALA

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK LAW.—The patent and trade-mark law was changed recently by presidential decree No. 882 to include provisions adequate for present business conditions. The full text of the decree was published in the *Diario de Centro America* beginning with the issue of January 7, 1925.

Hydrocarbon deposits regulations.—The regulations governing the exploration and exploitation of deposits of petroleum, tar, hydrocarbonic gases, or solids of the nature of paraffine or asphalt whether in the form of wells, springs, or mines, either subterranean or surface, have been approved, going into effect on January 12, 1925, upon their publication in *El Guatemalteco*, the official paper, of that date.

HAITI

Passenger Tax.—A law of January 23, 1925, published in *Le Moniteur*, of January 29, requires that every person leaving a Haitian port or arriving in Haiti from a foreign port shall pay a tax of 10

gourdes. This tax shall be collected, in the name of the Government, by the steamship's agent. A list, in duplicate, of the passengers on outgoing steamers shall be furnished by the company's agent to the officer of the port, giving the name, age, nationality, profession, and place of residence in Haiti of each passenger, and also, in the case of steamers arriving in Haitian ports from abroad, the agent shall submit to the maritime authorities a list, in triplicate, containing the information mentioned above, about passengers disembarking at Haitian ports.

HONDURAS

AGRARIAN LAW.—The agrarian law governing the division of national lands into homesteads and town and village lands, cultivated and fenced public lands, rental of national lands, railway rights, and reserved zones, with general and temporary provisions, became effective January 1, 1925, the full text being published in *La Gaceta* (the official journal) of January 24, 1925.

The Government by this law concedes to heads of families of Honduran nationality the right to acquire a free homestead. Such homesteads will contain 20 hectares, one-sixth to be devoted to reforestation and the rest to agriculture.

The chief town of every municipal district has the right to 30 square kilometers of national land for municipal property to be granted from the nearest national holdings.

Each village of 100 or more inhabitants which has two primary school buildings, constructed in accordance with the plans of the general board of public instruction, has the right to 16 square kilometers of public land for village property.

In zones of influence extending 40 kilometers on either side of national railway lines, whether constructed or planned, no other railroad may be constructed by private enterprise. All spurs or branches necessary for the exploitation of property located in the zones of influence must be part of and form a junction with the national railroad, plans for the same being submitted to the Government for approval.

MEXICO

Labor attachés of embassies and legations.—President Calles issued in February a resolution in accordance with which a labor attaché will be appointed to serve in each embassy and legation of Mexico for the purpose of promoting diplomatic and mercantile relations through the interchange of labor ideas. Sr. Canuto Vargas, who was appointed to Washington, has the honor of being the first labor attaché.

AGRARIAN DEBT LAW.—By a law of January 7, 1925, the State governments are empowered to create an agrarian debt, in con-

formity with Paragraph VII of Article 27 of the Constitution, as soon as their respective legislatures have passed the necessary laws for the creation of small properties by the division of large estates. Only one emission of bonds may be made for this purpose, to run for at least 25 years, the annual interest and amortization not to exceed 4 per cent. Funds for interest and amortization may be secured by appropriations made for this purpose in the State budget, and from annual payments, beginning with the second year after purchase, made by persons who buy the property into which the estates are partitioned.

Foreign trade in narcotics.—A presidential decree of January 8, 1925, regulates the importation and exportation of opium, morphine, cocaine, coca leaves and extract, and poppies. For either importation or exportation, permission must be obtained from the Department of Public Health, and in the former case, shipments must be accompanied by licenses from the proper authorities of the country of export and may be brought into the country only through certain specified ports of entry. Preparations containing not more than 2 per cent of opium, 1 per cent of opium extract, 0.2 per cent of morphine, its salts or derivatives, except codeine and dionin, 20 per cent of coca leaves, or 2 per cent of coca extract may be imported without permission, but a record of the same must be kept by the customhouses.

The importation of *marihuana*, opium for smoking, and heroin, its salts and derivatives, is strictly prohibited.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BILL.—The bill on industrial accident compensation and prevention which was framed with the aid of a commission of experts by the committees on labor and social welfare of the Chamber of Deputies during the recent session of Congress has been submitted to the labor unions of the Federal District for their opinion.



CHILE-ECUADOR

Professional degrees.—By law No. 4039, approved by the Council of State on September 3, 1924, the convention between Chile and Ecuador on the mutual recognition of professional degrees signed in Quito December 17, 1917, was ratified by Chile. (Diario Oficial, Chile, September 20, 1924.)

COLOMBIA

Postal convention.—By virtue of law No. 43, promulgated November 26, 1924, the postal agreement known as the Bolivian Postal Convention, signed in Caracas July 17, 1911, by the representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, was approved by the Colombian Government. (Diario Oficial, Colombia, December 1, 1924.)

COSTA RICA-CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Conventions, protocols, and declaration recently ratified.—By a decree published in *La Gaceta* of December 10, 1924, the following conventions, protocols, and declarations, were recently ratified by the Costa Rican Government:

Convention for the establishment of an international Central American tribunal and its additional protocol; protocol whereby the United States agrees to send 15 arbitrators to serve on tribunals established; extradition convention; convention for the establishment of international commissions of inquiry; and declaration to the effect that the Spanish text of the treaties and conventions concluded between the Republics of Central America at the conference on Central American affairs is the only authoritative text.

The ratification by the Costa Rican Government of other Central American treaties was mentioned in the *Bulletin* for February, 1925.

GUATEMALA-GERMANY

Commercial convention.—The diplomatic representative of Germany in Guatemala and the Minister of Foreign Relations of Guatemala signed in the city of Guatemala on October fourth, 1924, a commercial convention whereby the treatment of the most favored nations is to be mutually conceded in commercial, consular, and maritime affairs with the exception of coastwise trade. Rights conceded by Guatemala to any other Central American Republic will not, however, come under the provisions of this convention unless such rights have also been granted to a third nation.

This convention was approved by the President of Guatemala on December 22, 1924, and was put into effect on January 12, 1925, being published in the *Guatemalteco* of December 27, 1924.

HONDURAS-CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS

CENTRAL AMERICAN CONVENTIONS RATIFIED.—The Honduran National Congress ratified the following conventions on February 27, 1925:

A. Convention for the establishment of the International Central American Tribunal, with annexes A and B and protocol. Although this convention was rejected by Salvador it now goes into effect, having been ratified by three Governments, i. e., Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras.

B. Convention for the limitation of armaments. This convention has been ratified by all five Central American Governments

and goes into effect.

C. Convention for the establishment of international commissions of inquiry. This convention has now been ratified by the United States, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras, and the ratifications doubtless will be exchanged soon.

MEXICO

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION.—President Calles signed on December 30, 1924, the Senate's ratification of the Universal Postal Convention, signed in Stockholm on August 28, 1924. (Diario Oficial, January 27, 1925.)

PANAMA-UNITED STATES

Convention on smuggling of alcoholic beverages.—By law 68 of December 24, 1924, the National Assembly approved the convention between the Republic of Panama and the United States, signed in Washington June 6, 1924, to aid in the prevention of the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into the United States. (Gaceta Oficial, Panama, January 8, 1925.)

This convention was ratified by the Senate of the United States on December 12, 1924. (Congressional Record, December 12, 1924.)

URUGUAY-VENEZUELA

TREATY OF GENERAL OBLIGATORY ARBITRATION.—On January 21, 1925, the Senate and Chamber of Representatives of Uruguay approved the treaty of general obligatory arbitration between Uruguay and the United States of Venezuela signed by their diplomatic representatives in the city of Montevideo on February 28, 1923. (Diario Oficial, Uruguay, January 26, 1925.)



BRAZIL

Radio Society of Rio de Janeiro may be noted the broadcasting of some of the most famous classical operas by noted singers. A loud speaker is installed on such occasions in a public place for the benefit

of those who have no receiving sets. Other educational attractions are lessons in English, chemistry, and telegraphy.

New school building.—The Ramón Barros Luco school for 1,000 NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.—The Ramon Barros Luco school for 1,000 students, recently built in Valparaíso, presents several interesting features. The large edifice, which is entirely of reinforced concrete, is three stories in height, in addition to a basement, and cost 1,869,500 pesos. In addition to the usual classrooms and offices, it contains manual training shops, a gymnasium, and medical and dental clinics. The building has a flat concrete roof, which may be utilized for many purposes.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES.—The children's sections of the National Library and that of the National Institute, both in Santiago, have lately been enlarged and made more accessible to their youthful patrons. A large attendance was reported during the summer vacation months, one small historian devoting himself to writing a series of biographies of Chile's heroes of peace.

COSTA RICA

STORY HOUR IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.—For the purpose of making the children's section of the National Library in San José more attractive, in view of the fact that very few children's Spanish books are published and that the appropriation made for them is comparatively small, the librarian has established the Story Hour, or Hora del Cuento, requesting the cooperation of the parents, more especially of the mothers and grandmothers, teachers, and other persons interested in children, and the voluntary services of those qualified for telling stories. One hour a week—in the afternoon in order that more children will be benefited by the stories—there will be some one at the library to tell the children a Bible story, a legend, a myth, the biography of some celebrity, or an historical story, and familiarize them with the folklore of their own as well as of other countries.

CUBA

PRIMARY AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—The 3,295 schools operating in the Republic during the month of September, 1924, had in all 6,113 classrooms. During the school term 1924–25, 68 zones were visited by as many traveling teachers, who served in 145 school centers. At these school centers the daily average number of pupils enrolled was 1,639 boys and 1,086 girls, making a total of 2,725, of whom 2,415 were whites and 310 colored, that is an average of 14.87 pupils per center, the average daily attendance being 79.11 per cent.

Further school statistics may be found in the March, 1925, issue of the Bulletin.

CUBAN TEACHERS VISIT THOSE IN FLORIDA.—Following the visit of Florida teachers to Cuba last year a delegation of Cuban teachers attended the annual meeting of the Florida Education Association at the end of 1924. The contacts made in this interchange of visits will bring large returns in the way of international friendships and better understanding.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REGULATIONS FOR STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD ON GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIPS.—The Secretary of Public Instruction has issued regulations governing students going abroad to study on Government fellowships. The Dominican Government will support a certain number of students abroad who will take special or professional courses as indicated by the Secretary of Public Instruction, in the following subjects: Medicine and surgery, law, engineering, and agriculture. Every student is obliged to complete the course or courses undertaken by him in whatever university he may be placed. The Government will furnish \$100 a month to each student for his expenses.

ECUADOR

Popularizing the English Language.—Owing to the fact that the teaching of English has been suspended in the schools, a group of citizens has presented a petition to the Board of Directors of the Mejía Institute requesting that the English language be included among the subjects taught in the evening classes.

HAITI

School examinations.—A decree of December 22, 1924, prescribes the type of examinations that are required of all students in order to pass from one grade to another. These examinations, covering all the subjects of the course, are partly oral and partly written. Under the grading system adopted, more importance is given to the native language (French), Latin, mathematics, and natural sciences, than to the other subjects.

MEXICO

NURSERY SCHOOL.—The first nursery school in Mexico City was recently established in the Benito Juárez school. Here mothers employed outside the home may leave their small children for the day under the care of trained teachers. The children will be given their meals in the school. It is planned to extend this service to other parts of the city.

Intellectual interchange between Mexico and the United States.—Sr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc, the Secretary of Public

Education, has expressed to the *Mexican American* his advocacy of intellectual interchange between the neighboring Republics as the most effective means of bringing about better friendly, economic, and intellectual relations. For this purpose he hopes to further the interchange of professors and students, to make still more successful the summer school of the University of Mexico, whose fourth session in 1924 was attended by hundreds of American and Mexican teachers, and to promote the reciprocal communication of results of investigations and other matters of interest between universities and scientific bodies.

Señora Concepción Romero de James, whose headquarters are in New York, has been commissioned to make the interchange of students between Mexico and the United States more effective and constant.

Archaeological investigations in Oaxaca.—Under the expert leadership of Dr. Manuel Gamio, Assistant Secretary of Public Education, archaeological and anthropological studies similar to those carried out in the valley of Teotihuacán are about to be undertaken in various parts of the State of Oaxaca, where important remains of the Zapotec civilization exist.

Broadcasting station.—A powerful broadcasting station, which has been heard all over Mexico, Cuba, Central America, the United States, and Canada, has been installed for the Department of Public Education, for the purpose of broadcasting from Mexico City for the benefit of pupils in the public schools throughout the Republic entertainments and lectures and various other educational features.

NICARAGUA

EDUCATION.—President Solórzano, in his inaugural message on January 1, 1925, made the following statement regarding education:

Following the example of my predecessor, His Excellency don Bartolomé Martínez, I shall make an effort to maintain a higher budget for public instruction * * * so that the needs of our increasing school population shall be adequately met. It will be a great honor and a satisfaction to me if, when I leave office, I can leave a numerous and brilliant army of teachers of both sexes to educate Nicaraguan children.

I intend also to strive for such organization of the civil service that each employee shall be placed in the position which his aptitude indicates; his possession of that place shall be assured as long as he fills it satisfactorily, and he shall be guaranteed against the uncertainties of illness or age with a suitable and well-earned pension.

PANAMA

ROTARY SCHOLARSHIP.—The Panama Rotary Club plans to establish a \$500 scholarship fund for education in a college of the United States to be loaned each year to a Panaman student in a local school. It is the plan of the local Club to ask the Rotary Club of the State in which the boy goes to college to give him friendly oversight. The

student, after receiving his college training, is to return to Panama, where in two or three years he is expected to begin to pay back installments of the money advanced by the Rotary Club for his education.

PARAGUAY

Secondary education course.—The Colegio Presidente Franco of Asunción opened a secondary education section at the beginning of the second half of the present school year.

Prison school.—The prisoners attending school in the public penitentiary of Asunción in January have sent a letter of thanks to the Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction for the appropriation of funds for the purchase of equipment for the school.

SALVADOR

Better accommodations for kindergarten.—Kindergarten No. 4 of San Salvador has moved to a more commodious building. The new course was begun on February 3, 1925.

TEACHERS' PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.—The annual physical examination of teachers for the issuance of their health certificates for the year was begun in January.

VENEZUELA

A PATRIARCH OF EDUCATION.—In the Nuevo Diario for January 4, 1925, a tribute was paid to Sr. Lic. Agustín Avelado, educator and philanthropist, who recently celebrated the anniversary of his 88th birthday in company with a number of his former pupils. Many of the latter, who have distinguished themselves in letters, science, and politics gathered to express their esteem and appreciation, for Sr. Avelado was the founder of the Colegio de Santa María in Caracas, acting as its principal for many years, and of an orphan asylum maintained by his and other donations.

ELECTION OF NEW OFFICERS OF THE CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF VENEZUELA.—On January 15 Dr. Alejandro Urbaneja, the retiring president, and members of his staff gathered in the auditorium of the University at Caracas to receive the newly elected president Dr. Diego Carbonell, the reelected vice president, Sr. Antonio Febres Cordero, and the secretary, Dr. José Manuel Hernández Ron.

NEW SCHOOL.—By a presidential decree published in the *Gaceta Oficial* for February 9, 1925, a new primary elementary school for boys will be established in Egido, State of Mérida, and named after Monseñor Jáuregui, who devoted his life to teaching.



NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES.—The Province of Córdoba recently passed a law prohibiting throughout the Province work in bakeries, pastry shops, and similar places between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. For the preparation and setting of bread employers may hire workers for a maximum of two hours for this specified class of work only. In the case of exceptional circumstances the labor office may make a temporary arrangement in accordance with the regulations of the unions of workers and employers. Infractions of this law are punishable by a fine of 100 to 500 pesos national currency.

BRAZIL

National Labor Council.—Judge Ataulpho N. de Paiva and Dr. Gabriel Osorio de Almeida have been elected president and vice president, respectively, of the National Labor Council for 1925. Bulletin readers will remember that the council was created by law in 1923 for the study of labor problems.

SPECIAL ATTORNEY FOR LABOR ACCIDENT VICTIMS.—See page 515.

CHILE

Industrial Association.—This association (Asociación del Trabajo) has a membership of 1,156 firms, 217 of which joined in 1924, and employs a total of 130,000 workers. During the past year the association found places for 16,836 workers, provided treatment for 25,249 in its clinics, and increased its industrial accident insurance to 5,423,046 pesos.

Union of Private Employees.—Following the recommendation of the Congress of Private Employees held in Valparaíso last December and the example of other cities of Chile, the various organizations of private employees in Santiago have united in one union, which will have approximately 12,000 members.

MEXICO

Prevention of Strikes.—The Federation of Labor Unions of the Federal District voted in February to require that any member union having a dispute with employers should submit to the federation a statement of its grievances, which will be studied by a committee of that organization. A union striking without proper effort at conciliation is not to receive the support of other unions members of the federation.

Labor attachés of embassies and legations.—See page 517. Industrial accident bill.—See page 518.



FIRST MUNICIPAL RESTAURANT FOR CHILDREN.—In February the first municipal restaurant for children in Buenos Aires was opened under the direction of the Public Charities. A luncheon of simple healthful dishes, with a dessert and glass of milk, will be served for 20 centavos to a maximum of 150 children every week day.

VACATION COLONIES FOR CHILDREN BELOW NORMAL IN HEALTH.— The *Prensa* of Buenos Aires for January 25, 1925, published an interesting account of the vacation colonies for children below normal in health conducted in the city parks, from which account the following is quoted:

Four years ago the Municipal Council approved an ordinance for the establishment of vacation colonies for children below normal in health, including in its annual budget the sum of 400,000 pesos national currency for the maintenance of these colonies. Their purpose is to provide during vacation time proper nutrition and supervised play and rest in the open air for children whose physical condition is below normal. There were in January three of these colonies in Buenos Aires: one in the Parque Nicolás Avellaneda, which in the first half of the summer cared for 1,700 children, and for 1,500 in the second half; one in the Parque de los Patricios with capacity for 1,000 children; and the third in the grounds of the Sociedad Rural Argentina at Palermo, which accommodates 800 children. Two more, each with a capacity for 800 children, were to be established early this year. Admission to these colonies is on certificate from the Public Charities that the child is in need of special care.

FREE MUNICIPAL GYMNASIUM COURSES.—The municipal government of Buenos Aires has decided to establish free gymnasium courses of four months in the city parks, the first to be given in the Parque Nicolás Avellaneda at such hours as will permit the participation of the greatest possible number of people.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOSPITALS.—The municipality of Buenos Aires apportioned to the Public Charities this year 18,000,000 pesos for the improvement of hospitals and asylums. With this money work has been continued on Rawson Hospital, and bids accepted for the construction of the hospital for chronic cases and Salaberry Hospital,

which will soon be under way. A call for bids has also been issued for the construction of the Nueva Pompeya Hospital and for additions and repairs to Pirovano Hospital. The hospital just named is to have an emergency ward, and in connection with the out-patient clinic donated by the Jockey Club a few years ago, a new pavilion will be built which will have clinics for venereal diseases on the ground floor and wards for men and women on the second floor. New pavilions are also to be constructed for patients suffering from eye diseases, and for those with ear, nose, and throat affections. Extensive improvements will also be made in the service departments and existing wards, where an orthopedic clinic will be added.

Sanitation centers and dispensaries.—The president of the National Department of Hygiene has been giving particular attention to the construction of new sanitation centers and dispensaries in the provinces. The corner stone of such a station was recently laid in Salta, where a two-story building is to be erected to house the disinfection, antimalarial, antivenereal, antitubercular, and maternity services. In the Province of Jujuy plans have been completed for public baths, dispensaries, and a hospital for tubercular patients. In the Provinces of Catamarca and Santiago del Estero new hospitals are to be built, while the Province of Tucumán is to have a regional hospital with a microbiological institute for the study of tropical diseases.

Workers' housing.—The city government of Buenos Aires has recently passed an ordinance authorizing a competition for plans for three groups of cheap houses, each group to be constructed at a cost of approximately 2,000,000 pesos national currency. Three first prizes and three second prizes are offered to architects resident in Argentina. The winners of the three first prizes will supervise the construction of houses according to their plans, while the winners of the second prizes will be awarded 10,000 pesos. The building contracts will be let by bid.

BOLIVIA

CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS.—In connection with the forthcoming centennial celebration of independence next August the Child Welfare Society of La Paz is organizing the First National Congress of Child Welfare, which will be held in that city. The purpose of this congress is to encourage the founding of similar societies in all the principal cities of the Republic.

RED CROSS DISPENSARY.—On January 17 last the Bolivian Red Cross opened the public dispensary established by that society in La Paz. The dispensary is well located and equipped with all necessary medical appliances, operating tables, and disinfecting machines. Dr. Juan Manuel Balcázar is in charge of the dispensary,

and has associated with him a staff of competent physicians and internes from local hospitals, all of whom give their services free.

BRAZIL

CHILD WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.—According to a report of the Brazilian Children's Bureau, there were in Brazil last year the following number of institutions and organizations devoted to child welfare, aside from schools:

Prenatal and maternity care: 51 maternity hospitals and 5 institutions giving home care at confinement.

Postnatal care: 24 milk stations, 2 child health centers, 47 day nurseries, and 4 clinics for examination of wet nurses.

Institutional care: 220 orphan asylums, 3 foundlings' homes, and 3 schools of correction.

Care of sick children: 67 dispensaries and clinics, 15 children's hospitals, and 5 sanitariums.

Special prophylaxis: 4 vaccination centers and 10 Pasteur institutes.

General child welfare: 63 organizations engaged directly or indirectly in activities promoting child welfare.

RED Cross.—The Red Cross reports the following figures for its clinical services during 1924:

Consultations, 48,976; prescriptions, 2,065; treatments, 73,710; laboratory examinations, 50; operations, 2,495; electrical treatments, 1,443; treatments by mechano-therapy, 2,984; massage, 5,467; hypodermic injections, 3,327; radiographs, 194; and radioscopic examinations, 4.

Course on Malaria.—Early this year a course on methods of suppressing malaria was given in the Rural Health Bureau of the National Department of Public Health by Brazilian specialists and two physicians of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Water and sewers in São Paulo.—The State of São Paulo is planning to spend 120,000 contos of reis on the water and sewer system of the capital of that State, the money to be raised by a bond issue.

CHILE

Important step in child Welfare.—By a decree of January 13, 1925, a Council for Child Welfare has been created in Santiago, under the presidency of the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Besides certain members who serve ex officio, the council will be composed of representatives elected by various Santiago organizations whose work is allied with child welfare. The council is charged with the inspection of public and private institutions of child welfare, and with the study of all problems related to the subject.

RED CROSS ON ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.—The island of Juan Fernández, on which Alexander Selkirk, the author of Robinson

Crusoe, spent the lonely years which gave him the basis for his famous story, is the seat of a chapter of the Chilean Red Cross, an interesting account of which is given in a recent number of The Canadian Red Cross. The Red Cross on the mainland organized a first-aid station equipped with supplies for emergencies and remedies for common ailments; sent stretchers; made arrangements for a special wireless service to Valparaíso, 360 miles away, for medical advice in case of serious illness; and established a reading room well provided with newspapers, magazines, and a victrola. Out of a total population of 260 on the island, 120 have joined the Red Cross. The health service functions efficiently under the charge of a policeman who was formerly a nurse in a Valparaíso hospital.

Workmen's housing.—The plaster house built in Santiago in 1922 by the Housing Council as an experiment proved so successful in its construction that 11 additional houses of the same type were built as a small garden suburb. One house has five rooms, four have four rooms, four others three rooms, and the remainder two rooms. These houses have all been sold at prices ranging from 10,500 pesos to 20,000 pesos, payable in installments over a period of 14 years 6 months. The council believes that substantial construction, although expensive at the outset, saves much expendi-

ture for repairs.

COLOMBIA

Promotion of Child welfare.—By virtue of law No. 48, promulgated November 24, 1924, Congress authorizes the Treasury Department to subsidize, up to the amount of 300 pesos a month, all hospitals already having or establishing in the future maternity wards and free dispensaries for prospective mothers and children under 10 years of age. The same law obliges all factories where 50 or more women are employed to establish day nurseries where working mothers may leave their children to be cared for. The local authorities in all the departments of the Republic are obliged to encourage and assist in founding, in their respective capitals and principal cities of the departments, day nurseries, free milk stations, and similar institutions for the protection and welfare of children.

The employment of children under 14 years of age in any work that may endanger their life or health is absolutely forbidden, especially in factories manufacturing glass or other articles in the composition of which lead, phosphorus, arsenic, mercury, or explosives are used. It is also forbidden to employ child labor in mines of any description, including petroleum fields, or for night work in bakeries. Furthermore, the work a child shall perform in the industries in which children under 14 years of age may be employed will be governed by regulations issued by the departmental assemblies, and in no case shall a child work over six hours a day.

The departments must appropriate in their yearly budgets funds for providing dental and medical treatment for needy school children,

as well as for those working in factories.

The national committee of the Colombian Red Cross will proceed, in cooperation with the National Board of Child Welfare, created by this law, to found the Juvenile Red Cross, for which the Secretary of Instruction and Public Health will issue the necessary regulations.

COSTA RICA

Public health clinic.—Dr. Louis Schapiro, of the Rockefeller Foundation, who devoted many years to the prophylaxis of hookworm in the infected regions of this country, recently returned to San José for the purpose of establishing a public health clinic, which

will be under the direction of Doctor Taylor.

CHILDREN'S CLINICS HOLD COMPETITION.—A competition was held from December 15 to January 1 by the Children's Clinic, the Milk Station, the Day Nursery, and School Dental Clinic of San José, prizes of 25 colones each having been offered to the mother who had carried out to best advantage the instructions she received at the Children's Clinic in connection with her children and her home; to the mother who had attended the clinic most regularly; for the largest and healthiest family; to the child who had attended the School Dental Clinic regularly and taken the best care of his teeth; and to the healthiest and rosiest child of from 1 to 5 years of age chosen from the children attending each clinic.

New national stadium.—A national appropriation of 50,000 colones has been made for the construction of a stadium on La Sábana, near San José, to promote physical education throughout the country. In this new stadium international Olympic games and other public entertainments will be held under the direction of a national council of physical culture consisting of 10 members who

will be appointed by the President of the Republic.

The proceeds of the sale of tickets for public entertainments will be applied to building expenses, improvements to the athletic field, upkeep and building of streets in that locality, the promotion of physical culture, and the purchase of sport equipment for the smaller municipalities, preference to be given to the establishment of school playgrounds in the principal centers.

CUBA

NEW WARDS FOR CHILDREN IN HABANA HOSPITAL.—Last February two excellent new wards for children were opened in the Mercedes Hospital of Habana. In the dispensary for out-patients is found equipment for pasteurizing milk, the use of which is offered free to needy mothers of sick children. In the garden adjoining the hospital a playground has been arranged for convalescent children.

ASYLUM FOR MENTALLY DEFICIENT CHILDREN.—The Department of Public Health plans to establish in Habana an asylum for mentally deficient children, which will include a trade school. The idea is to provide some place where children discharged from the reformatory at Guanajay may be cared for instead of being left again to follow

their own free will and fall into bad habits.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALAN ROTARY CLUB.—The Rotary Club of Guatemala is soon to be fully organized in accordance with the statutes of the

Rotary International.

OLYMPIC GAMES.—On January 4 to 18, 1925, the fourth Guatemalan Olympic games were held in the Campo de Marte of Guatemala City. The Guatemalan Sports League and other associations for physical culture and sports participated in the track meet, shot-put jumps, and other athletic events.

ANTIFLY CAMPAIGN.—The Guatemalan Red Cross is carrying on an active antifly campaign, part of which is the exhibition of motion pictures showing the life history and habits of the fly.

MEXICO

Public health in the press.—The Bulletin has had the good fortune to receive a copy of the interesting page devoted to public health by *El Globo*, of Mexico City, under the able editorship of Dr. A. Brioso Vasconcelos, a department inaugurated January 29 last. Dr. Brioso Vasconcelos says: "Our efforts will be devoted to spreading the principles of preventive medicine which concern everyone, and to preaching the gospel of public health, which makes nations prosperous, great, rich and happy."

RED CROSS NOTES.—The city of San Luis Potosí has the honor of having organized the first chapter of the Mexican Junior Red Cross, but it is expected that the children of Mexico City will soon be given an opportunity to join this organization, which was so strongly advocated by the Pan American Red Cross Conference held in Buenos

Aires.

The Red Cross chapter of the capital has opened a course for nurses in its hospital, this course to follow that of the National School of Medicine.

Plans of Department of Public Health.—Among the agencies which the Department of Public Health is planning for the benefit of the public, the following have been mentioned in the news of recent date:

Federal campaign against venereal disease, including dispensaries in army barracks; a cancer institute to be connected with the General Hospital in Mexico City; 12 dispensaries in Mexico City and the Federal District for the treatment of children's diseases; a dispensary in Mexico City for the treatment of poor persons suffering from tuberculosis; the regulation of the sale of food on street stands in the capital; and a national sanitary convention, to open September 5, 1925, in Mexico City.

PANAMA

School of Nursing.—On January 31, 1925, 12 young Panaman women were graduated from the School of Nursing of Santo Tomás Hospital in Panama City. In his address on this occasion, Dr. Alfonso Preciado, superintendent of the hospital, gave some interesting facts concerning the development of the school. Although legal authorization for the school was given by decree No. 61 of 1908, from 1909 until 1917 the school labored under great difficulties. In 1918, 10 nurses were graduated; in 1919, 9; in 1920, 7; in 1921, 8; in 1922, 9; in 1923, 7; and in 1924, 12. Of the 76 former graduates of the school 18 are now employed in the Santo Tomás Hospital; 5 in the provincial hospitals; 3 in the Panamá Hospital; 1 with the Red Cross; 1 with the United Fruit Co. at Bocas del Toro; 1 in Santa Marta, Colombia; 2 in Cuba; 7 in Honduras; 1 in Barranquilla, Colombia; 1 in La Cumbre; 1 in Peru; 2 are studying obstetrics; 23 are married or living with their families; 3 dead; 1 is engaged in home nursing; while the whereabouts of 6 are unknown.

SECRETARY GENERAL OF RED CROSS.—Sr. Roberto Jiménez has recently accepted the nomination of the executive committee of the National Red Cross as secretary general to replace Dr. Aurelio A.

Dutari.

PARAGUAY

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR THE AGED.—The President has authorized the expenditure of 33,271 pesos legal currency for the installation of water, drainage, and a heating plant in the section for aged persons in

the National Asylum.

Public education regarding tuberculosis.—From time to time the antituberculosis dispensary in Asunción is issuing through the daily press instructive articles on the dangers and methods of prevention and cure of tuberculosis. It is hoped that popular knowledge of the proper methods of caring for tubercular patients and better personal hygiene and public sanitation will diminish the spread of the disease.

PERU

CHILD WELFARE BOARD.—The work in favor of child welfare accomplished by this board during the two years of its existence is deserving of the highest credit. One important result of its labors is the establishment of a children's bureau, modeled after the United States Children's Bureau, at Washington, D. C. This bureau, acting as a central agency for all activities of the Child Welfare Board. will keep in touch with all institutions interested in child welfare. Investigations will be carried on by the bureau as to the causes of infant mortality in Lima, as well as elsewhere in the Republic. February first another "Gota de Leche," or free-milk station, has been in operation in Lima, established by the Child Welfare Board, and provided with a competent staff of physicians, nurses, and visiting nurses; it is hoped to make this institution one of the best of its kind in the Republic. Another important activity of the Child Welfare Board is the establishment of a practical school for nurses under the direction and management of two trained nurses brought from Germany under contract for this work. The board also organized the celebration of "Mother's Day," held on Easter Sunday. Prizes will be awarded to mothers having the greatest number of healthy children, to those who have nursed the greater number of their own ofspring, and to the mother whose child is most perfect physically.

SALVADOR

VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.—Orders have been issued in San Salvador for the vaccination and revaccination of the school children to prevent smallpox.

Hospital.—During 1924 the San Salvador Hospital attended to 190 patients suffering from 52 different diseases. Twenty-nine physi-

cians served as staff medical officers.

LIBRARY IN THE GOTA DE LECHE.—Don Isidoro Nieto of Santa Ana conceived the idea of starting a library of books on children's diseases and the care of children as a part of the service of the Gota de Leche, or free-milk station, in that city. Several works dealing with the care and feeding of infants have been received from physicians and other persons for this purpose.

RED Cross Notes.—The supreme council of the Salvadorean Red Cross approved the following reforms to the statutes of the

organization:

The Red Cross is to exercise its influence continuously for the physical and moral development of the individual in order to produce good citizens; it is also

in times of peace to offer aid to sufferers in calamities or public misfortunes. The Government recognizes the legal existence of the Salvadorean Red Cross as a public benefit and utility to the whole country. It shall be the only Red Cross society authorized to use the insignia, emblem, and name of the Red Cross, no other Red Cross society being recognized during its existence in Salvador. It is made a corporate organization and granted exemption from the use of sealed paper and stamps for its official documents.

URUGUAY

AMERICAN SPECIALIST VISITS MONTEVIDEO.—Dr. James C. Case, on his way home after acting as representative of the American College of Physicians at the Third Pan American Scientific Congress in Lima, visited Montevideo in the latter part of January, where he lectured to the School of Medicine on the use of the X-ray, as he is a well-recognized authority in this branch of therapy and author of a number of works on radiology.

International Congress of Veterinarians.—Members of the Asociación Rural del Uruguay met in January to plan for an International Congress of Veterinary Medicine. A memorandum was presented to the Minister of Industries regarding the importance of such a congress in relation to stock raising and commercial relations

with the other countries of America and of Europe.

THREE WOMEN LAWYERS.—On January 31, 1925, the friends of three young women lawyers, Señoritas de Artecona, Dematteis, and Álvarez Vignoli, gave a reception in honor of their graduation from the law school.

VENEZUELA

New section of Vargas Hospital.—During the celebration of the Centenary of Ayacucho, X-ray, pathological, and pediatric sections were opened in the Vargas Hospital, in Caracas, which is under the direction of Dr. L. G. Chacín Itriago and the Sisters of the Order of San José de Tarbes, while improvements were made in all the other sections, the maternity ward having been completely modernized. Clinics are now open three times during the week to those who can not afford medical attendance.



COSTA RICA

Doctor Rowe's visit to Costa Rica.—On Sunday, January 18, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, arrived in Port Limón, being warmly welcomed by Sr. Rafael Huete, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, in representation of the Government, who accompanied the guest to San José, where the Minister of Foreign Relations, the chargé d'affaires of the American Legation, and other distinguished persons received him cordially upon his arrival at the station.

The following day Doctor Rowe had the honor of calling on the President of the Republic accompanied by Sr. Alfredo González

Flores, Dr. Octavio Beeche, and Mr. Harold M. Deane, chargé

d'affaires of the American Legation.

Doctor Rowe's next visit was to the National Cemetery, where he went to pay tribute to the memory of Juan Rafael Mora, President of the Republic from 1849 to 1859. Later in the afternoon Doctor Rowe laid a wreath at the foot of the National Monument commemorating the battles of Santa Rosa and Rivas against the filibusters during the year 1856–57.

Doctor Rowe was the guest of honor at an elaborate banquet given by the Costa Rican Government in the foyer of the National Theater, the President of the Republic and members of the cabinet and diplomatic corps, and other Government officials and distinguished persons honoring the occasion with their presence, and at an official banquet given by the American chargé d'affaires, Mr. Harold M. Deane, which was attended by the President of the Republic, the Secretary of Foreign Relations, and other distinguished

members of society.

A demonstration of appreciation and esteem on the part of some of the most distinguished men who have participated in the Government of the Republic was the lunch given in honor of the Director General of the Pan American Union by Mr. John Meiggs Keith, member of the Inter-American High Commission, at his residence in San José, among the guests being ex-Presidents Señor Bernardo Soto, Señor Cleto González Víquez, Señor Alfredo González Flores, and Señor Julio Acosta, their host doing the honors of the occasion with his accustomed hospitality and charm of manner. Mr. Keith and Sr. Alfredo González Flores then escorted Doctor Rowe to the town of Heredia, where he was entertained at a charming tea given by ex-President González and Señora Delia F. de González.

CUBA

Sixth International American Conference.—The President of Cuba has designated a commission composed of five engineers to prepare a technical report for the consideration of the Secretary of State on arrangements for the Sixth International American Conference to be held in Habana.

GUATEMALA

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN GUATE-MALA.—Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, visited Guatemala City in the latter part of February, 1925, where he was honored with a banquet given for him by the President and also by many other entertainments of an official or social nature. While in Guatemala City, Doctor Rowe, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Relations and other Government officials, visited the Parque Barrios, where he laid a wreath at the foot of the statue of Justo Rufino Barrios, noted president of Guatemala.

NICARAGUA

DOCTOR ROWE IN NICARAGUA.—Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, arrived aboard the American cruiser *Tulsa* at the port of Corinto on January 24, whence, after his reception by a special delegation, he took the train to Managua. He was

declared a guest of the Republic, being honored by a reception given for him by President Solórzano, a reception at the American Legation, and other entertainments.

URUGUAY

GABRIELA MISTRAL IN URUGUAY.—On January 31, 1925, Gabriela Mistral, the Chilean poet and educator, arrived in Uruguay on her way home from a trip to Europe, after two years spent in Mexico, where she collaborated with Señor José Vasconcelos in the educational program which reduced illiteracy in Mexico by 50,000 persons in one year.

Señorita Mistral was met at the dock by an official reception committee composed of the most distinguished intellectuals of the country, among them Juana de Ibarbourou, the Uruguayan poet. Speeches were made and an open-air demonstration given in Gabriela Mistral's honor in one of the city parks of Montevideo.



REPORTS RECEIVED TO MARCH 15, 1925

ARGENTINA Official publication on Argentine foreign trade, first six months of 1924.	1928 Jan.		
Para di incomenda de la constanta de la consta			Henry H. Morgan,
Road improvement in Argentina	Jan. Feb.		consul-general at Buenos Aires. Do. Robert Harnden, con- sul at Rosario.
Production of cotton in the Bahia consular district	Jan.	10	Homer Brett, consul at
Commodity shipments from Bahia	Jan. do_		Bahia. Do. Jack D. Hickerson, consul at Para.
Declared exports to the United States from Para consular district during 1924.	Jan.	17	Jack D. Hickerson.
Cotoa beans shipped from Bahia in 1924 Declared exports from Bahia, last quarter of 1924 Copra in Brazil Metallurgy of the State of Minas Geraes Exportation of coconuts, 1913–1923 Radio station at Goyanna, Pernambuco Cotton crop in Pernambuco consular district Rice industry in Rio Grande do Sul	Jan. Jan. do dodo.	22 30 31	Homer Brett. Do. Robert R. Bradford. Do. Do. Fred C. Eastin, jr. Do. William F. Hoffman, vice consul at Porto
Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro during December, 1924.	Feb.	10	Alegre. Robert R. Bradford.
CHILE			
Nitrate shipments from Iquique during calendar year 1924, metric tons_	Jan.	15	Harry Campbell, con-
Decreasing market for coal in northern Chile The Antofagasta-Bolivian Railway, its history, service and land traversed.	Jan. Jan.	30 31	sul at Iquique. Do. Stewart E. McMillin, consul at Antofa-
General information on the Arica-La Paz Railway	Feb.	1	Egmont C. von Tresc-
COLOMBIA			kow, consul at Arica.
Establishment of company to plant, cultivate, and harvest sugar cane, and manufacture sugar.	Jan.	1	Lawrence F. Cotie, vice consul at Buena- ventura.
Review of commerce and industries of Cartagena for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1924. Colombian budget for 1925	Jan. Jan.		Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena. M. L. Stafford, consul at Barranguilla.

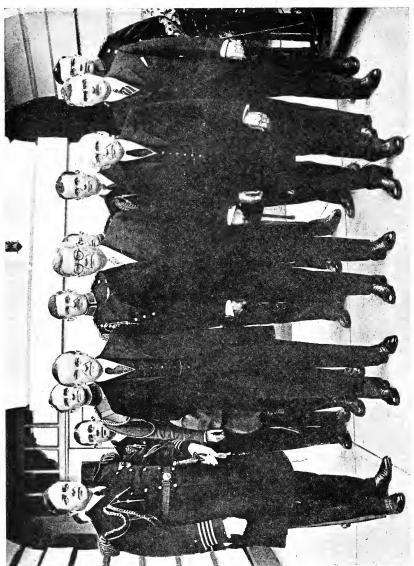
Reports received to March 15, 1925—Continued.

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arrival in the capital. In the photograph, front row, from left to right, appear: Capt. Adolphus Andrews, naval aide to President Cololidge; President Calvin Coolidge; Gen. Gerardo Madadado, President-elect of Cuba; Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and J. Butler Wright, Third Assistant Secretary of State. At the rear are the naval and military aides at the White House

PRESIDENT-ELECT MACHADO, OF CUBA, AT THE WHITE HOUSE

In the crowded program of Gen. Gerardo Machado, the President-elect of Cuba, during his recent visit to Washington, special mention must be made of the very friendly and cordial visit which he made

upon the President of the United States at the White House immediately after his Copyright by Henry Miller News Picture Service



VOL. LIX

JUNE, 1925

No. 6

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION :: :: :: ::

T THE meeting of the governing board of the Pan American Union held on April 1, 1925, the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States, ex officio representative of his country on that board, was, on nomination of His Excellency Señor don Manuel C. Téllez, Ambassador of Mexico, unanimously elected president of the latter to complete the unexpired term of office of the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, the presiding officer elected last November.

His Excellency Dr. Jacobo Varela, minister of Uruguay and vice chairman of the governing board, after announcing the result of the election, welcomed Secretary Kellogg to the chair in an eloquent address, the original text of which is as follows:

"It is a high privilege, Mr. Secretary, to extend to you our most cordial welcome to this institution. I feel that our colleagues had an excellent inspiration in electing you chairman of the board. Not only your position as Secretary of State of your great Government, but your distinguished qualifications made your choice desirable to the highest degree. We know your tradition, and highly value your contribution to the general welfare of this nation as an eminent jurist, senator, and diplomat. You have been only a brief period in your present exalted position and already have demonstrated forcefully your

devotion to the lofty Pan American aims, supporting right and justice, not only with noble words but with efficient action. We know also that in the future we will work harmoniously in promoting the friendly understanding among the American Republics to which this institution is dedicated, and we take pleasure in offering you our unreserved cooperation.

"I beg of you, Mr. Secretary, to take the chair."

To these cordial words the Hon. Mr. Kellogg replied in the following expressive terms:

"Gentlemen of the governing board, I want you to know how deeply I appreciate the honor which you have done me in electing me to the chairmanship of the governing board of the Pan American Union. For many years past I have felt the deepest interest in the development of closer relations between the Republics of the American Continent, and this interest was greatly strengthened by the visit that I was permitted to make to Panama, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil on the occasion of the assembling of the Fifth International Conference of the American States.

"I look upon this organization as destined to play a most important part in the development of the highest standards of international action on the American Continent. You may rest assured that I will spare no effort in the accomplishment of this great purpose.

"I accept the designation which you have so graciously tendered me with a deep feeling of gratitude and with a full consciousness of the high responsibilities involved."

At the close of these remarks Doctor Padró, chargé d'affaires of Cuba, read a letter from His Excellency the Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, as follows:

Mr. Director General:

Because of the fact that during these last few weeks my health has been poor, and because of the imperious necessity of attending to my private affairs which have been neglected for a long time, I find that I am obliged to leave for Havana to-day, that is, somewhat sooner than I had expected. Therefore I shall not be able to attend the meeting of the governing board of the Union this afternoon, as I had planned.

I regret my absence from this meeting principally because it would have permitted me to vote personally in favor of His Excellency, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States of America, for chairman of the board; but my failure to be present will not prevent the vote of Cuba from being cast for him, inasmuch as the counselor of the embassy, Dr. Arturo Padró, whom I leave accredited as chargé d'affaires ad interim, will be present to attend to this pleasant duty.



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HON. FRANK B. KELLOGG
Secretary of State of the United States
Recently elected chairman of the governing board of the Pan American Union

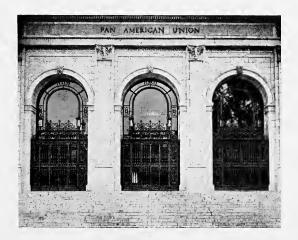
As I have already informed you and as has been made public though publication of the notice in the newspapers of Havana, I shall soon withdraw from the post of ambassador to this Government, as I have presented my resignation. Ever since, on December 13, 1923, I entered on the exercise of my functions, I have always received from the chairman of the board, His Excellency the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, from all the members of the board, and from you, proofs of the greatest consideration and esteem, and it is for this reason that I so deeply regret not to be able to continue to be present among you, although this will not prevent me, on every occasion in the future when the opportunity presents itself, in Cuba or elsewhere, speaking or writing, from aiding with every means in my power the great work which the Pan American Union signifies.

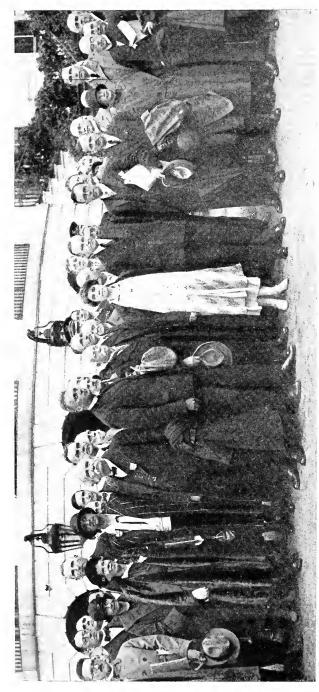
The Cuban Republic, since its birth to independent life on May 20, 1902, has with great enthusiasm collaborated in promoting Pan American cooperation; and the majority of her sons, among them myself, the most modest of all, have always maintained their faith in it; and now, when with the sympathies of all the Americas and of the representatives accredited here, His Excellency, the President of the United States, Mr. Calvin Coolidge, and his Secretary of State, His Excellency Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, and in the first days of his office, the new Secretary, His Excellency, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, have negotiated and obtained that which it had not been possible to attain in nearly 22 years, namely, that the American Senate, by a great majority, approved the Hay-Quesada treaty, which recognizes the sovereignty of Cuba over the Isles of Pines, no one will doubt that my nation in the future will be even more enthusiastic, if it is possible, about the great ideals that the Union upholds.

There will be some who interpret this accomplishment, which has been reached after so many years, as no more than justice due to Cuba; but I think that it is not common in the world for the powerful always to do justice to the weak, above all when justice has been so long delayed, and for this very reason those who at last do justice, while many others have been unable or have not wished to do so, can not fail to deserve the gratitude of those to whom justice is done, and it is my duty to make this clear before the Union which pursues the best and most cordial relations among all the Republics of our America.

To you, Mr. Director General, who at all times have helped me with such enthusiasm and who have always received me so cordially, so that I can even say that you have contributed greatly to the success of the mission from which I am soon to withdraw, permit me to express my most profound gratitude, and at the same time repeat to you the assurance of my highest esteem.

The chairman of the board then gave expression to the regret of the members present, and stated that he was sure of interpreting their sentiments in expressing the sorrow with which they received the notice of the departure of the ambassador of Cuba and his intention of retiring from the diplomatic service in this country; that he knew him well and regarded him as a man of great ability and high ideals, a man devoted to his country and to the great ideals which the Pan American Union represents; that he had mentioned the service that the President, the former Secretary Hughes, and he, Mr. Kellogg, himself had rendered in the ratification of the Isle of Pines treaty, which in his judgment was nothing more than justice; he regretted that it was delayed so many years, and sincerely hoped that the decisive action in the ratification of the treaty would be accepted, as he knew it was intended, as a guaranty of the intention of this Government to do justice to all its associates in the great American Continent. Justice as between nations, in matters of this kind, leads to the highest ideals and is the most powerful instrument for world peace, and he knew of nothing that should have a greater effect upon all of us than that every one of us—the nations of the American Continent—should endeavor to do justice and regard the rights of one another as sovereign nations. It was therefore with regret personal regret—that he was notified of the departure of the Cuban ambassador.





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DELEGATES TO THE PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF CAPITAL CITIES

The conference was held in the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., April 27-28, 1925. This photograph was taken on the occasion of the delegates' visit to the White House, where they were received by the President and Mrs. Coolidge

THE NEW FIDEICOM-MISSUM' :: :: :: ::

By Dr. RICARDO J. ALFARO

Minister of Panama in the United States

T may be averred that the standards and principles of the law are eternal and immutable, because they are based on the idea of justice, and justice is at the same time an emanation from and a necessity of human society. But the ways in which the law acts, far from being immutable and perpetual, are on the contrary susceptible to evolution and transformation. The rules regulating the relations of civil life must find their raison d'être in the nature of the acts and contracts which are executed by men, and as they change in the course of time the legislative rules must also be harmoniously modified. The law, as the expression of the popular will, must be a reflection of the customs and needs of each people and each epoch. The provisions regulating the contract of purchase and sale would have no reason for existing if men should not buy and sell or should limit their commercial intercourse to the simple and primitive transaction of barter. Mortgage sprang out of the necessity for using real property as security for credit, just as had been done before with personal property in the pledge. In a word, each institution must answer to a certain manifestation of civil life in the evolution and development of social organizations. Hence, the law must regulate every relation existing or likely to exist between men. legislation that is able to allow and make profitable all such relations as men are able to create among themselves must be considered as perfect. But when the members of a society feel the necessity for establishing among themselves certain legitimate relations, and they see themselves unable to do it because the law does not afford the means of enforcing the obligations and rights emanating from such relations, then we must needs conclude that a legislation allowing such a state of things is imperfect and deficient.

This is what happens in modern life with innumerable relations which, finding an admirable legal expression in those countries governed by the English common law, find no possible existence in those countries where the written law based on the Napoleonic code is in force. In the latter countries, which are almost entirely the Latin

¹ Paper read at the Third Pan American Scientific Congress held in Lima.

countries of Europe and America, the civil codes, cast in the mold of the French code, for many reasons admirable, do regulate in a precise and methodical manner the numerous relations among the citizens. But although I believe in and I affirm most fervently the superiority of the Roman jurisprudence over the Saxon, and the immense advantages of codified law over the common law, I can not fail to remark that what the code gains in precision it loses in flexibility, and that to its better scientific methodology corresponds a lesser practical usefulness in certain ways. Each act or contract of man in society is regulated in the Latin codes in a complete and admirable manner. Each title or chapter of the code is a just and perfect expression of the respective civil relation. But, on the other hand, we see that each institution corresponds to a rigid, limited, and exact conception. It creates certain rights and imposes certain obligations. The latter and the former must correspond exactly to the kind of act executed or contract entered into. If such correspondence is lacking, such rights and obligations as it may be attempted to create will not be enforceable because the code only gives legal force to acts and contracts formulated in conformity with its traditional standards, which are precise and inflexible.

There is an institution in the English common law which is totally unknown among the Latin peoples, and these peoples would gain a great deal if they should introduce it in their civil legislation. It is the one called in English "trust," and which in Spanish should be called "fideicommissum," even though it is quite a different thing from what was so named in the Roman law and from the institution which under such denomination is regulated in the code drafted by Andrés Bello and now in force in Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador; and even although it has no similarity whatsoever with the so-called "fideicommissary substitutions" of the old French and Spanish law.

The "trust" is in its most simple expression a transfer of property made to a person in whom confidence is reposed in order to attain with such property certain legitimate ends. The "fideicommissum" and the "fideicommissary substitutions" of the old régime were institutions dealing exclusively with estates and which aimed at the perpetuation of real property in families. But inasmuch as both the Anglo-Saxon trust and the Roman fideicommissum constituted a mandate arising out of confidence, and there not being in our language a word that can replace advantageously the one inherited from its Latin mother, it is indispensable to name in Spanish fideicommissum such a modern institution, and the only thing that can be done in order to avoid its being mistaken for the ancient institution is to have it preceded by the word "nuevo" (new), whereby the necessary difference would be established.

Inspired by these ideas, I wrote some time ago a treatise on the possibility and advisability of a legislative reform whereby the institution of the Anglo-Saxon trust could be established in the Latin countries in a form that should be compatible with the exigencies of our time and the character and nature of our jurisprudence.

The work comprises six parts.

In the first part are studied the origin, evolution, and development of the Roman fideicommissum, the primitive object of which was to allow the testator to favor in his succession persons unable to inherit, who were so many in the Roman society by reason of the numerous causes of incapacity established by the estate laws of Rome.

The second part deals with the system of substitutions which replaced the fideicommissa in the middle and modern ages in so far as the fideicommissa became an institution entailing real property in the families. For these reasons the conceptions of fideicommissum and fideicommissary substitutions were frequently confused when really the latter only corresponds to a species of the former and is something entirely different from the pure and simple fideicommissum. This is shown by a perfunctory glance over the ancient and modern legislations of Rome, France, Spain, and Italy. This part of the work aims to fix with precision the different conceptions which have been the subject of consideration for the drafting of this legislative reform, and also to impress the fact that the thing we are least endeavoring to do is to propose the enactment of rules which may make possible in the modern Latin systems—liberal and democratic—the entailment of real property which was such a formidable bulwark of the old régime.

The third part deals with the trust of English law, which had its origin in England, where it came to life as a consequence of the enactment of the statutes of mortmain, following its extraordinary development until it becomes the complex, flexible, and useful institution existing to-day in Great Britain and in the United States. The trust, I say, has survived and has so extraordinarily developed by reason of the fact that its great flexibility and wide scope afford exceptional facilities in innumerable commercial and civil transactions. It may be instituted by will or by act inter vivos; in writing or by word of mouth; it may take effect during the life of the creator or after his demise; it may be concerned with real or personal property, corporeal or incorporeal; it may be secret or avowed; public or private; presumptive or express; it may be created for a limited time or for the whole life of the creator or the beneficiary, or it may be perpetual for certain purposes of a permanent character, as, for instance, the charitable trusts; it may have as its purpose merely the preservation of certain property or else its management, investment, administration

or disposition. It may comprise property of a dowry, a donation, an inheritance, a legacy, a usufruct, a commercial partnership, or receivership of property of any other kind; and besides a great variety of forms and purposes, the trust has the great advantage of being amenable to the so-called equity jurisdiction by means of which the courts, without subjection to the rigorism of the common law and by the application of admirable principles which are easily adapted to all circumstances, are able to decide any controversies and render always true and complete justice. In a word, the trust, in contrast with the Roman fideicommissum, limited to the substitution of one heir by another, has a most ample radius of action in which it acts as a universal conservator and administrator.

As a general rule, the trust may be instituted for any purposes in which the creator is interested, save those which are contrary to public order or prohibited by statute. The creation of the trust may have as its object the payment of the debts of the creator; the sale of his property for payment to his creditors; the execution post mortem of his legacies and bequests; the management of an industry or privilege; the payment of notes and interest thereon; the liberation of mortgages or any other liens with funds accruing from industrial or commercial properties, incomes, or interest; the preservation of future property; the payment of allowances or life pensions; the protection of the wife's property in respect to the husband's management; the preservation of real property for certain purposes of public interest; the protection and administration of the property of a spendthrift, the issuance, sale, discount, and collection of mortgage bonds on account of any commercial association, or any public or private corporation; the investment of funds of the fideicommissary (cestui que trust) and collection of their income and rentals. In brief, the trust may have as its object all such operations for the success, security, and protection of which is desirable the intervention of a fiduciary (trustee) whose credit, experience, and honesty constitute a positive guarantee.

After thus setting forth summarily what the institution of the trust is among the Anglo-Saxon peoples, and after having shown the harmfulness and uselessness of the Latin fideicommissum, an attempt is made to demonstrate the fact that the fideicommissum, may come again to a profitable life in the law if it be framed and regulated in conformity with the English model. This is the subject of the fourth part of the work. Here is shown by means of a series of practical instances that there are an infinite number of transactions daily occurring in commerce, in banking, in private business, and in family relations which constitute legal problems and which can only be solved by means of a fideicommissum having in the law the backing of enforcement given to it by Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence.

After showing by these examples of daily life the necessity for a perfected fideicommissum, the new conception in which the Anglo-Saxon institution must be adopted is subsequently examined in order to make it conform to the precision of the written law and the nature and character of the Latin jurisprudence. Such an examination is the subject of the fifth part of the treatise mentioned. I compare the definitions that have been given, both of the fideicommissum and the trust. I set forth the ends desirable to be attained and the dangers that should be avoided, and after careful consideration of the essence, the object, the purpose, and the subject of the new institution, I propose as the basis of the legislative reform the following definition:

A fideicommissum is an irrevocable mandate whereby certain property is transferred to a person, named the trustee (fiduciario), in order that he may dispose of it as directed by the party who transfers the property, named the creator (fideicomisente), for the benefit of a third party, named the cestui que trust (fideicomisario).

The sixth and last part, as indicated by its title, deals with the legislative reform proposed by me in the concrete form of a bill. This consists of 38 articles, which define and regulate the new fideicommissum, establish its scope, its limits, and its sphere of action; the purposes for which it may be created and the form in which it may be instituted; the manner and effect of the transfer of such fiduciary property; the capacities, incapacities, duties, and rights of the trustee; the obligations imposed and rights conferred by the fideicommissum on each one of the persons who are parties to it, and finally, the causes and effects of its extinction.

Each article has a commentary endeavoring to fix its raison d'être, its meaning, its scope, its philosophical or legal grounds, and its concordance either with other articles of the same bill, with provisions of the statutory law or with universally accepted legal principles.

Such is the resumé of the work which I respectfully submit to the

Such is the resumé of the work which I respectfully submit to the learned consideration of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress. I have thought that this is a topic of special interest for the Latin countries of the continent because the economic, industrial, commercial, and banking relations are day by day greater and closer between North America and South America. North American capital goes more and more every day to the southern countries. With that capital go individuals, families, companies, banks, and institutions of different sorts, and with all these natural and artificial entities go their customs and their necessities. In my law practice I have had numerous cases of North American clients in which they submitted to my consideration family or business problems that could only find a satisfactory solution in the trust or fideicommissum of their country, and whom I had to tell with sorrow that the laws of my country did not afford the security or remedy they were seeking.

I believe the same thing must have occurred to many lawyers of the different nations who have increasing economic contact with the United States. From this I got the idea of attempting the legislative adaptation with which this study is concerned; and just as languages and customs are enriched and perfected by appropriating the good things that are found in other countries, so the legislations, which are not dead bodies or rigid frames or immutable forms, should adopt, assimilate, and conform to their own characteristics such institutions as have proven beneficial in other countries. I firmly believe that the reform I propose is likely to bring about incalculable advantages to the peoples of Latin juridical ancestry, but my limited capabilities make me fear seriously that my work may contain grave mistakes or deficiencies. I humbly submit it to the criticism of the eminent jurists attending this congress, as I have already submitted it to the scrutiny of jurists and lawgivers in my own country. My only ambition is to call attention to an unexplored field of jurisprudence where I believe most valuable fruits may be gathered.

LAW No. 9 of 1925 (January 6) on the Constitution of Fideicommissa

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PANAMA DECREES:

ARTICLE 1. A fideicommissum is an irrevocable mandate whereby certain property is transferred to a person, named the trustee (fiduciario), in order that he may dispose of it as directed by the party who transfers the property, named the constituent (fideicomitente), for the benefit of a third party, named the cestui que trust (fideicomisario).

ART. 2. A fideicommissum may be constituted upon property of any sort,

real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, present or future.

ART. 3. A fideicommissum may be singular or universal, pure or conditional, for a certain day, for a fixed term, or for the life of the constituent, of the trustee, or of the cestui que trust.

Art. 4. Any condition upon which the execution of a fideicommissum depends and which takes more than 30 years to be fulfilled shall be considered as lapsed.

These 30 years shall be counted from the date of acceptance of the mandate by the trustee.

ART. 5. Fideicommissa may be constituted for any purposes not contravening the law or the public morals.

ART. 6. Secret fideicommissa are prohibited.

All fideicommissa must clearly express the purposes for which they are created and the name of the cestui que trust.

ART. 7. A fideicommissum intended to have effect after the death of the constituent shall not be valid if constituted in favor of any person disqualified to inherit from him for any of the causes determined by law.

ART. 8. Fideicommissa in which there is established an order of succession, such as those generally known under the denominations of familiar, perpetual, gradual, and successive, are prohibited.

It is understood that there is established an order of succession when a fideicommissum confers the same benefit upon two different persons and the second is called upon to receive on the demise of the first. ART. 9. It is permitted in a fideicommissum to grant the use or usufruct of the property to one *cestui que trust* during his lifetime and the ownership in fee simple to another.

But any provision intending to create a subsequent fideicommissum on property given in fee simple to a first *cestui que trust* shall be null and void.

ART. 10. When a fideicommissum has been constituted for a certain period or for particular purposes that must be fulfilled notwithstanding the death of a cestui que trust or of the constituent, the rights of one or the other shall pass to his heirs.

ART. 11. The constituent may give the cestui que trust such substitutes as he may desire in the event of the former being unable or unwilling to accept the fideicommissum or of his having accepted but dying before the execution thereof.

ART. 12. The constituent may appoint not only one but two or more trustees and two or more cestuis que trustent.

In case two or more trustees should be appointed the provisions of articles 857 and 858, concerning executors, shall apply.¹

ART. 13. A child in the maternal womb may be instituted cestui que trust.

With the exception of this case the constitution of a fideicommissum in favor of a nonexisting person is null and void.

ART. 14. The trustee may be given one or more substitutes to replace him in the event of his being unable or unwilling to discharge the trust or in the event of his death or supervenient incapacity or impossibility.

The constituent may entrust the designation of substitutes to a third party or to the trustee himself.

ART. 15. Should it become impossible to continue the execution of a fideicommissum on account of the death, resignation, or incapacity of the trustee without having a substitute, the court may appoint one at the request of the constituent, of the *cestui que trust*, or of the public attorney in the interest of public morals or of the law.

Art. 16. The legal existence of a fideicommissum begins when the trustee accepts the mandate.

Once accepted, the fideicommissum becomes irrevocable.

The acceptance may be express or implied, the implication being based on the acts of the trustee in furtherance of the fideicommissum.

ART. 17. The express acceptance must take place in the same form in which the fideicommissum is constituted.

ART. 18. A fideicommissum may be constituted by will, to have effect after the demise of the creator, or by act *inter vivos*.

ART. 19. A fideicommissum may be constituted *inter vivos* by public deed, by private document, and even by word of mouth, without prejudice in the latter case to the provisions of Article 1103 of the Civil Code.²

ART. 20. A fideicommissum upon real property must be constituted by public deed, and this recorded; and it shall affect third parties only after the date of

¹ These provisions read as follows:

ART. 857. When the executors should have been jointly appointed, only what shall be done by all of them jointly, or by one of them legally authorized by the others, or by the decision of the majority in case of disagreement, shall be valid.

No agreement being reached such action as decided upon by the court will be taken.

ART. 858. In very urgent cases one of the joint executors may execute on his personal responsibility such acts as may be necessary, thereafter informing the other executors.

² This provision reads as follows:

ART. 1103. Contracts and obligations worth more than 500 balboas (dollars) shall be in writing.

Evidence of witnesses shall not be admitted in respect to an obligation that should have been put in writing.

its entry in the records of the public registry in conformity with the provisions of Title II, Liber V of the Civil Code.

ART. 21. Real property transferred by fideicommissum shall be recorded in the registry in the name of the trustee, as in the case of any other conveyance of ownership, and there shall be recorded as liens on the property such provisions of the fideicommissum whereby the authority of the trustee to alienate or encumber the property be limited.

ART. 22. No real property transferred by fideicommissum shall be recorded in the public registry in the name of the trustee unless there is also filed for record along with the deed of fideicommissum the deed of acceptance, except when the acceptance is manifested in the former deed.

ART. 23. Every fideicommissum is understood to be remunerative. The trustee is entitled to the same fees allowed by law to guardians, without prejudice to a contrary agreement.

 $A_{\rm RT}$. 24. The trustee may be a natural or an artificial person. The trustee who is a natural person must have all the requisites and qualifications required by law for guardians.

ART. 25. The trustee can not decline the execution of the fideicommissum or resign after accepting, unless it be on serious grounds in the opinion of the court.

ART. 26. The excuse must be tendered within eight days after notice of the appointment. After this term it shall not be admitted, unless it be on serious grounds in the opinion of the court.

ART. 27. The trustee has all the actions and rights inherent in fee simple ownership; but he shall not have power to convey or encumber the trust property, unless he have an express authority therefor or unless the excution of the fideicommissum be impossible without conveying or encumbering the property.

ART. 28. The trustee is forbidden to dispose of the trust property in a manner contrary to or different from the one established in the fideicommissum.

ART. 29. The trustee must display in the management of the property the care of a good father of a family.

ART. 30. The trustee shall be responsible for such losses or damages as may be due to his fault.

ART. 31. The trustee shall be removed from his charge:

1. Should his personal interests be opposed to those of the cestui que trust.

2. Should be squander the trust property or manage it fraudulently or neglectfully.

3. Should be become incapacitated or disqualified, from the moment his incapacity or disqualification occurs or is known.

ART. 32. The removal of the trustee may be requested by the constituent, by the *cestui que trust*, or by the public prosecution in the defense of minors, or persons unable to manage their property, or in the interest of the law or the public morals.

ART. 33. The constituent and the *cestui que trust* may apply in summary proceedings for such precautionary measures as may be convenient to them in case the trust property should appear to suffer loss or impairment in the hands of the trustee.

The legitimate ascendants of the *cestui que trust* who is not yet living but whose existence is expected shall have the same right.

ART. 34. The trustee shall not be obliged to give surety of good management, unless it be by decree of the court issued as a precautionary measure at the request of the public prosecution, of the constituent, of the cestui que trust, or of the legitimate ascendants of the latter when not existing and his existence is expected.

ART. 35. The trustee being dead or removed from his charge for any reason, the real property recorded in his name in the public registry shall be entered in the name of such substitute as may replace him; and the removed trustee or the heirs of the one deceased shall restore to the substitute such personal property as the former had in his possession.

The record in the registry in the name of the new trustee shall be entered by the registrar on presentation of the decree issued by the court in the case contemplated in article 15. In the cases of article 14 the deed of acceptance of the substitute shall be presented, together with the certificate of death of the original trustee or with the judicial decree pronouncing his incapacity or inability.

Art. 36. A fideicommissum shall be extinguished:

- 1. By the fulfillment of the purposes for which it was constituted.
- 2. By its fulfillment becoming impossible.
- 3. By the absence of the condition necessary for its execution or by non-performance of the condition within the required time.
- 4. By the renunciation of the *cestui que trust*, provided he has no substitutes, or by his death, excepting as provided in articles 10 and 11.
 - 5. By the destruction of the thing upon which it is constituted.
 - 6. By the resolution of the right of the constituent on the trust property.
- 7. By the confounding of the quality of the only cestui que trust with that of the only trustee.
 - 8. By express and personal agreement of all parties.
- ART. 37. A fideicommissum providing for a usufruct, income, or pension in favor of an artificial person shall not last more than 30 years and shall become extinct after such a term.
- ART. 38. The fideicommissum being extinguished, the trustee is obliged to restore to the creator all such property as he has not conveyed in conformity with the trust, excepting the cases contemplated in sections 5 and 6 of article 36.

In the case of extinction, as per section 8 of article 36, the terms of the agreement shall be applied.

Given in Panama on the 2d day of January, 1925.

The President,
CARLOS GUEVARA.
The Secretary,
ARCADIO AGUILERA O.

Republic of Panama, National Executive Power. Panama, January 6, 1925. Let it be published and complied with.

R. Chiari.
The Secretary of Government and Justice,
Carlos L. López.



WHY THE UNITED STATES IS INTERESTED IN LATIN AMERICAN FOREST DEVELOPMENT

By W. N. Sparhawk

Forest Economist, United States Forest Service

DEPLETION OF OLD GROWTH HARDWOODS IN THE UNITED STATES

N 1920 the total remaining stand of hardwood timber in this country was estimated to be 460 billion board feet. The annual drain for all purposes, including losses from fire, disease, and insects, is in the neighborhood of 16 billion board feet, or almost 15 billion, if the losses are eliminated. Some estimates of the amount consumed are even larger than this.

OUR REQUIREMENTS FOR HARDWOODS ARE NOT DIMINISHING

It is not safe to argue that our requirements for hardwood timber will tend to decrease, even though we may reduce considerably our consumption of hardwood fuel. While it is true that the hardwood lumber cut, as reported by the Census and Forest Service, showed an apparent decrease from 9 billion feet a year during the five years 1909–1913 to 6 billion feet in the period 1919–1923, this is probably at least partly due to the increasing industrial utilization of wood in other forms than lumber from commercial sawmills. of wood-using industries made during 1909-1913 showed a total hardwood lumber consumption by those industries of a little over 7 billion board feet annually. While the change in price levels makes it impossible to use values of raw materials or of products in gauging increases or decreases in volume of output, it seems reasonable to assume that greater numbers of wage earners and greater utilization of power indicate greater output and consequently greater consumption of raw materials. The 1919 census showed that the industries which consumed 7 billion feet of hardwoods a year between 1909 and 1913 had increased their utilization of power from 1,400,000 horsepower to over 2,100,000 horsepower, and their wage earners from 700,000 to more than 1,000,000 in 10 years.

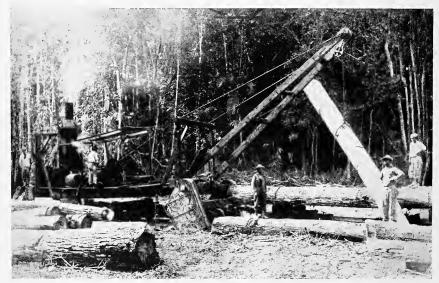
The number of employees and the power used decreased in the manufacture of handles and other turned goods, fixtures, picture frames, tobacco boxes, and canes, and the makers of sash, doors, flooring, and other planing-mill products employed fewer wage earners but used more power. All the other industries showed a gain in both, including such important consumers of high-grade hardwoods as furniture, vehicles, railroad cars, musical instruments, lasts, sporting and athletic goods, and refrigerators, as well as those less dependent on high-grade timber, such as boxes, caskets, toys, brushes, and woodenware. Taking each industry by itself, if it may be assumed that the consumption of hardwood increased or decreased in the same proportion as the number of wage earners, a total consumption in 1919 of over 8.6 billion board feet is indicated. Using relative power consumption as a basis, gives a total of over 10 billion feet.

Yet the hardwood lumber cut reported in 1919 was only 7 billion feet, including sawed ties and much material used in construction work that was not available for the secondary industries. Less than 7 billion feet was reported for each of the other years since 1917. These figures seem to indicate that a much larger quantity of hardwood timber is being cut than the statistics show.

A SHORTAGE OF DOMESTIC HARDWOODS IS INEVITABLE

If our wood-using industries are to continue to grow with the population, or even to maintain approximately their present status, they must begin soon to lay plans for securing essential raw materials. One solution which will naturally occur to most foresters would be to grow more hardwood timber. The United States has large areas of hardwood land, much of which is capable of producing a large volume of wood per acre per annum, and conservative estimates indicate that with fairly intensive silviculture it will be possible to grow a sufficient quantity of these woods to meet all our requirements. Probably it could be done if we could stop cutting hardwood saw timber for 50 to 100 years and put all of the forests under intensive management right away. Merely to grow a large volume of wood will not suffice; the timber must be of such size and quality that it can be utilized. As the major proportion of the hardwoods required by the manufacturing industries can not be grown in less than 100 years, it would be necessary, in order to bridge the gap before new timber reaches the required size, immediately to reduce our consumption of large timber at least half, or to not more than 5 billion feet a year.

Moreover, it will be impossible to grow large timber if we cut all the small trees. A large proportion of the cut-over hardwood lands that have any timber bear what are practically the equivalent of coppice stands, and the tendency is to cut the more valuable species closer and recut earlier as supplies become scarce and prices rise. As we are already cutting a volume of the smaller sized hardwoods at least as great as the total annual growth, very little of the second growth seems likely to be left long enough to produce much clear lumber. The fact that almost the whole area of hardwood forest land is in private ownership makes this even less probable, for only an insignificant minority of private owners will be likely to grow timber on long rotations which they can sell profitably at much younger ages.



Courtesy United States Forest Service

HARDWOOD LOGGING IN CENTRAL AMERICA

In view of the inevitable shortage of domestic hardwoods, the wood-working industries of the United States must look to other countries for raw material

It seems to be almost inevitable then, if we are to have adequate supplies of high-grade hardwood timber after the next 20 to 30 years, that we shall have to import large quantities, at least for the following 50 years. There are no considerable supplies available in any of the temperate regions. Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, eastern Siberia, or Japan can send us small quantities of oak and other woods, but their supplies are only a drop in the bucket in comparison with our needs and are eagerly sought by many other consuming countries. In the Tropics, however, the case is different. Large virgin supplies of many kinds of timber—mostly broad-leaved trees, but many of them with soft, light wood suitable for general purposes—exist in the East Indies, southeastern Asia, central Africa, and Latin

America. Of these, the most extensive supplies and those closest to the United States are in the American Tropics, particularly in the northern part of South America.

LATIN AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY

The American countries south of the United States have a total population of almost 100,000,000. They are among the best customers for the products of our industries, buying on the average one-sixth of all the goods we export, and with continued growth in population and prosperity will take even more from the United States or from the manufacturing countries of Europe. During the five years 1919-1923 we exported an average of \$920,000,000 worth of goods annually to Latin America, principally manufactured products. In return, those countries send us mostly raw materials and foodstuffs that we can not produce in sufficient quantity or not at all. Of aggregate imports into the United States from Latin America, averaging nearly \$1,150,000,000 a year, one-third is sugar, one-sixth coffee, and one-fifth minerals and fertilizer. They also produce large quantities of cereal grains, meat and dairy products, hides, wool, tobacco, and cotton, of which the surplus beyond their own needs is exported, mostly to Europe. Favored by abundance of cheap land and comparatively cheap labor, these industries are growing rapidly and must sooner or later affect the producers of similar articles in the United States, either by entering our domestic markets or through competition in foreign markets.

Further expansion of our commerce with these countries may result in their sending us wheat, beef, cotton, tobacco, corn, and wool, all of which our own farmers can produce; but it seems a wiser course, and one which in the long run will be advantageous to both sides, for them to develop exports of raw materials which we need and can not get at home and which some of them have in abundance. Many regions of Latin America have excellent hardwood timber far in excess of their own needs and even have to destroy it in order to utilize the land for agriculture. So far, except for shipments among themselves, their exports of forest products have been practically confined to special woods, such as mahogany, Spanish cedar, lignum-vitae, rosewood, greenheart, tanning and dyeing woods, or to materials other than timber, such as rubber, nuts, fibers, barks, resins, and gums. In 1923 timber accounted for only 1 per cent of the value of goods imported into the United States from Latin America. On the other hand, most of these countries have imported from the United States and northern Europe much of the lumber they needed for general construction.

This was not because they lack satisfactory timber for common uses, but because there has not been sufficient economic incentive to

cause them to develop timber industries. The principal consuming countries, having abundant supplies of softwoods and temperate hardwoods near at hand, have not needed to import such material from the Tropics. At the same time the tropical countries themselves have been such small users of timber that the installation of large-scale lumbering operations would rarely pay, while their comparatively sparse population could be more profitably employed in raising crops and producing other things for which there was a demand. It has been cheaper, therefore, for them to buy the low-priced lumber from the large-scale operations in northern countries. Similar situations have not been rare even in the best timber regions



Courtesy United States Forest Service

HAULING MAHOGANY LOGS

Many regions of Latin America have excellent hardwood timber forests far in excess of their own needs, so much so that in some instances they destroy them in order to utilize the land for agriculture

of the United States. A hundred years ago New Orleans consumed large quantities of white pine, shipped down the river from New York and Pennsylvania, and it is even recorded that cargoes of building lumber were shipped into Saginaw Bay, Mich., only a few years before that district became the principal sawmill center of the country.

But now conditions are changing. The available surpluses of cheap lumber in the north temperate regions are rapidly disappearing, and such important consuming countries as France, England, Belgium, and the Netherlands are beginning seriously to consider drawing on their tropical possessions for large quantities of industrial and building timber. The United States, as has been shown, within 20 to

30 years must fill a considerable proportion of her needs for high-grade hardwoods by importation. In the tropical countries themselves railroads are being extended, and agriculture, mining, and manufacturing industries are developing rapidly as the populations increase and capital becomes available, and their own requirements for timber are growing by leaps and bounds in consequence. Especially is this true in South and Central America, where the rapid expansion of recent years is only an indication of what will probably take place on a much greater scale during the next quarter century.

THE NEED FOR STUDY OF TROPICAL FOREST RESOURCES

The timber is there and it soon will be needed. The biggest obstacle in the way of its utilization is the existing lack of knowledge regarding the amounts and properties of the different kinds of wood that are available and the methods of manufacture and utilization that will be required. If it is to be obtained at a reasonable cost, a considerable proportion of the total volume of the stand must be utilized instead of the exceedingly small percentage cut now in getting out cabinet woods. To do this, markets must be developed for a large number of species now unknown to consumers, although the problem is not as complicated as might be inferred from the fact that the tree species are numbered by the thousands. A large majority of these species are of little or no significance, either because of small size or sparse distribution, and in many localities the bulk of the timber stand consists of relatively few species. It is not at all uncommon for hardwood mills in the Southern Appalachian region of the United States to cut from 20 to 30 different species.

Before the common tropical woods can take an important place in the markets of this country or of Europe thorough studies must be made to determine what kinds are available in sufficient quantity to insure a steady supply over a fairly long period, and what their physical properties are, and the peculiarities that must be considered in manufacture, seasoning, and utilization, for the methods commonly used with most of the temperate hardwoods may not always apply. Much time and effort will also be required to educate consumers and create a demand for the woods that will justify heavy investment of capital in large-scale, long-term lumber operations in the Tropics, for such operations will be necessary if the product is to be well manufactured and reasonably low in price. Transportation facilities must be built, special machinery developed and employed on a wide scale, towns and industries will have to be organized to insure adequate sources of competent labor, an

desirable, also, that studies be carried on to determine the best methods of renewing, perpetuating, and improving the tropical forests, so that they may not only afford permanent supplies of materials required by the world's industries but also remain as continuous sources of wealth to the countries within which they lie.

All these things can not be accomplished in one year, or even in ten. It is hardly probable, even with intensive effort, that the tropical woods can come into our markets in billions of feet in much less than 20 years. By that time it is certain that we shall need all we can get.

The points to be emphasized are: First, if our hardwood manufacturing industries are to survive, they must eventually utilize large quantities of timber from the Tropics; and, second, the present is none too soon to commence laying the necessary foundations for such utilization in the future.

THE DOMINICAN REPUB-LIC: A CORN-PRODUCING COUNTRY :: :: ::

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enough corn to supply the domestic market. Farmers expended all their efforts in the cultivation of other crops, which were then more profitable, and even the Government, until within recent years, gave no serious thought to the possibilities of cultivating this grain in sufficient quantity for export. However, intensive propaganda initiated by the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Agriculture of the Cibao, and carried on with enthusiasm by the Government through the Department of Agriculture, has placed the Dominican Republic on the roll of corn-exporting countries, Cuba and Porto Rico being the first foreign markets in which Dominican corn has been placed for sale.

The Government is now taking every care to prevent the exportation of corn or other cereals not in first-class condition. With this purpose in view law No. 43 was promulgated October 21, 1924, creating a board of inspectors, whose duty it is to supervise the preparation of corn and other cereals for export, and a few months later, on January 2, 1925, decree No. 91 was issued forbidding the expor-

tation of corn or any grain in a condition predisposing it to damage by insects, or to fermentation, mold, or decay. Therefore a thorough fumigation is required prior to export, without which no product subject to injury by insects, such as corn, may be shipped. Moreover, in the corn-producing zone exporters handling this cereal are providing themselves with cleaning machines, as cleaning the grain is another requirement made by the Government before export is permitted.

The Government is fully supported in these efforts to develop an export trade in corn by the exporters themselves, who faithfully carry out all regulations in the realization that a reputation for high quality achieved by well-prepared Dominican products redounds not only to the benefit of the nation but to their own as well.

In the year 1923 the Dominican Republic exported through various ports 3,498 tons of corn, while in 1924 this figure increased to approximately 8,895 tons. The demand from the importing countries continues to grow, and in view of the diligent efforts on the part of the Dominican Government and the producers to meet this demand, it is safe to predict that very shortly the Dominican Republic will become an important factor in the international corn export trade.

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THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: A BRIEF SURVEY 1

The Dominican Republic, which has an area of 53,000 square kilometers (approximately 20,140 square miles), occupies the eastern part and two-thirds of the extent of the island of Santo Domingo, the remainder being the territory of the Republic of Haiti. This privileged isle is one of the Greater Antilles, second in size only to Cuba. Its climate is varied and ideal; in the mountainous sections the moderate temperatures of the temperate zone rule, while the far-stretching plains run the gamut of the tropical zone.

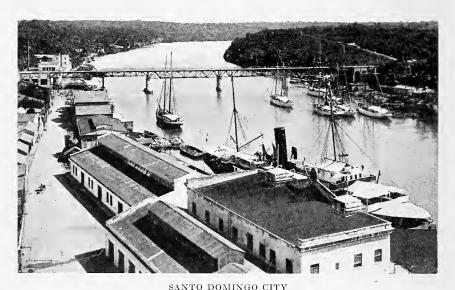
The land is traversed in every direction by rivers or smaller streams, the most important being the Artibonito, Yuna, Yaque del Norte, Yaque del Sur, Bao, Ozama, Nizao, Ocoa, Isabela, and Mao. Many of these are navigable for short stretches and might be made so for greater distances with some slight dredging and cleaning, but such work has never been attempted except on a short section of the Ozama River, at whose mouth Santo Domingo, the capital of the Dominican Republic, is located.

The Republic possesses numerous natural harbors which offer safety to the vessels sailing the turbulent Caribbean, which bathes its southern shores, or navigating the Atlantic along the northern

¹ Prepared by the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture of Santiago, Dominican Republic,

coast. On the latter the best ports are Manzanillo, in the northwest, situated on the bay of the same name, and the magnificent inlets of Samaná Bay, notable for their great depths close inshore. On the south Las Calderas and Puerto Hermoso, on Ocoa Bay, should be especially mentioned. In addition there are other seminatural harbors as yet insufficiently improved by artificial works and impracticable for vessels of deep draft, such as Santo Domingo, Macorís, and La Romana in the south and Sánchez, Sosúa, and Puerta Plata in the north.

Two great mountain ranges, besides others of less importance, sharply divide the Republic into level and mountainous terrain, sub-



The capital of the Republic is located at the mouth of the Ozama River

stantially equal in extent. Some peaks of these fertile mountain ranges, the highest in the Antilles, attain an altitude of 10,000 feet. In the mountain fastnesses are found no animals or insects fatal to man, nor does the country suffer from those pests and plagues which so often beset growing crops in less-favored countries. The mountain soil is excellent, and of abounding fertility in some of the valleys. This, however, does not excel that of the plains, which in general is formed of alluvial deposits, sometimes covered by a layer of humus from 6 to 8 meters deep, as in the Cibao Valley, watered by the Yuna, Camú, Yaque, and Mao Rivers and their innumerable and copious tributaries.

The rainfall is sufficient for agriculture in the Provinces of Puerto Plata, Moca, Vega, Seibo, San Pedro, and San Francisco de Macorís and part of that of Santo Domingo, but not in Santiago, Monte Christy, and Azua. In the latter Provinces, however, large areas may be successfully irrigated, for abundant rivers await the guiding hand of man.

In the Republic as a whole it may be said that only a tenth of the land is under cultivation, this being almost entirely in the lowlands. There, on the broad plains, are found the few sugar plantations and centrals in the country and the small tracts of land planted to cacao. Near the excellent natural harbor of Manzanillo, in Monte Cristy

Province, there is a great plain, 400,000 or 500,000 acres in extent,



A CACAO PLANTATION IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Cacao of an unusually high grade forms one of the most important exports of the Republic

whose rich earth, now absolutely unproductive because of lack of rain, might easily be irrigated; only along the banks of the Yauqe River, which has a flow greater than 20 cubic meters a second, some pasture is grown for stock. The price of this land is to-day \$5 or \$6 an acre; tracts of 25,000 or 30,000 acres could be purchased, suitable for the cultivation of any tropical products on a large or small scale, if the land were supplied with the water which it now lacks. Sugar, cotton, bananas, cereals, and root crops grown here would find a ready market only a hundred miles away, in Cuba and Porto Rico, since both are heavy importers of foodstuffs. Moreover, this land, because of its relative proximity to the New York market (1,200 miles), might be profitably used for the cultivation of fruit, of which such enormous quantities are consumed in that center, especially in winter. With capital and skilled management this region could be converted into a new California.

The Dominican Republic possesses an adequate labor supply, the usual daily wage being between 50 and 60 centavos. Most of the laborers are natives, but when the season arrives when they desire to work their own small plot of land, recourse may be had if necessary to the abundant supply of Haitian labor.

The rich mountain lands, virgin since the time of the conquest, have a wide range of climatic conditions, which would permit the successful cultivation of many crops. That part of the Cibao district in the northern part of the Republic commonly called the *sierra* whose altitude varies from 1,500 to 3,000 feet, would be especially



Courtesy of "The American Review of Reviews"

A RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED HIGHWAY IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

suitable for the cultivation of wheat, of which the fertile soil brings forth a bountiful harvest.

Some of these mountain lands are planted to coffee, but the drop in price in the world market of that product some years ago discouraged its producers, who gave up the idea of setting out further plantations. In the Dominican Republic, however, there are mountains, such as Barahona and Maniel in the south and Amaceyes and Moca in the north, where the land is unsurpassable for the coffee tree. With the exception of two or three well-managed farms, no attempt has been made at an extensive scientific cultivation of the coffee berry, such as would be commensurate with the quality and reputation of Dominican coffee. Any amount of suitable land may be bought at a maximum price per acre of \$3.

Dominican forests contain a wealth of timber well adapted to construction purposes and to common use, as well as of the more valuable woods; large trees of the justly famed Dominican mahogany, espinillo, which is a variety of mimosa, and cedar are interspersed with the oak and pine. Stands of the last-named tree cover an area of 6,000 or 8,000 square kilometers (approximately 2,280 or 3,040 square miles), awaiting the dredging of the rivers and the construction of railroads indispensable for conveying the timber to the seacoast at moderate cost.

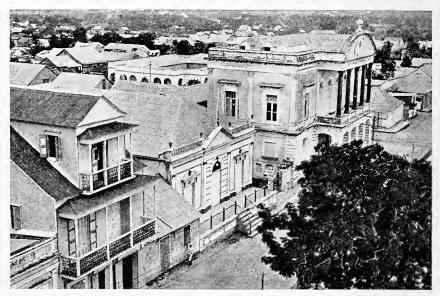
The rivers, all of which have their source in the mountains, offer in the natural fall of their beds opportunity for harnessing their energy with little difficulty, but their waters flow uselessly to the sea. As if nature herself wished to induce us to make use of that "white coal" which she has so prodigally given us, she has created imposing cataracts to facilitate the work of man, such as the falls of the Jimenoa and the Inca. For instance, the Bao River, until near its confluence with the Yaque River, is a copious and impetuous torrent whose energy is easily available for conversion into electric power. Until the present, however, these streams have been utilized only for purposes of irrigation, and then on so small a scale that it may be said to be only experimental.

The vital necessity of beginning these improvements on an important scale is keenly felt, and it is hoped that such work may be undertaken when normal political conditions once more obtain with the constitution of a definitive government. Such a government will surely endeavor to make productive our many natural resources to which, for manifold reasons which need not be mentioned here, we have hitherto been regrettably indifferent.

Everything is still to be done in the way of mineralogy, although great possibilities exist in this direction also. Save for the rudimentary exploitation in the time of the conquest, nothing has been attempted, but nevertheless many are our rivers whose gold-laden sands would reward placer mining conducted after the Californian manner, since veins for other methods of working have not yet been discovered. It would be prolix to enumerate all these rivers, but the principal ones are the Haina, Ocoa, Mao, Magua, Amina, Bao, and Yaque.

A fairly adequate highway system supplies land communications; there are about a thousand kilometers of roads, some macadamized and others paved with asphalt. Nevertheless, for commercial purposes preference is usually given to water communication, carried on by small national coasting vessels, which render efficient and inexpensive service.

The Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture of Santiago de los Caballeros, the institution which may be said to have given the best proof of its understanding of the national problems of the Dominican Republic, is making meritorious efforts toward reconstruction and promotion. It is seeking to colonize our beautiful mountains with the rural dwellers who to-day languish on the plains, where lack of rain thwarts their efforts. Fixing its gaze upon the Cuban market, a large importer of cereals, this chamber endeavors to standardize the cultivation of certain grains. Moreover, it keeps up a constant propaganda for the improvement and development of our production in general; it preaches rotation of crops to cane growers in the south, to cacao planters in the Provinces of Pacificador, Moca, Vega, and Seibo, and to tobacco growers in the Province of Santiago; it suggests improvements in the cutting and curing of tobacco, since



A SECTION OF SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS

A progressive city of the Dominican Republic

in inherent excellence Dominican tobacco yields to none; and finally, the chamber maintains an information service to answer freely and fully any question addressed to it.

Considering the richness of our soil, which makes our country an Eden; our geographic location; our proximity to the greatest market in the world; the traffic through the Panama Canal; our cheap and abundant labor supply; our delightful climate of eternal spring; and the proverbial honesty of the hospitable, kindly native, it can not be doubted that at no distant day, when foreign capital has become convinced of the advantages offered by our country, the Dominican Republic will attain the position marked out for her by nature in the concert of nations.

EUGENIO MARÍA DE HOSTOS' :: :: :: ::

(1839 - 1903)

By Isabel Sharpe Shepard

HE name of Eugenio María de Hostos is not well known, at least in the United States, yet he was a very prominent figure in Spanish America during the last three-quarters of the nineteenth century, being closely identified not only with the affairs of Puerto Rico but also with those of Cuba, Santo Domingo, and Chile. His great ambition was the political union of the Antilles, or, as we commonly call them, the West Indies. He was a man "of pure gold," consecrated to a worthy cause which he served all his life.

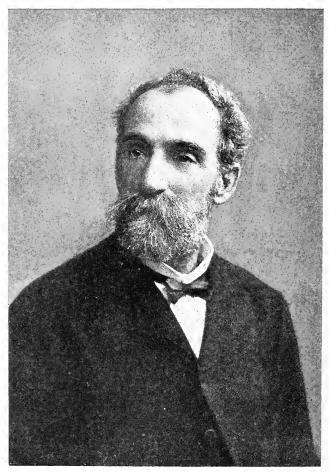
His birthplace was Puerto Rico when it was still under Spanish rule. At the age of 13 he was sent to Spain to be educated. There he studied at the universities, his college mates being men who afterwards figured prominently in official rôles, as deputies and ministers, in the army and navy, and in the press. Hostos bent all his energies and used all the influence he could bring to bear, not for his own advancement, but to obtain the independence of Cuba and Puerto Rico. He, moreover, took part with Emilio Castelar, Salmerón, and Pi y Margall against the Spanish monarchy and in favor of a republic for Spain.

When Castelar became President of the short-lived Spanish republic, Hostos and some other Cuban patriots insisted that he grant Cuba her independence. Castelar refused, saying: "I am first of all a Spaniard, then a republican." Whereupon Hostos left Madrid going to New York, where he gave himself body and soul to the Cuban revolution, at that time led by Céspedes. Although this course meant the breaking of all ties with Spain, with many of his friends, and the downfall of all his hopes and ambitions, Hostos never wavered.

After two years in New York he left for Cuba to take part in the war there. On the way the steamer was wrecked but his life was spared. Later, he traveled all over South America from republic to republic, seeking to awaken sympathy for the Cuban cause. But he had no money. In order to pay his way, he wrote for various

¹ Excerpts taken from an essay by Rufino Blanco-Fombona on Eugenio María de Hostos in his Grandes Escriptories de America.

newspapers and even labored with his hands. Though all doors were closed to him, yet Hostos was not discouraged. He spent four years in this crusade for liberty, and wherever he went used his influence for the good of that country. For instance, when in Argentina this "apostol of progress" urged the importance of a trans-Andean railway from Argentina to Chile. His suggestion was



EUGENIO MARÍA DE HOSTOS 1839-1903

acted upon not long after, and the first locomotive to scale the Andes (between Argentina and Chile) bore in his honor the name of Eugenio María de Hostos.

As long as he lived he was the benefactor of Spanish America, for he carried the torch of learning from country to country. He was a philosopher and a sociologist, an eminent critic, and also wrote an occasional novel. But, like Sarmiento, he was primarily an educator, although he had received a more scientific preparation than Sarmiento, and his field of action was wider. "Sarmiento taught Argentina; Hostos taught all South America."

Hostos was an original and careful thinker, and he knew thoroughly all of South America's social and constitutional problems. Like Andrés Bello, he was patient, conscientious, and logical. As he was also an eloquent speaker and his ideas brilliant, he made a profound impression upon the mind of his hearers.

Hostos, like many men of genius, was many-sided. He was highly artistic, and a musical compositor of some note. When but 25 years of age he published his first novel, called La Peregrinación de Bayoán. Of this that eminent Spaniard, Don Pedro de Alarcón, said: "There are pages in the Peregrinación which I can never forget." This novel was similar in scheme to Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, and similarly was written with a purpose—that of defending the exploited colonists of the Antilles by Spain.

The disinterestedness of his life and work—"that saintly mania to give himself to be consumed on the altars of justice"—give to Hostos, as to José Martí, the Cuban patriot, his brother in high ideals, the seal of greatness only merited by apostles and heroes.

As an accredited literary critic there remains as proof his masterly study of Hamlet. Nothing so fine of its kind had ever been written in the Spanish language. No one, not even Goethe himself, understood and explained so well the genius of Shakespeare and the soul of Hamlet. I but repeat Rufino Blanco-Fombona in saying that Hostos, the talented sage writing in a small and distant republic hidden in a nook of the Andes, has thrown more light on that immortal work and analyzed with greater penetration the soul of its protagonist than, for example, Lessing or anyone else. Thirty years after Hostos had published in Santiago de Chile his analysis of Hamlet, Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, from the same point of view as Hostos, analyzed the character of Hamlet, using in many places the same phraseology. This would seem to be more than a mere coincidence; although he does not say so, he was conversant with the work of Hostos.

An interesting side light is thrown by Blanco-Fombona on the domestic life of Hostos. He tells us that Hostos had six sons, and that when they were small he used to put them to sleep by singing them lullabys of his own composition. He always had a Christmas tree for them, and their birthdays were duly celebrated with charades, fireworks, music, and Chinese shadow pictures. There were, moreover, theatrical representations in which the children took part, the plays being written by him. The names of some of these were ¿Quien Preside? (Who Leads); El Cumpleaños (The Birthday); La Enfermiza (The Sick Girl), and El Naranjo (The Orange Tree).

Of the integrity of his character we have a glimpse in the following anecdote. When he was in Peru working for the cause of Cuban freedom the project of the great Oroya Railway was under discussion. A well known railway contractor called on Hostos and, knowing the great influence of Hostos, offered him a million francs toward securing Cuban independence if he would recommend to the Government the project he favored. But Hostos, being the honorable man he was, finding, after he had studied the plans, that they would be prejudicial to the interests of Peru, refused the million francs, although at that very time he was earning his daily bread by writing for the daily papers.

Blanco-Fombona describes Eugenio María Hostos as being "physically of middle stature, having melancholy gray eyes, a long somewhat aquiline nose, a magnificently developed forehead, a gray beard, and iron-gray hair." This was in 1899, in Caracas, where Rufino

Blanco-Fombona met him.

THIRD PAN AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

By Guillermo A. Sherwell

Secretary General, Inter American High Commission

HE Third Pan American Scientific Congress was held in Lima, the capital of Peru, from December 20, 1924, to January 6 of this year. Both in program and main trends of thought it continued the work of the First and Second Scientific Congresses held respectively in Santiago, Chile, and in Washington.

As is often the case in similar circumstances, there is a diversity of opinion as to whether the Lima Congress was a success or failure. Those of us who have so many times heard the word "failure" after every Pan American conference have reached the stage of holding the pessimists in but light esteem, and, although not permitting blind enthusiasm to run away with us, we are content to leave final judgment to the future. In anticipation of this decision, however, it may be asserted that neither this Congress, nor any of those preceding it, nor any of those to come, can be summed up in a single phrase which will justly describe all its labors. In every congress some decisions are reached by a general consensus of opinion, and because

they express the general feeling, they bear within themselves fertile seed which comes to fruition in the development of thought currents or the establishment of beneficent institutions. Other propositions fail, either because they are not feasible, because of their very nature per se, or because conditions at the time will not permit their translation into action. Finally, still others, which apparently receive the approval of the congress, may be said to be stillborn, because that approval was due to haste, deference to others, or to matters foreign to the question in hand. All these things occurred at the Third Pan American Scientific Congress.

Moreover, in passing judgment upon this Congress, it must be taken into account that it was held under adverse circumstances, since it followed the splendid *fiestas* with which Peru, and the entire world with her, celebrated in Lima the centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho. Although the receptions were over, the echo of the festivities was still heard, and the fatigued mind was slow to comprehend the importance of that great inter-American assembly. But in surroundings still illumined by the marvels of the centenary the Congress did not at first arouse the interest which would otherwise have been its meed. Nevertheless, there took place in that body an interchange of ideas which, as the complete record of the Congress will show, will reveal to the world that labor productive of results was there performed, labor whose importance will be more justly appreciated with the passing of time.

The Peruvian Government offered to the foreign delegates that delightful hospitality which distinguishes the noble land of Peru and its race of hidalgos. Nothing was neglected which might contribute to the comfort of the delegates or afford them a channel for the full and free expression of their ideas. Dr. Augusto B. Leguía, President of the Republic; Dr. Alberto Salomón, Minister of Foreign Affairs, President of the Scientific Congress and chief of the Peruvian delegation; the other members of the President's Cabinet; Dr. José J. Bravo, Secretary General of the Congress, and his assistants, as well as the most distinguished members of university, scientific and social circles, did everything in their power to assure the success of the meetings.

It would be useless to deny that there were discordant notes, for these are never lacking. The delegate who, without sufficient authority, presents inadmissible papers; who, in search of notoriety, indulges in futile discussion; who apparently has no other object than to parade his knowledge; who drags in extraneous questions or matters embarrassing to discuss; who makes use of the opportunity to foment international discord; who makes statements so that they may redound to his benefit in his own country; and those suffering from other weaknesses too many to enumerate were present at this

Congress, as they are at all similar assemblages. There were empty and tedious discourses; radical and even unbalanced ideas were propounded; there were even some who could find nothing good in the transactions. But all this is not new nor is it the last time it will happen.

Whoever wishes to judge the results of this Congress should read carefully the 149 resolutions which were approved; and after winnowing therefrom the abundant chaff he must know how to recognize the value of the remaining grain. Although the quantity of this grain be small, it is not so insignificant but that it permits those who took part in this Congress to be pleased and proud to have shared in its labors.

The Congress consisted of nine sections, which were divided into subsections, as follows:

FIRST SECTION

Anthropological and Historical Sciences

SUBSECTIONS

- 1. Anthropology.
- 2. Archeology and Prehistoric Research.
- 3. Ethnography and Ethnology. Folklore.
- 4. History of America.
- 5. History of Peru.

SECOND SECTION

Physical and Mathematical Sciences

SUBSECTIONS

- 1. Pure Mathematics. Rational Mechanics. Mathematical Physics.
- Astronomy. Celestial Mechanics. Geodesy. Terrestrial Physics. Meteorology. Seismology.
- 3. General Physics. Physical Chemistry. Crystallography.
- 4. Inorganic, organic, and analytical chemistry.
- General and Regional Physical Geography. Climatology. Explorations. Oceanography. General and Regional Geology. Paleogeography. Paleontology. Mineralogy. Petrography.

THIRD SECTION

Mining, Metallurgy, Economic Geology and Applied Chemistry

SUBSECTIONS

- Economic Geology. General and descriptive studies of deposits of solid, liquid and gaseous combustibles, and of mineral and metalliferous deposits, especially of rare metals. Applications of geology to engineering and industry.
- 2. Mining. Exploration and exploitation of deposits.

- 3. Applications of chemistry to engineering and industry. Industries based on chemistry of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances.
- 4. Metallurgy in general and in relation to the various metals, by hydraulic, electric, and other crushing methods. Preparation of ore and combustibles.
- Mining and industrial legislation. Taxes on mines and industries. Conservation of natural resources.
- 6. Mining and industrial economics. Statistics, commerce, prices, markets.

FOURTH SECTION

Engineering

SUBSECTIONS

- 1. Communications.
- 2. Irrigation.
- 3. Architecture and Construction.
- 4. Maritime and River Works.
- 5. Sanitation.
- 6. Industry.
- 7. Military Engineering.
- 8. Electricity and Mechanics.

FIFTH SECTION

Medicine and Public Health

SUBSECTIONS

- 1. Social Medicine.
- 2. Medicine and Medical Clinics.
- 3. Surgery and Surgical Clinics.
- 4. Public Health, Statistics and Demography.
- 5. Laboratory Investigations.
- 6. Dentistry.
- 7. Pharmacy.

SIXTH SECTION

Biological Sciences and Agriculture

SUBSECTIONS

- 1. General Biology.
- 2. General and Applied Zoölogy.
- 3. Zoötechnics.
- 4. General and applied Botany.
- 5. Agriculture.
- 6. Agricultural Industries.
- 7. Agricultural Education.

SEVENTH SECTION

Private, Public, and International Law

SUBSECTIONS

- 1. Civil Law.
- 2. Commercial Law.
- 3. Mining, industrial and agricultural law.
- 4. Public and private international law.
- 5. Penal law. Criminology.
- 6. Political law.

EIGHTH SECTION

Economic and Social Sciences

SUBSECTIONS

- 1. Political Economy and Economic Legislation.
- 2. Social Economy and Social Legislation.
- 3. Finance and Financial Legislation.
- 4. Statistics.
- 5. Sociology and Anthropogeography.

NINTH SECTION

Education

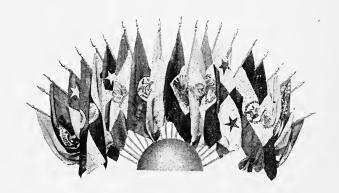
SUBSECTIONS

- 1. Primary Education.
- 2. Secondary Education.
- 3. University Education.
- 4. Normal Education.

- 5. Industrial and Commercial Education.
- 6. Artistic Education.

I can not say what happened in all the sections, nor could anyone until after study of the Final Act, which at this writing has not yet been published. I can say, however, that papers on juridical, educational, and social topics were presented to the Congress which won very favorable comment, not only from delegates but from the public at large, and dissertations on other subjects gave rise to the publication of comment revealing the deep impression created thereby. But, as I have already said, the labor of the Congress can not be adequately judged until later. Every provisional judgment which might be made to-day would have to be based on the resolutions appearing in the Final Act.

During the time the Congress was in session various eminent delegates lectured in theaters and other special halls, not only making known the scientific advances of their respective countries but contributing very powerfully to the bonds of solidarity between American nations by promoting a clearer comprehension of the fact that science is a common heritage of all humanity, and that, just as we are all benefited by the contributions of others to the development of science, so we also feel the satisfaction of serving mankind when we can make a contribution, modest though it may be, to the store of human knowledge.



A GREAT PATRIOTIC SHRINE :: :: :: ::

THE HOUSE OF SIMÓN BOLÍVAR

By Capt. C. A. WILLOUGHBY

Military Attaché, Legation of the United States, Caracas, Venezuela

N December 9 an imposing gathering of statesmen, soldiers, and citizens of the great Republics of South America assembled in celebration of the Centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho—the culminating victory in their great struggle for independence.

On that day the heroic figures of that epic period, Miranda, San Martin, Sucre, and the great Simón Bolívar, were foremost in men's minds. And as the years roll by, these splendid shadows loom larger and larger. In a world of material progress and technical perfection, these martyrs of ideas obtain a special significance. Self-denial and constant sacrifice to purely moral principles have placed these men on a pedestal of immortality, while the moral value of their example, the inspiration of their splendid achievements, are universally recognized.

A pious generation have combined to perpetuate their memory in marble and bronze. Intelligent governments have discharged a noble duty in creating museums or preserving buildings and relics connected with the life of these great men. The North American has Mount Vernon, while the Republics of the South look with reverence to an old colonial mansion in Venezuela—the ancestral home of Simón Bolívar.

The magic touch of Bolívar's fame would lend significance to any place where he lived and worked, but this house is more than a historic relic—it has become the incarnation of the spirit of the old Spanish colonies.

The original plan aimed merely at the faithful restoration of the birthplace of Bolívar as a historic reconstruction and a museum of personal relics of the great man, a treasure house of pious collection. The actual achievement, however, has gone far beyond the original and modest intention. A liberal government, the patient research of historians, and the genius of an able artist have combined to create a potential work of art, the value of which is equally divided between historic association and great esthetic charm.



Fortrait by Captain Willoughby, United States Army ${\rm THE~EMINENT~VENEZUELAN~ARTIST,~TITO~SALAS}$

Caracas, the birthplace of Bolívar, is a curious blend of the modern with the stately charm of the colonial period. The clanging of electric street cars jars through the green, sleepy silence of quaint parks and plazas. Old colonial houses, huge mahogany doors, heavily studded with enormous brass knobs, the arabesque of iron grills through which gleam the green and gold of rose gardens in interior patios doze tranquilly in the midsummer heat.

The stately columns of old churches, the dim, cool twilight of the cathedral, is pierced by shafts of iridescent sunbeams filtering through stained-glass windows to fall glowing on the gorgeous red brocade of a cardinal's canopy. The murmurous chanting of the priest, the fluttering of fans like so many butterflies, the profile of pretty criollas against the lace tracery of the mantilla, the romantic glamor of the Spanish colonies is still in the air, like a faint perfume—and this echo of a charming past has been caught and fixed forever in the walls of the house of Simón Bolívar.

The house is located in Calle Sur 1, San Jacinto a Trapozos No. 22,

The house of Simon Bolivar.

The house is located in Calle Sur 1, San Jacinto a Trapozos No. 22, in the municipal district of the cathedral.

Its plan, fittings, and interior arrangements are typical of the luxurious colonial mansion, in the second half of the seventeenth century. Mahogany and cedar shutters, elegantly carved; joists and rafters of the finest hardwood, waxed or polished; solid mahogany furniture with delicate inlay patterns; elaborately carved four-poster beds; a dignified dining room—all these are eloquent reminders of that classic posicion. of that classic period.

The old woodwork was carefully scraped and repaired, patched in spots when required. Practically every piece of furniture is authentic, if not of Bolívar's family, certainly of the same period.

There are spacious halls, a fine courtyard or patio with the huge stone font in which Bolívar was baptized, the old corral and, perhaps the most entrancing, a still, little garden, green and gold, seen through a perfect Spanish archway.

The Bolívars were rich plantation owners, aristocrats in their community. Bolívar's grandfather was Lieut. Gen. Don Juan Bolívar y Villegas; his mother, Doña María de la Concepción Palacios y Blanco—the best blood of the country, of very distinguished lineage. This family had the taste and the means to live well. They built

well. The house is remarkably substantial. Even to-day it would command attention for its comfort, solidity, and size. To the credit of its architect it should be noted that it survived the earthquake of October 21, 1766, that of March 26, 1812—for Bolívar and Venezuela of most tragic consequences—and, recently, the shock of October 29, 1900.



GEN. JUAN VICENTE GÓMEZ

President of Venezuela

The house is authentic. In a musty volume of the seventeenth century, the trembling hand of an old priest, Dr. Luis José Vargas, entered a record of the faithful communion of his parishioners:

Folio 9.—A. D. 1759

"San Jacinto a Trapozos, Casa de Don Vicente Bolívar, etc."

Then follows a list of the inhabitants of the house, the servants, the slaves, and a detailed record of baptism and communion of each person.

Don Vicente Bolívar is the father of the great Simon Bolívar.

The idea of acquiring this house as a national shrine had long been ripening when, in 1876, President Guzman Blanco bought the property—"only to keep it in custody, as I have collected a thousand other priceless relics before I secured this veritable treasure, which I presented to the National Museum." (Letter to Directors of the Press, Caracas, February, 1889.) The revolution of the ensuing, stormy years put every civic project temporarily into the background. However, with the advent of a new régime, in 1908, the house of Bolívar became the center of a patriotic movement guided by the "Sociedad Patriotica," which initiating a popular subscription finally bought the house.

Although the sum required was considerable—114,000 bolivars—the cost of repairs, interior decorations, collection of genuine antiques, the fine details of wood carving, etc., amounted to a much greater sum. The heavy expenses incident to this work were carried by the Federal Government.

Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, President of Venezuela, took an active interest in furthering the reconstruction. In the midst of a political upheaval which must have demanded all of his attention, he nevertheless found time to promote a purely esthetic project. The present state of artistic beauty of the house of Bolívar is directly due to his initiative since the able artist, Tito Salas, who is now engaged in a series of splendid mural decorations received his training at the Beaux Arts with the benevolent aid of the President.

The reconstruction in its technical aspects was based upon careful historical study and the close inspection of many old houses of the same period, to ascertain details of construction and design. This work was done by a committee composed of Vicente Lecuna, the brothers Malausena, and the architect Alejandro Chataing. Doctor Lecuna is the president of the Bank of Venezuela but the dry precision of financial operations, however, has not dimmed his enthusiastic devotion to historical research. Doctor Lecuna is an authority on Bolívar and a well-known historical writer.

The acquisition of the house was a most creditable patriotic gesture, but merely a gesture. The old mansion was only a shell, but the reconstruction was to breathe life into it, to give it a soul.

Now the problem of reconstruction was not only one of historic fidelity but also of esthetic harmony, and the interior decoration amply demonstrates the fidelity with which the solution has been worked out with relation to both these factors. Further testimony is found in the following quotation from Depons, T. III, page 73, whose description of the interior of a wealthy colonial house might have been made on the spot, and whose sala of 1750 is the sala as it looks to-day, resurrected from a period more colorful than our own:

There you can see gorgeous mirrors. Heavy curtains of purple damask in the windows and doorways. Chairs and sofas of solid mahogany, with leather or



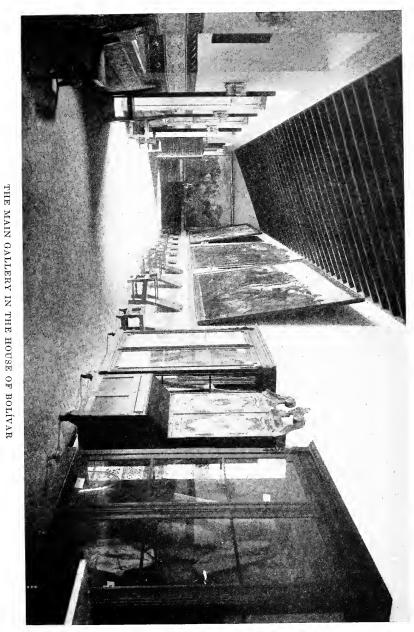
THE "HOUSE OF BOLÍVAR," CARACAS, VENEZUELA

The main patio

tapestry seats, embroidered in gold or embossed designs; four-poster beds, with gold-incrusted carvings and silk curtains and hand-embroidered pillow slips. There is usually, however, only one bed fitted in this luxurious fashion—the nuptial couch.

There are tables with gilt legs, carved chests, and fine oriental carpets in the principal sala, where the best furniture is kept. The sofa is usually at one end of the spacious hall with a heavy chair at each side, facing an alcove with the gala bed. A curious custom is to leave the doors of this alcove open on days of great festivity, etc.

The present façade has been done in marble—the error of a devoted mother who dresses her favorite child a trifle too lavishly. The doorway is genuine, a huge hardwood gate, studded with brass bosses, opened to its full width on special occasions only, while a narrow, small door is cut into the larger one for daily use.



MAIN GALLERY IN THE LOCKE OF BOHRM

The first glimpse on entering is that of the main patio, around which are grouped the principal rooms. The patio is stone paved. In the center is the huge granite font already mentioned, the baptismal The details of the windows, iron-barred and done in font of Bolívar. finely carved cedar wood, are noteworthy. The gray marble columns are perhaps the only error in design. They are certainly not colonial. On the right is the "main gallery," a long but narrow hall, which

used to be subdivided into smaller rooms and is now the Museum of Bolívar. Here are exhibited in glass cases relics of Bolívar—his riding coat and other articles of wearing apparel. Here also are found a fine old gold-incrusted commode, old colonial chairs with leather seats, and four important paintings by Salas-"Bolívar's Meeting with Paez," the "Naval Expedition to Margarita," the tragic

"Flight from Caracas in 1814," and the "Battle of Araure."
On the left is the "main sala" and the alcove with the bed of Simón Bolívar. This apartment was usually the most luxurious of all colonial rooms. There are to be found the precious brocade curtains, the finest furniture, exactly as Depons described it. The details of the ceiling are very interesting, including finely carved cedar and mahogany rafters, carved and gilt bases for the crystal chandeliers, in the form of a full-rayed sun; the shutters of the windows are rich in graceful, baroque scrollwork; the well-known sofa is seen, and fine examples of colonial armchairs. The most important feature of this room are the mural decorations by Tito Salas, about which I shall speak later.

There are a number of smaller rooms in this wing, all of which contain interesting furniture of the period, old paintings in fine gilt frames, and wall lamps with thin glass chimneys and crystal pendants. The walls have frescoed wainscoting in the colorful patterns of the

period.

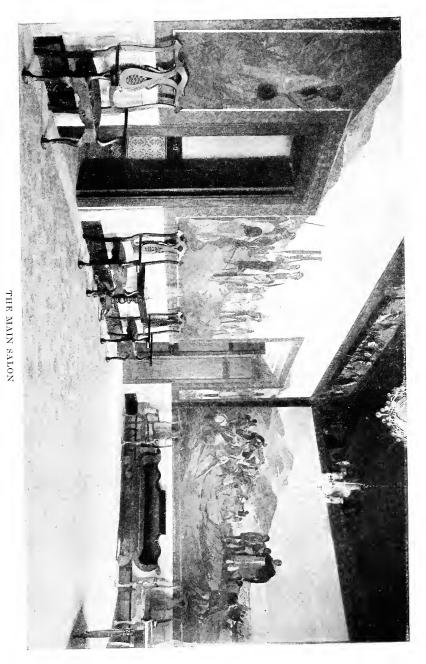
The dining room is interesting. The table is very handsome, of solid mahagony, with heavy carved lion legs. On the right of the dining room are the archives of Bolívar, authentic documents bound in pale-brown leather bindings.

One of the loveliest features of the house is an interior garden,

opening from a stone-paved patio with a small fountain.

While one remains in the cool shadows of the corridor and the dining room, the brilliant sun etches every detail of the delicate Spanish archway into the green stillness of this little garden.

The old hand-wrought lantern vibrates slightly in the breeze and the fountain murmurs ceaselessly—an enchanted spot. One can almost hear the rustling of silk dresses, the patter of French heels, and the faint laughter of lovely women of another day.



In the conception of the house of Bolívar as an entity, an artistic unit, there is one other element of equal importance with the architectural and historical features; namely, the mural decorations by the distinguished Venezuelan artist, Tito Salas.

The Government decree of March 19, 1910, stated thus briefly

the requirements in this direction:

ART. 6. Acquired for the nation by popular subscription, the house of Simón Bolívar will be restored with the utmost fidelity to its state in the year 1783. The Museum of Bolívar will be established in this venerable mansion, the wall space of which will be devoted to frescos depicting incidents in the life of the Father of the Country.

This brief administrative order gave rise to a series of brilliant

paintings.

Tito Salas is young. That means enthusiasm in work, an impetuous freshness of design. Some people have criticized him for capricious fitfulness. This is absurd. He does not work at fixed office hours. The spark of artistic inspiration is not as regular as the ignition in a gasoline motor.

However, the number of his paintings and the heroic size of his canvas indicate that he is steadily producing. It takes work to fill

in a space 13 by 24 feet.

Salas is essentially a colorist. The hot sun of the tropics, the brilliant blue of the Caribbean, glow in his work. Perhaps this is natural in a son of Venezuela.

As a rule the colorist is apt to be a careless or deficient draftsman. In the application of color masses, in the quest for effect—impressionism—the design sometimes suffers.

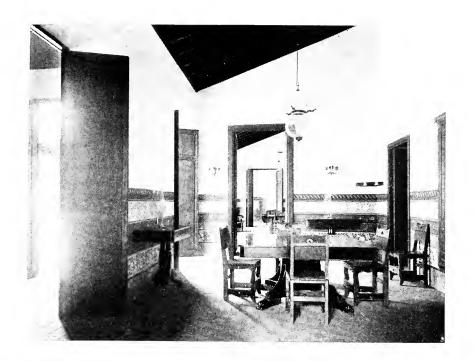
This does not apply to Salas. His sense of rich coloring is coupled with an anatomic precision and the solid workmanship of accurate design, a rather rare combination. There are splendid studies of the nude, an easy mastery of lines in most of the mural decorations in which the figures are more than life-size, of very difficult proportions.

I have in mind the "Landing of Columbus," and particularly the allegoric "Las Casas," the splendid bodies of savages flung against Spaniards in steel helmet and breastplate, a composition of extraor-

dinary movement and action.

Salas will attack a canvas 22 by 13 feet without a preliminary sketch, or detailed study, or metric division of space, or space control. He generally fills in the hastiest outline on the spot, working from models for each individual figure in the composition. This is dangerous in many respects, because a piecemeal execution tends to a disjointed, erratic product. Salas's finished work, however, is exceptionally harmonious and sustains the principal motive or idea with the greatest discipline.

This, in my opinion, is due to what I term the "intellectual quality" of his work. His compositions are not only form and color, but go





THE HOUSE OF BOLÍVAR

Upper: The dining room, furnished in solid mahogany Lower: The alcove adjoining the main salon, with Bolivar's bed beyond to purely spiritual elements. In the mere portrayal of a historic action, for example, the "Emigration from Caracas, 1814," a recital of the event with historic fidelity would seem to be all that one could possibly extract from it—a band of refugees, the litter of a hasty flight, the motley columns of soldiers and citizens, etc. That would be merely form, the shadow of the substance, the gross material facts.

This particular flight was, however, more than that. It was the tragic end of the hopes of a nation, the absolute ruin, the catastrophal collapse of an entire people.

Salas caught this fleeting idea—his color scheme in subtle fashion responds to it; somber brown tones, dull grays, the shadow of the dusk, here and there a lantern casts a flickering light upon haggard features, in the distance the sea gleams through the trees with a ghastly pale-green light, like the malevolent regard of evil spirits.

It is not the details of precipitate flight, the prostrate figures of those who are exhausted, the pitiful litter of household goods on creaking carts, the sad paraphernalia of terrified flight, which convey the essential impression of disaster, but the sinister quality of somber color tones, the subtle influence upon the mind exercised thereby; in short, the psychological treatment of his subject.

This is what I mean by "intellectual quality" in a painting. It is work that borders on allegorism, that represents the physical event and at the same time exposes its spiritual elements.

The "Emigration" hangs in the main gallery, the Museum of Bolívar, with three companion pictures, the "Battle of Araure," the "Meeting of Bolívar and Paez," and the boarding of a vessel during the "Naval Expedition to Margarita," all incidents of historical interest.

The "Battle of Araure" is perhaps the best of the three: A dashing study of rearing horses and the action of a cavalry charge, painted with Gallic verve.

The "Naval Combat" is a fine composition, of highly dramatic grouping and rich color values.

As an example of artistic unity, of perfect harmony of architectural requirements with decorative values, the mural decorations in the main sala are undoubtedly Tito Salas's most important contribution to the House of Bolívar.

The main sala is a spacious rectangle, broken by three windows, the entrance, and the door to the alcove. This makes a division into three principal wall spaces and five narrow panels—the "Landing of Columbus," the "Conquest and Padre Las Casas," and the "Apotheosis of Bolivar." The panels linking these three principal scenes are the "Baptism of an Indian," the stalwart portrait of "Don Diego de Lozada," the founder of Caracas, a scene from the social life of



FRAY DE LAS CASAS AND THE CONQUISTADORES

One of the notable mural decorations by Tito Salas in the House of Bolivar

"Caracas before the Revolution," the stormy "Assembly of April 19, 1810," the first muttering of rebellion, then "Sucre and Group of Generals," leading directly to the "Apotheosis."

The problem in this sala was essentially decorative—the utilization of limited wall spaces for decorative design. While the main gallery is essentially a museum, a hall for the exhibition of definite objects, the main salón has acquired the intimacy of a living room. Tito Salas would probably have made an excellent architect.

The intellectual quality of his work, the curious blend of the merely pictorial with a philosophical idea, which I have already remarked upon, comes again into play.

He has enlarged the conception of the imperishable work of Bolívar by linking it with the history of the Spanish Conquest, by treating it as the final step in a historic evolution and lending an extraordinary dignity to the last painting, the "Apotheosis of Bolívar," which seems like the majestic finale in a musical composition.

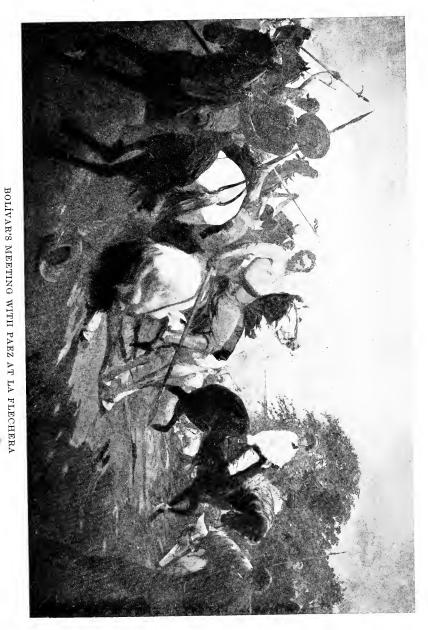
The same central idea repeats itself in a decorative frieze which on a ground of gold mosaic runs along the ceiling, a clever and eminently plausible intertwining of important historical actions, from the landing of the Conquistadores, through their struggle with the Indians, to the triumphal entry of Bolívar into Caracas in 1827.

The color values of these large paintings are remarkable; the satin brown of splendid Indian torsos, the picturesque garb of Spanish soldiers, the brilliant sun on the emerald green of the Caribbean, a star-lit sky in copper blue, even with the shutters of the windows closed, the colors gleam through the dusk with a strange light.

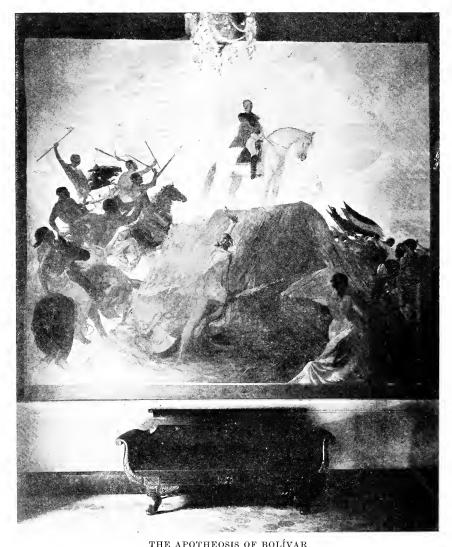
The "Landing of Columbus" shows the great discoverer in the bustle of a naval landing. Spanish caravels rocking on a deep-blue sea, a sky which shimmers in the summer heat, brilliant splashes of color throughout the composition.

Columbus, the central figure, a stalwart young soldier and typical Spaniard, caressing a young Indian boy, a splendid anatomic study. Here again, is that curious blend of realism with a subtle appeal to the intellect; this gesture of protection by the martial Spaniard towards the timid innocence of the Indian child is an allusion to the young colonies, under the aegis of an older, sterner civilization.

The next canvas is purely allegorical—an incident of the conquest. A merciless death struggle between Spaniard and Indian, a scene of hectic passion, and opposite this picture of death and destruction, the calm dignity of Las Casas, that saintly priest who, alone in an iron age, preached the gospel of mercy and patience and ceaselessly interposed between a helpless race and the grasping instinct of the early colonists. This is more than a mere historical recital; this is the essence of an entire period, the spirit of a century.



A large canvas by Tito Salas, which hangs at one end of the main gallery



In E ATOTHEOSIS OF BOLIVAR

In picturing the steps in a historical evolution, Tito Salas develops the final note in this panel

The east wall of the sala is broken, as has been stated, by three large windows. Salas utilized the narrow panels between these windows to develop the historical theme and link the south wall and its "Apotheosis," with the early history of the conquest.

The panel next to "Las Casas" shows the stalwart Don Diego de Lozada, the founder of Caracas, a fine figure of that race of warriors who planted the standards of Aragon and Castile from the Rio Grande to the River Plata.

The next panel is a charming glimpse of that luxurious life which developed in the colonies where the rich hacendados ruled over veritable principalities and lived the life of the grand seigneur.

The last panel, a trifle crowded, shows Sucre and other revolution-

ary chiefs, apparently in a council of war.

The third panel is a forerunner of the War of Liberation; a scene from the eventful April 19, 1810, when the popular assembly dictated its will to the all-powerful captain general.

The panels also are steps in a historical evolution: The conquest, the colonization—flourishing and developing a new race—the proud Criollo, who finally shook off the yoke of peninsular domination.

The terrific struggle of the War of Liberation is too deeply embedded in the memory of the Bolivian Republics to require a separate pictorial treatment. While barely hinting at this struggle, in the panel "Sucre and Generals," Tito Salas develops the final note in the majestic "Apotheosis of Bolívar," a powerful decorative conception.

In the military campaigns of Bolívar, perhaps the most striking professional achievement is that grinding march across the Cordilleras.

Salas shows Bolívar on the crest of the Paramo, a bleak, gray, rocky wilderness—the llaneros, those bold horsemen of the plains surging after him, their chief—the setting sun and the slowly rising mists of the Andes transform the scene into a ride of the Valkyries, a subtle homage to the countless dead who fell in that epic age.



THE TARIFF BARRIER IN LATIN AMERICA:

By WILLIAM C. WELLS

Pan American Union Staff

OR a foreigner to understand the economic bearing of a Latin American tariff schedule on the goods he proposes to export thereto is not of itself a difficult problem if he goes about it in the right way. The fundamentals do not differ from those that control the operation of tariffs elsewhere in the world. Yet it is doubtless true that 99 per cent of all inquiries about Latin American tariffs are directed in wrong channels and lead to conclusions, in many cases, the exact antitheses of the truth. No such mistake is ordinarily made in inquiries regarding French, German, Belgian, or other western European tariffs. Why this difference? The answer is that while economic laws controlling foreign commerce everywhere operate alike when the pertinent economic facts are alike, the operation of the laws change in proportion as the facts change. A prospective American exporter to France, Germany, and England may reasonably assume a similarity of economic facts, pertinent to the operation of import tariffs in these countries, sufficient so that the character of his tariff investigation need not materially differ for the three countries or for some others that may be placed in the manufacturing class. The facts bearing on tariffs are of the same genera, although differing in species. The United States belongs to this group, so that there is in most cases a short cut to the ascertainment of whether or not American manufactures are exportable to the industrialized countries of western Europe in the face of tariffs, by considering the problem in reverse, the effect of the American tariff on like goods imported into the United States from the European group. The answer to the latter question is the same, or at least a key, to the answer to the first. But this process of ratiocination can not be applied to any Latin American country, and it is in attempting so to apply that so many prospective exporters go widely astray.

The central and always pertinent fact, in many cases the only fact worth much effort to ascertain, in exporting to the United States, Germany, or France is the tariff rate. The foreign exporter's handicap is in proportion as the rate be high or low. Other facts are pertinent, difference in costs of production, wages, power, factory equipment, supply of raw material, and many others, but their

weight is in direct relation to the rate of the tariff. It may neutralize any or all of them. In fact, they may neutralize each other. It can be assumed that the rate was set for the purpose of rendering nugatory the foreign advantages of production, whatever they may be.

But when one proposes to export to Latin America the whole scene changes. Not that economic laws change, nor even that there are different laws to be applied, but the underlying facts upon which economic laws must operate are not the same. The chief of these facts in respect to western Europe is that it is a great industrial workshop manufacturing or prepared to manufacture almost anything that the workshops of the United States do or can manufacture. For American goods to force their way into these countries requires



THE CUSTOMHOUSE, BUENOS AIRES

The customhouse appears at the extreme right. Stretching across the background are some of the warehouses, flour mills, and grain elevators which line a part of the water front

a degree of superefficiency in manufacture, or some other like advantage, equal at least to the hostile tariff rate. This may be conveniently expressed in percentages. To overcome a 20 per cent German tariff, American manufacturing efficiency or advantage must be 20 per cent greater than German. Latin America is no such industrial workshop as is western Europe. Except in the rare cases where there is domestic manufacture adequate to the home demand, the tariff rate can not exclude the foreign manufacture until it becomes so high as to destroy domestic use. A 100 or even 50 per cent rate is capable of excluding every American handsaw from Germany or France, but the same rate will not exclude them from Brazil or Peru. A very low rate may turn the German carpenter

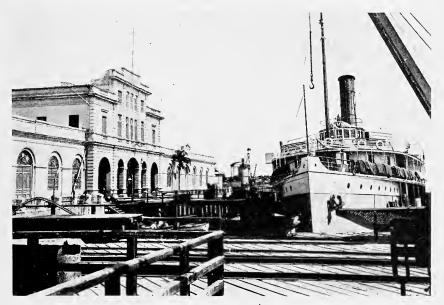
from using American to using German saws, but the rate must be so high in Peru as to stop him from using saws at all. A 1,000 per cent rate would not do that unless there was some substitute for the saw. Further on we will consider the question of incentive to domestic production. Even among those who appreciate the fact that tariff rates, no matter how high, do not exclude unless coupled with adequate domestic production, there appears a disposition to magnify the restrictive effects of the rates. It is self-evident that under normal conditions any increase in price tends to restrict use. When there is no domestic production the tariff rate is an increase in price directly proportionate to that rate. But this does not argue that the restriction is in the same proportion. Certainly not, for experience has shown the contrary. If a \$2 handsaw pays \$1 tariff in Peru this represents an increase of at least \$1 on the price of every saw sold in Peru. Suppose the Peruvian tariff rate be raised to \$2 (100 per cent) would this cut imports in half? Granting the increase restricts, can this restriction be measured by the increase? It can not be, because the need for a saw is the controlling factor and the price is secondary. It is not a question of buying some other maker's saw, but of buying any saw at all. Experience has shown that the \$4 saw will be bought by everyone who would have bought the same saw at \$3 except in the rare cases where the work to be performed is not worth the difference.

The restrictive effect of tariff rates where there is no adequate domestic production can not be measured by any ascertainable measuring rod. It is not the same for all articles, nor for the same article at all times. The chief factors are the general degree of prosperity, the general level of prices, the extent to which the particular article can be substituted by something else, and whether or not the rate on the substitute is or is not changed at the same time. With no adequate domestic production any tariff rate is of necessity a revenue rate. In other words, it is a tax, and has the same economic consequences that other taxes have. When the country is prosperous it is easily borne; when not prosperous the same tax becomes heavier until it reaches the point of restricting expenditures. Just where this restriction comes in depends on the individual case. It may be luxuries or it may be necessities. It may be silk gowns or it may be handsaws or it may even be food. It may be of articles of domestic production or of articles of foreign importation. It all depends on the particular individual or industry.

Latin American tariffs—except in a few particulars in a few countries—are revenue tariffs, or simple taxes, with the economic effects of other domestic taxation. They restrict foreign imports in the same way, and in a comparable degree, as land and personalty taxes occupational and excise taxes.

It may be objected that a number of the Latin American countries have become protectionist and have arranged their tariffs on protection lines. If this be true, why then is the Latin American tariff not the same as an American tariff, having the same economic effects? The answer is that you can not change an economic law with a name. Without a suitable basis, the legislature is powerless to make a tariff protective.

Naturally every country aspires to industrial self-sufficiency. This national aspiration begets a flood of so-called "protective" tariff legislation intended to encourage and stimulate the establishment of new domestic industries. Such legislation might be called stimulative, but it is not protective until the new industries are in



THE CUSTOMHOUSE, ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

actual operation. Even then, so far as the foreign exporter is touched, it does not produce the economic effects of a protective tariff until the new industry has attained a size sufficient, or nearly so, to supplying the domestic demand. Up to that time the duty—protective in the domestic sense and in proportion to its rate—is revenue in the foreign sense and the rate is more or less inconsequential. To the foreign exporter, say an American, it is only another competitor in the field to take his place alongside of the before existing English, French, and German competitors. The new competitor does not undersell the foreigner, nor can he, until he is able to supply all of the foreigner's customers.

There are economic laws limiting the successful establishment of new industries, as all the manufacturing countries have discovered. These laws can not be nullified with a simple tariff schedule, not even though capital be found to take the risk.

With all of this the foreign exporter is not directly concerned. So-called protective tariff schedules that in reality are merely stimulative schedules do not affect him at all, and protective schedules that are protective only in the domestic view may not affect him to any great extent as of the present, whatever the future may hold. In making a study of Latin America as a field for export an exporter

may safely, in 99 cases out of 100, disregard the tariff, except as hereafter pointed out in respect to inequalities. The one hundredth case is a particular one that will thrust itself to the front almost at the instant the economic survey necessary to understanding any foreign trade begins. For Europe the economic survey is only the beginning; it must be supplemented by the tariff survey, but for Latin America the economic survey is not only the beginning but the end also. If there be an economic need for an article in Latin America, and if the particular country does not produce this article, or does not produce in sufficient quantity, then it is certain that it will import up to the level of its needs, unless its needs overcrop its means, and then to the level of its buying capacity. In a commercial sense, by needs of a country we do not mean the actual necessities of national or individual existence, nor do we mean only the things needed to maintain the customary standards of living and culture. Commercially, needs are what a people will buy and use, and it matters not that some one may conceive some of the buying and the using to be unwise or wasteful. Latin Americans buy many so-called luxuries, and so do all other people, even savages.

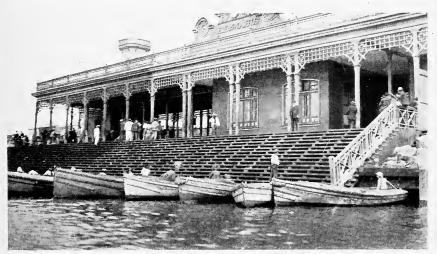
Mankind's needs the world over are primarily much the same. Even a Hottentot may feel the need for an automobile if he thinks he can drive it. But in a commercial sense there are limits to needs. In the main these limits are geographic, industrial, or informative.

In the main these limits are geographic, industrial, or informative.

In other words, Latin Americans, like other people, feel the urge to acquire and use what others use whenever they become acquainted therewith and the things appear to them desirable. Just as with other countries, natural or industrial conditions bar the use of some things desirable in themselves. The urge is the first step; the second is that Latin Americans will buy any of the desirable things not barred if they have the opportunity and the means.

Against natural or industrial bars the foreign prospective exporter can not contend. He can not sell heating stoves in hot countries, nor sugar machinery where cane is not grown, nor part manufactures where there are no means for completing the manufacture; nor can he add to the prospective buyer's ability to buy. But he can overcome the prospective buyer's want of knowledge about his goods. That involves the whole art of selling, which is the same art in Latin America as elsewhere.

We may then arrive at the conclusion that the tariff has not in general an excluding and only a negligible restricting effect. If all Latin American tariff schedules were to the full extent scientific, i. e., if they were exactly in conformity with processes of manufacture, commerce, and usage, there would be no need to go further—the general truth would be the rule in all particular cases coming under like economic conditions. Having determined that protection does not apply—99 per cent of the cases; that a natural or economic bar does not apply—two-thirds to three-fourths of all—we would be in a position to postulate a general rule for Latin American tariffs, applicable to any particular case not as above excluded, were it not for certain tariff defects that are inherent. We can postulate the rule as a general rule, sufficient in a majority of cases and with more or less



ENTRANCE TO THE CUSTOMHOUSE, CALLAO, PERU

application to all, that the tariff in Latin America is best considered when it is not considered.

But prospective exporters of particular articles are not so much interested in general economics as they are in particulars. What is wanted is an answer to the questions: Can I export my particular article to Latin America, and to which countries in face of the tariff? Has the tariff any effect, and if so, where?

It is not in every case sufficient in answer to these questions to say that: Your article is not touched by protection and is not barred by industrial or natural causes, in such and such countries, and therefore comes under the general rule applicable to all Latin American countries that revenue tariffs are merely domestic taxes and so need not concern the foreign exporter, if as a matter of fact there be some other tariff factor that does affect the particular case.

To understand, one must make particular application and that is best done in a fictitious case.

Suppose that in the State of Nochebuena (which can not be found on the map) the tariff schedule relating to women's silk hose reads as follows:

Hose:		Pe	r pound
Of pure silk			\$5.00
Of artificial sil	.k		2.00
Of part silk—			
Up to one	e-half silk		. 50
More than	n one-half silk		1.00
Of imitati	ion silk		1.00



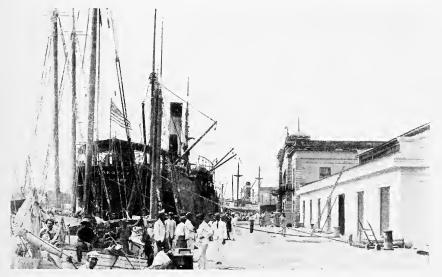
THE PORT OF VERA CRUZ, MEXICO

In this view of a section of the water front, the customhouse appears at the extreme left

Assuming that the ladies of Nochebuena wear silk hose and that there is no domestic production, how is the above schedule going to affect a prospective exporter from the United States? At the very outset it is seen that the answer depends upon what kind of "silk" hose it is proposed to export, and whether or not the particular manufacturing and exporting processes are such as can be adjusted to unusual conditions without too much of a handicap. Manifestly the schedule works against pure silk and imitation silk in favor of artificial and mixed silk. It also works against the artificial in favor of the mixed. This is because it bears but little relation to comparative costs of raw material, manufacturing usages and processes,

ability of the consumer to discriminate, fashion demands, and intrinsic worth. Artificial silk is accepted by manufacturers, by consumers, and by Dame Fashion herself as at about on a par with pure silk. Either, with a suitable mixture of other fiber, is in the same or near the same class. Imitation silk is in altogether a different class and should pay a much lower rate in comparison; otherwise it loses its place in the economy of use.

The schedule is entirely unscientific and more or less absurd, yet, after all, it remains a revenue schedule and can not be made anything else. The general principle applies that in effect it is a domestic tax and does not materially affect the volume of imports. Except



THE DOCKS AND CUSTOMHOUSE AT SANTO DOMINGO The customhouse is the two-story building just to the right of the center

for one consideration, it does not affect the foreign exporter, but that consideration may be all important to the particular exporter.

The schedule is unbalanced and thereby creates artificial and uncommercial rivalries within itself that no foreign exporter could have foreseen, and which, to meet and overcome, is almost always difficult and costly, and may, for the individual, be commercially impossible.

The possibility of such a schedule rests upon the assumption that it was made years ago when processes of manufacture had not reached the standards of to-day, when products of artificial and mixed silks were manifestly so far inferior to pure silk as to offer no effective competition therewith.

It is recognized that tariffs can not keep abreast of discovery, invention, and the fluidity of human fancy, which are among the chief factors of commercial exchange, but ordinarily the older the tariff is the worse it is askew.

One of the most frequent causes of unbalance in Latin American tariffs is in the matter of ornamentation or finish. This is most apparent in the older schedules going back 10, 20, or 30 years, when finish and ornamentation were better indices of quality and desirability than at present. For example, brass knobs on furniture do not, at present, of themselves lift whole classes of furniture from a less desirable into a more desirable and higher-priced class. A furniture tariff schedule that overstresses component materials, especially when the comparisons are made between woods and metals, is almost sure to be unbalanced.

Another cause of unbalance is in the relations of parts to the whole where there is no economic purpose to be served.

It is natural that the parts for a wagon, for example, should be dutiable at a less rate than finished wagons, if the idea is to build up the wagon building or assembling industry in the country. Whether protective or merely stimulative, such a differential is purely a matter of domestic policy, but the differential may be a mere oversight not intended at all. Yet it works for unbalance and is almost sure to give to one exporter an unfair advantage over another.

In conclusion, it can be said that when one considers the matter of exporting to Latin America he can not apply, in reverse, theories of the operation of the United States tariff laws. To a considerable degree he can do so in respect to western Europe, but only in the rarest cases as to any Latin American country and in no case to all Latin America. The rate of a Latin American tariff is generally inconsequential, except as to the items of a schedule in the comparative view.

With the exceptions pointed out, Latin America is a field, and a most inviting one, for all kinds of American products, especially full manufactures. There is a mistaken idea that Latin American trade is peculiar. It is not. Each of the countries has its own individuality, but its commercial needs are the same as other countries.



THE IRON RESOURCES OF PERU :: :: ::

By Oscar Víctor Salomón

Consul General of Peru in London

HE needs of the world's industry have become so increasingly insistent upon more and more raw material that, as in the case of oil, a race has begun by certain countries to secure minerals abroad in order to reinforce their own stores. Peru possesses a virtual world monopoly of vanadium, and every country must take its supplies of that metal from her. It is now the turn of her iron resources, which have hitherto been neglected in favor of her more precious metals, especially gold, silver, and copper. Vast quantities of hematite exist, of which the Government has full details, having investigated, analyzed, and computed the amount of the mineral which the more important iron fields at present known can yield.

MARCONA

First in importance are the deposits of Marcona. These extend from the mouth of the river Ica, south of Pisco, to the harbor of Lomas, and are distant only 10 miles from the coast, being near to the bays of San Juan and San Nicolas, which can be used as harbors. It is estimated that at least 500,000,000 tons of pure hematite lie here. Analyses have given 60 to 65 per cent of iron, 11/2 to 11 per cent of silica, 0.05 to 0.02 per cent of phosphorus, and 0.01 to 0.05 per cent of sulphur. For smelting purposes there is abundant limestone in the locality. Although fuel and facilities for generating motor power are absent, owing to this being a desert region and therefore very dry, the nearness of the terrain to the sea makes the provision of all necessaries for successful exploitation comparatively easy. With the development of this iron field in view, the coal fields of Huayday are already being energetically worked, and the recently constructed harbor of Malabarigo owes its origin principally to the prospective foundation of a great iron industry in Marcona. creation of such an enterprise is being anticipated by the country with great interest, for it will inevitably rivet a keener attention than formerly upon Peru's immense resources in every department of raw material and accelerate the country's rapidly developing world connections in commerce and industry.

HUACHAVILCA

Next in importance to Marcona are the deposits of Huachavilca, situated a short distance to the east of the summit of the western Cordilleras in the Province of Huancayo and at the source of the Mantaro River. These deposits are distant from the coast some 200 kilometers, but access to them is made easy by the Central Railway of Peru from Callao to the valley of the Mantaro. Fuel can be brought from the rich coal fields of Jatunhuasi, which would, however, necessitate the construction of a branch line by the Central Railway. Sixty million tons of mineral are estimated to be visible here—without reference to that which lies deeper—in two masses, which are to be seen over 1 kilometer in length and 200 kilometers in width in each formation. The mineral is red hematite with patches of pyrotite. Numerous analyses have shown 66 to 78 per cent of iron; gangue, 2 to 13 per cent; and sulphur, 0.06 to 0.07 per cent. Phosphoric acid is entirely absent, and it has been estimated that, taking an average of 64 per cent of iron for the visible part of the deposit, there is a total of 38,500,000 tons of metal. Lime of great purity, as well as sandstones and quartzites for silica, are abundant, while the Virgin and Mantaro Rivers are available for the supply of all the water power needed.

TAMBO GRANDE, AIJA, CALLAYCANCHA

These are minor sources of iron supply. Tambo Grande possesses about a million tons of metal. Analyses show 51.5 per cent of iron, 18.5 per cent of silica, 0.09 per cent of alumina, with oxide of manganese present in traces and sulphur and phosphate absent. The deposits are 100 kilometers from the harbor of Paita, 62 kilometers of which are covered by railway and 44 kilometers by mule. The region affords ample supplies for subsistence, lime being plentiful and coal reachable in the hills of La Brea, some 90 miles away.

The deposits of Aija are located on the western Andes, 100 kilometers from the port of Huarmey. In this case a line would have to be constructed to port. An automobile road, however, is being made which will pass close to the iron. The deposits consist of magnetite, varying from 0.08 to 2 millimeters, inclosed in slate, sandstone, and quartzite, with a small amount of pyrite. Analyses give 42 to 70 per cent of iron and 1.73 per cent silica. Neither sulphur nor phosphoric acid is present. Both lime and fuel may be obtained in the district of Recuay, where the coal fields yield an anthracite showing 86.2 per cent of fixed carbon.

Somewhat farther north from Aija are the deposits of Callaycancha, where assays of the mineral have given 51 to 70 per cent of metallic

iron, 19 per cent of silica, 0.025 per cent of phosphoric acid, and 0.02 per cent of sulphur. In Mancos, 35 kilometers distant, a good anthracite can be obtained, and lime is abundant in the locality.

These various sources of Peruvian iron—which have practically discovered themselves through their outcroppings—may be regarded as adequate to meet immediate demands of to-day. But one has but to consider the geological genesis and formation of Peru's immense territory to be at once assured that, when the need arises, vaster stores will be found in Peru of a metal which is, both mechanically and economically, more precious than gold.

INFANT WELFARE IN URUGUAY :: :: ::

By Dr. J. A. Bauzá

Chief of the Infant Welfare Service of Uruguay

HE Public Assistance Service in Uruguay is an autonomous institution, which is, however, dependent on the National Government. All hospitals, asylums, orphanages, and child-welfare centers are under its control. The Child Welfare Department is divided into two sections: Infant Welfare, for children under 3 years of age, and Child Welfare, for children over 3 years of age.

The Department of Infant Welfare works among three classes of children:

(a) Children placed by their mothers in an asylum, either to be left permanently or for a certain time until the mothers are in a position to support them.

Two hundred children are left permanently every year in the asylums of Montevideo, and 800 are placed there temporarily.

(b) Children legally under the supervision of the Infant Welfare Department belonging to mothers who have taken other infants to nurse at home or who have taken employment as wet nurses in a private residence. The law for the protection of infants framed by Doctor Martirené, the distinguished pediatrist now at the head of

the Public Assistance Service, prohibits mothers whose children are under 6 months of age from taking positions as wet nurses.

(c) Children under 3 years of age whose mothers bring them to a dispensary to be examined by the doctor or to get food. The department in Montevideo has eight Infant Welfare centers, each in charge of a doctor and two nurses. The children are weighed by the nurses and examined by the physician. If a child falls ill, he may be attended at his own home or at the dispensary. If the illness is dangerous or contagious, the child is taken into a hospital. Four thousand children were entered on the registers of the Infant Welfare centers during 1922.

The primary object of the Infant Welfare centers is that of propaganda in favor of the natural feeding of infants. Competitions take place monthly, open to children nursed by their mothers, the sum of \$15 being awarded among the mothers of the most healthy and best cared-for infants.

If a mother is unable to nurse her own child, mixed feedings or artificial food, according to formula, are prepared for her in the centers. The central milk depot is installed in the Infant Welfare Department, and a refrigerator motor car distributes every morning to each of the eight centers such milk and feedings as have been asked for on the previous day. Before being accepted the milk, which averages 300 quarts a day, is tested at the department as to purity and butterfat content. In this way, 200,000 bottles and 150,000 liters of milk have been distributed gratis among the children who attend the dispensary and who, by reason of the inability of their mothers to nurse them, were in need of food.

One of the most important divisions of the Infant Welfare Department is the Wet Nurses' Bureau in which every wet nurse must submit to a complete physical examination before being engaged in that capacity by the asylum or by any individual. She must be pronounced perfectly healthy, and free from any disease which might be transmitted to a nursing infant. Tuberculosis and syphilis are the two diseases most to be guarded against. The complete physical examination is in the hands of a physician and the blood test for syphilis is included in the examination of all applicants, whether they show any symptoms of the disease or not.

If the applicant is found to be healthy, she is given a card which entitles her to accept employment as a nurse or wet nurse and, in the latter case, her own child is placed under the supervision of the nearest infant welfare center, where it must be presented every week. If it becomes ill and its illness is such as to make it impossible to take it to the dispensary, then the physician must be called to its home.

With the object of preventing the abandonment of children by mothers wishing to take employment as wet nurses, the sum of \$2,000 is distributed monthly among mothers who are not able to support their children. The greatest number of applications are made by unmarried mothers abandoned to their own resources. A considerable number of applicants also are mothers whose husbands are temporarily unable to work by reason of illness. Unemployment also is a factor to be taken into account. Destitute widowed mothers receive an allowance until the youngest child reaches the age of 3 years.

One of the chief problems is that of teaching mothers to support themselves by their own labor. Single mothers with only one child are placed as domestic servants, receiving a small wage for their work and also a small allowance from the Infant Welfare Department.

A project for associating the Infant Welfare Department with private societies for the protection of mothers and children has been presented by the author, who hopes that it will be accepted by the Public Assistance Service, as by such cooperation the work would be greatly facilitated.



THE SAN MARTIN MONU-MENT IN MENDOZA, ARGENTINA :: :: ::

By Wallace Thompson, F. R. G. S.

ENDOZA has one of the finest parks in the whole world, and its public works on the artistic side are far and away beyond the expectation for any city of Mendoza's 70,000 inhabitants.

The park lies to the west of the city, on a flat plain, as all Mendoza lies, but close beneath the sudden foothills of the Andes. A decorative iron gate gives entrance, although the park is free. Inside, the two famous marble horses stand on high pedestals to mark the beginning, again, of a lovely avenue of poplars, stretching sharp and far away toward the mountains. Here, close to the city, is the finished park, for in the 15 years in which Mendoza has been building this playground dozens of hectares have been brought under cultivation of the most modern landscape gardening, trees and brush and flowers have been put out and have come to a charming maturity, and one of the loveliest rosaries in South America has come into wonderful bloom. Benches and walks have been set out, and the pride of the city in itself and in its future is expressed in every turn about the long roads. Those roads, indeed, are beautifully located, in wide curves and broad drives, all gravel-covered, all lined on the sides or more often through the central space with ornamental electric light poles. In this first section Mendoza has built already a fine center where the bands play in the summer and where on wide pavements and gravel roads the crowds pass, afoot, or in slow lines of automobiles and carriages, through the cool of the evenings which follow the hot days here. In the park, also, has been built a great lake, or rather a long pool for aquatic sports, with a fine stand for spectators, all in charming taste and excellently built and maintained. Across the road a football field is being built, for public games and matches, and a hundred men and an army of horses and shovels are at work there to-day-Mendoza is new, remember, and very proud of progress and efficiency, as well she may be.

It is out beyond the park, and through another winding avenue, lined with white-trunked trees, that you travel to the spot which is at once the shrine and the crowning glory of the Mendoza that is behind and above its trade and its industries and its wine bodegas

¹ Extracted from The American Weekly, Buenos Aires, Dec. 20, 1924.

and its busy Main Street. Out of the flat plain as you approach rises above all the brown foothills which begin just here one green-clad peak, and upon the summit of it you see, rising out of the trees, the green bronze wings of the great figures which dominates the sub-lime monument which stands here to the memory of San Martin and the Army of the Andes, the "Cerro de la Gloria"—the Hill of Glory.



Courtesy of The American Weekly

MONUMENT TO SAN MARTIN AT MENDOZA, ARGENTINA

Ferrari's masterpiece is one of the most inspiring pieces of sculpture and monumental design to be found in the world. It stands on the highest of a myriad of foothills, so high that it dominates utterly the surroundings and is not dwarfed, either, by the rising Andes behind it. Yet it is so low that it can be climbed easily afoot, and with the continual watering which is provided, it is kept as green and fresh and finished as a work of landscape gardening that it dominates the brown horizon.

Description of the monument can not but be inadequate. The approach gives you the full view of the marching columns, the flag, and rising out of the flag the colossal brooding genius of the army, a female figure holding aloft the broken chains of its symbol. front and below is the statue of San Martin, on horseback, silent, impressive, superbly contrasted with the magnificent movement of the group on the summit of the granite rock. And on either sidefor now you come closer—are, in low relief, the guard of grenadiers, those grenadiers whose uniform still remains as a memory of San Martin, in the dress of their units in the Argentine Army. But San Martin, seated there so silently, molded from the bronze with such superb flat planes, dominates the scene with a subtlety of which the onlooker is utterly unconscious. Above him the shouting, the running men, the galloping horses, the roar and fire of battle, in the group out of which rises that majestic figure of the Spirit of the Army of the Andes—and yet there is San Martin, dominating as men like him do dominate, army and battle and victory.

The sides of the monument are lined with low reliefs, scenes from the preparation of the army for its march, that wonderful preparation here at Mendoza which made the campaign one of the classics of military history, scenes from the parting and scenes from the march, and at the back, that historic day when the women of Mendoza came to give their jewels to the army, to make possible that very preparation for the march. The flatness of the figures, the need of watching it and studying it, give indication enough of the genius of the artist who created it. And not least of all, when memory is done, is the figure of the great condor of the Andes, flying wide of the massed group at the top, and yet part of it, low at the base, intent, serene, a picture of the spirit of the mountains across which that army marched.

Down at the beginning of the final climb to the summit where stands the monument, an immense bronze plate bears this quotation from the proclamation of San Martin at the end of the campaign, in Santiago, Chile:

To the Army of the Andes remains the glory of being able to say that in twenty-four days we have completed our campaign. We passed the highest cordillera on the globe, we finished with tyrants and we gave liberty to Chile.

José de San Martin.

Santiago de Chile, February 22, 1817.

This is the superb historic background of Mendoza, and the fact which identifies it more than all else with the world outside. But the Mendoza of to-day remains. As the earthquake has destroyed the old city, so the veil of history has been drawn across the past and Mendoza to-day moves through a world, a life of its own, a part of the modern world, if still with the inspiration and the pride of those old things to drive it on.

By Matilda Phillips

Chief Statistician, Pan American Union

HE following statement of the chief Argentine exports for the year 1924, in comparison with the year 1923, by quantities and countries of destination, has been compiled from tables published in the *Boletín Mensual de Estadística Agro-*Pecuaria, issued by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture:

[Tons are metric, equivalent to 2,204.6 pounds]

	1923	1924		1923	1924
Wheat:	Tons	Tons	Oats:	Tons	Tons
Brazil	385, 818	414, 288	Belgium	65, 315	143, 502
United Kingdom	381, 798	405, 145	United Kingdom	138, 320	94, 461
France	302, 490	339, 366	Italy	52, 627	74, 868
Belgium	346, 789	332, 192	Netherlands	25, 453	57, 587
Italy	140, 306	269, 593	Germany	9, 268	35, 218
Netherlands	148, 348	190, 751	France	39, 548	32, 690
Germany	125, 136	88, 976	Sweden	19, 503	22, 356
Denmark	37, 339	49, 442	Norway	6,875	18,606
Africa	32, 813	38, 337	Denmark	13, 570	13, 520
Norway	13. 974	10. 446	On orders	30, 137	215, 703
Sweden	44, 980	26, 243	Other countries	57, 837	11, 097
United States	1,571	2,766			
On orders	1, 737, 146	2, 224, 383	Total	458, 453	719,608
Other countries	23, 349	31, 781	Barley:		
			Germany	19, 413	50, 409
Total	3, 721, 857	4, 423, 709	Netherlands	16, 460	30, 442
			Denmark	2, 929	24, 954
I ingood.			Belgium	11, 421	18, 950
Linseed:	974 400	000 005	United Kingdom	4,876	18, 713
United States	374, 490 59, 950	262, 985	Sweden	1, 466	1, 994
Netherlands		124, 909	On orders	1, 919	30, 620
United Kingdom	75, 381	103, 175	Other countries	3,849	6,773
Germany	51, 474	97, 882			
Belgium	30, 692	82, 311	Total	62, 333	182, 855
France	25, 164	31, 683	Flour:		======
Italy	4, 528	19, 233	Brazil	41, 472	91, 711
Sweden	22, 700	16, 703	Netherlands	2, 287	20, 616
Denmark	7, 651 7, 017	16, 382	United Kingdom	9, 228	12, 980
Norway	7,017	000 100	Belgium	1, 176	11, 143
On orders	366, 183	686, 188	Paraguay	6, 380	9, 545
Other countries	10, 558	30, 800	Germany	3, 453	8, 565
(Foto)	1 005 700	1 470 051	Spain	370	3,003
Total	1, 035, 788	1, 472, 251	Italy	90	1,603
			France	1, 126	1, 272
Maize:			On orders	11, 960	17, 147
United Kingdom	166, 378	346, 016	Other countries	4,544	2,649
Belgium	212, 438	270, 325			
Germany Netherlands	107, 176	247, 965	Total	82, 086	180, 234
Netherlands	110, 767	199, 475	Hay:		
France	209, 360	174, 031	Brazil	3,620	5, 688
Spain	93, 937	127, 383	Uruguay	3, 703	281
Italy	162, 935	78, 834	Bolivia	27	209
United States	10, 499	41,098	United States		129
Denmark	14, 966	26, 277	ltaly	313	86
Sweden	24, 981	24, 221	Belgium	625	
Brazil	725	23, 996	Spanish possessions	409	
Cuba	12, 301	16, 392	Germany	161	
On orders	1, 716, 413	2, 953, 172	On orders	300	1, 202
Other countries	16, 339	31, 969	Other countries	134	43
Total	2, 859, 215	4, 561, 154	Total	9, 292	7, 638

	1923	1924		1923	1924
Quebracho logs:	Tons	Tons	Jerked and salted meat:	Tons	Tons
France	23,085	27, 194	Cuba	2, 267	7 235
United States	23,061	9, 225	Brazil	704	7, 235 3, 724 3, 092
Belgium	3,678	5, 944	Uruguav	1 338	3, 092
Germany	21.963	4,300	Norway Germany		595
Italy _	10 488	2, 109	Germany		278
Uruguay Norway	6,358	1,004	United Kingdom	27	163
Norway	100	936	Netherlands		117
SpainUnited Kingdom	1,581	763	Spain	25	38
United Kingdom	11,955	2	United States	67	31
On orders	14, 847	26,095	Sweden	1	30
Other countries	1, 296	3, 643	On orders	1,612	
Total	119,077	81, 215	Other countries	22	289
Quebracho extract:			Total	4,725	15, 592
Germany	32, 291 52, 872	57, 210 42, 944 24, 055			
United States	52, 872	42, 944	Oxhides, salt:		
France	12, 321	24, 055	Germany	27, 666	62, 875
United Kingdom	21, 100	21, 191	United States	59, 638	56, 940
Italy Belgium	12, 625	19, 254	United Kingdom	15, 989	18, 187
Beigium	10,485	12, 959 10, 246 6, 235	Netherlands	2,641	11, 171
Netherlands	1,047 2,159	10, 246	Belgium	5,029	8,486 4,990
Brazil	2, 159	6, 235	Sweden	5, 145	4, 990
Norway	1,449	5,081	France	1, 563	4,352
Sweden Denmark	3,920	4,968	Italy	972	4,001
Denmark	2,413	3, 503	Uruguay Denmark		1,484
Spain Chile	1,270	3, 491	Denmark	505	1,337
On orders	1,340	3, 103 2, 059	Japan	392	505
Other countries	5, 135		Finland.	242	379
Other countries	6,033	4,372	Other countries	3, 795	3, 739
Total	166, 460	220, 671	Total	123, 577	178, 446
Frozen and chilled mutton:			Oxhides, dry:		
United Kingdom	76, 711	69,497	Germany	5, 791	13,233
France	2, 301	4, 891	Italy	7, 267	7,716
United States	495	4, 045 2, 665	France	2, 287	3,463
Belgium	900	2, 665	Spain United Kingdom	1.377	2,410
Germany	587	1,006	United Kingdom	2,494	2,053
Italy	20	284 226	United States	5, 278	1,970
Netherlands	46 36		Belgium	1,401	1,826
Other countries	30	101	Netherlands Other countries	640 671	1,396 639
Total.	81,096	82, 715			
Frozen and chilled beef:	107 700	****	Total	27, 206	34,706
United Kingdom	465, 739	523, 341			
Belgium	465, 739 21, 758 15, 382	64, 083 47, 979	Sheepskins, unwashed:		40 410
France	15, 382	47,979	France	11, 326	10,418
Italy Netherlands	5,488	42,413	United Kingdom	887	1,618
Germany	10, 690 22, 500	40, 194	United States	785 254	690
Germany United States	641	32, 438 2, 442	Belgium	113	177 151
On orders	031	3, 286	Germany	176	123
Other countries	5	3, 200	Brazil On orders	491	120
			Other countries	177	74
Total	542, 203	756, 220	m	14 000	13, 251
Total					
r rozen pork:		9.5	Total	14, 209	10, 201
Germany	228	35		14, 209	=====
Germany United Kingdom	228 1,449	35 33	Goatskins:		
Germany United Kingdom Netherlands	228 1,449 37	33	Goatskins: United States	1, 532	1, 217
Germany United Kingdom Netherlands France	228 1,449	33 32	Goatskins: United States France	1,532	1, 217 389
Germany United Kingdom Netherlands France Belgium	228 1,449 37 46	33 32 14	Goatskins: United States France United Kingdom	1, 532 385 22	1, 217 389 58
Germany United Kingdom Netherlands France	228 1,449 37	33 32	Goatskins: United States France United Kingdom Germany	1, 532 385 22 22	1, 217 389 58 27
Germany. United Kingdom Netherlands France Belgium United States	228 1,449 37 46	33 32 14 1	Goatskins: United States France United Kingdom Germany Italy	1, 532 385 22 22 1 489	1, 217 389 58 27 26
Germany. United Kingdom Netherlands France Belgium. United States. Total	228 1,449 37 46	33 32 14	Goatskins: United States France United Kingdom Germany	1, 532 385 22 22	1, 217 389 58 27 26
Germany. United Kingdom Netherlands Prance Belgium United States Total Preserved meats:	228 1,449 37 46 63 1,823	33 32 14 1 115	Goatskins: United States France United Kingdom Germany Italy Other countries	1, 532 385 22 22 1 489 39	1, 217 389 58 27 26 6
Germany. United Kingdom Netherlands France Belgium United States Total Preserved meats: United Kingdom	228 1,449 37 46 63 1,823 38,561	33 32 14 1 1 115 49,143	Goatskins: United States France United Kingdom Germany Italy	1, 532 385 22 22 1 489	1, 217 389 58 27 26 6
Germany. United Kingdom. Netherlands. France. Belgium. United States. Total. Preserved meats: United Kingdom. Germany. Netherlands	228 1,449 37 46 	33 32 14 1 1 115 49,143 13,979	Goatskins: United States France United Kingdom Germany Italy Other countries. Total	1, 532 385 22 22 1 489 39	1, 217 389 58 27 26 6
Germany. United Kingdom Netherlands France Belgium United States Total Preserved meats: United Kingdom Germany Netherlands France	228 1,449 37 46 	33 32 14 1 115 49, 143 13, 979 7, 384	Goatskins: United States France United Kingdom Germany Italy Other countries. Total Horsehides:	1, 532 385 22 22 22 1 489 39 2,000	1, 217 389 58 27 26 6
Germany. United Kingdom Netherlands France Belgium United States Total Preserved meats: United Kingdom Germany Netherlands France	228 1,449 37 46 	33 32 14 1 115 49,143 13,979 7,384 5,685	Goatskins: United States France United Kingdom Germany Italy Other countries. Total Horsehides: United States.	1, 532 385 22 22 1 489 39 2, 000	1, 217 389 58 27 26 6 1, 723
Germany. United Kingdom Netherlands Prance Belgium United States Total Preserved meats: United Kingdom Germany Netherlands France United States	228 1, 449 37 46 63 1, 823 38, 561 15, 682 8, 354 4, 290 2, 737	33 32 14 1 115 49,143 13,979 7,384 5,685 4,942	Goatskins: United States France United Kingdom Germany Italy Other countries Total Horsehides: United States Germany	1, 532 385 22 22 22 1 489 39 2,000	1, 217 389 58 27 26 6 1, 723
Germany. United Kingdom Netherlands France Belgium. United States Total Preserved meats: United Kingdom Germany. Netherlands France United States United Kingdom Hotherlands France United States Belgium Halv	228 1, 449 37 46 63 1, 823 38, 561 15, 682 8, 354 4, 290 2, 737 4, 126	33 32 14 1 115 49, 143 13, 979 7, 384 5, 685 4, 942 3, 371	Goatskins: United States France United Kingdom Germany Italy Other countries Total Horsehides: United States Germany	1, 532 385 22 22 1 489 39 2, 000 901 279	1, 217 389 58 27 26 6 1, 723 1, 275 948 141
Germany. United Kingdom Notherlands France Belgium. United States Total Preserved meats: United Kingdom Germany. Notherlands France United States France Belgium United States United States United States	228 1, 449 37 46 63 1, 823 38, 561 15, 682 8, 354 4, 290 2, 737 4, 126 1, 187	33 32 14 1 115 49,143 13,979 7,384 5,685 4,942 3,371 3,296	Goatskins: United States France United Kingdom Germany Italy Other countries. Total Horsehides: United States Germany Russia Netherlands.	1, 532 385 22 22 1 489 39 2, 000 901 279 103	1, 217 389 58 27
Germany. United Kingdom Netherlands France Belgium United States Total Preserved meats: United Kingdom Germany. Netherlands France United States	228 1, 449 37 46 63 1, 823 38, 561 15, 682 8, 354 4, 290 2, 737 4, 126	33 32 14 1 115 49, 143 13, 979 7, 384 5, 685 4, 942 3, 371	Goatskins: United States France United Kingdom Germany Italy Other countries Total Horsehides: United States Germany	1, 532 385 22 22 1 489 39 2, 000 901 279	1, 217 389 58 27 26 6 6 1, 723 1, 275 948 141

¹ Kilos.

	1923	1924		1923	1924
Wool:	Tons	Tons	Casein—Continued.	Tons	Tons
Germany	32, 477	39, 960	Netherlands	220	304
France	33, 091	26, 497	Sweden	156	231
United Kingdom	15, 786	24, 574	Other countries	340	745
United Kingdom	24, 675	16, 431	_		
Belgium	12, 301	10, 021	Total	11, 329	15, 412
	7, 525	5, 259	=		
ItalyChile	7, 020	1, 760	Butter:		
	2,625	1, 192	United Kingdom	28,068	26, 262
Netherlands	2, 400	1, 102	France	3, 138	1.696
On orders	735	564	United States	1, 059	1,412
Other countries	755	204	Other countries	547	663
F3 4 3	191 015	126, 258	Other countries		
Total	131, 615	120, 200	Total	32, 812	30, 033
Cheese:		055	= Casings, salted and dried:		
United States	2,329	655		9 109	7, 667
France	1,088	454	Germany	$\begin{array}{c} 3,193 \\ 2.954 \end{array}$	2, 929
Italy	1,979	81	United States		
Chile	72	70	Netherlands	393	1, 241
United Kingdom	81	50	Italy	987	645
Peru	61	28	Spain	422	393
Other countries	141	33	France	225	235
O DIGI COGILITORIA			United Kingdom	787	237
Total	5, 754	1, 371	Other countries	134	258
Tallow:			Total	9,095	13,605
United Kingdom	30, 441	39, 560	=		
Germany	32, 522	17,665	Hair:		
Netherlands	27, 009	14, 071	United States	1, 155	810
France	8, 441	13, 465	Belgium	525	600
Italy	8, 676	12, 541	United Kingdom	595	497
Belgium	6,741	7,876	Germany	91	485
	1, 314	2, 786	France	267	469
Spain	873	940	Italy	195	268
Denmark	5, 190	675	Other countries	15	98
United States	-,	624	- Charles Condition		
Uruguay		616	Total	2,843	3, 227
Norway	537	567	10001		
Swcden		261	Bones:		
Cuba	597	2,429	United States	38, 285	39, 776
Other countries	3, 075	2, 429	United Kingdom	2, 273	5, 359
	100 505	114 070	France	3, 002	4, 430
Total	126, 537	114, 076		1, 066	4, 160
			Germany	2, 724	2, 509
Casein:			Netherlands	1, 646	1, 279
United States		7, 769	Belgium		1, 279
Germany		3, 880	Japan	1, 647	1, 172
United Kingdom		1,679	Other countries	1, 267	1, 570
Belgium		434	Total	51, 910	60, 261
	100	370			





ARGENTINA

CEREAL EXPORTS.—In its issue of February 25, 1925, the *Prensa* of Buenos Aires published the following comparative table of cereal exports for the years 1923, 1924, and 1925:

Period	Wheat	Maize	Linseed	Oats
Jan. 1 to Feb. 20—1923 1924 1925 Full year, 1923 Full year, 1924	Tons 701, 783 805, 549 950, 838 3, 752, 191 4, 508, 244	Tons 376, 122 107, 494 291, 450 2, 895, 157 4, 643, 607	Tons 284, 377 322, 644 104, 447 1, 101, 110 1, 422, 394	Tons 172, 516 127, 248 125, 049 457, 848 729, 999

Fisheries.—The first artificial breeding of fish in Argentina was begun by the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Agriculture in 1904 by Eugenio A. Tulián, later assisted by Luciano H. Valette, chief of the bureau, who proved that it was possible to raise freshwater mackerel (pejerrey) in the inland lakes and rivers of Argentina. Since 1906, 400 lakes, ponds, artificial reservoirs, and dammed streams have been stocked in various parts of the country, not previously its habitat. The waters now regularly producing fish of the peierrey variety are averaging about 30 kilograms per hectare annually, or a total yield valued at two and a half million pesos per year. of fish of the salmon variety have also been propagated, the first lot being imported from the United States in 1904. The salmon trout, also imported from the United States, has been acclimated and with the salmon will be distributed through the Andean lake region. The rainbow trout of California is also being acclimated. The inhabitants of the lake and river regions are not only finding an extra supply of food, but also a money-making occupation in the catching and drying of these fish.

MEAT AND BY-PRODUCTS EXPORTED IN 1924.—The Bureau of Statistics of the Sociedad Rural Argentina recently made public a table showing the exports of meat and its by-products for 1924. The total of such exports in 1924 reached 1,477,461 tons, or 235,266 tons more than the 1,242,195 tons exported in 1923. The various items were as follows: Frozen beef, 368,233 tons; chilled beef, 387,987 tons; frozen lamb, 82,715 tons; frozen hogs, 115 tons; preserved meats, 93,226 tons; pork in prepared forms, 77 tons; dried and salted meats, 15,592 tons; animal oils, 1,649 tons; horns, 2,727 tons; con-

centrated stock, 1,636 tons; bristles, 3,227 tons; salted cattle hides, 178,446 tons; dried cattle hides, 34,706 tons; stearin, 3,052 tons; meat extract, 2,473 tons; hide cuttings, 2,640 tons; guano, 29,098 tons; fat and grease, 114,076 tons; meat flour, 4,032 tons; bones, 60,261 tons; tongues, 2,042 tons; olein, 1,946 tons; small items, 28,410 tons; oleomargarine and palmitine, 584 tons; hoofs, 3,116 tons; first juice, 30,887 tons; dried blood, 10,903 tons; and casings, 13,605 tons.

BOLIVIA

Protection of copper industry.—In order to protect this industry and to promote the export of copper treated in various ways the import tariff was amended by a decree of February 2, 1925, in the following manner: Unrefined sulphur, 30 centavos per metric quintal; commercial sulphuric acid, 5 centavos per kilo; and iron pyrites, 30 centavos per metric quintal. These are considerable reductions.

Puerto Suárez declared a free port.—By virtue of a decree of February 20, 1925, Puerto Suárez, on the Paraguay river, has been declared a free port for a period of five years. The importation of all merchandise through this port, with the exception of silk goods, fancy articles, ready-made clothes, and articles specially prohibited by law, will be exempt from customs duties.

Area of tracts for colonists in the Chaparé region REDUCED.—By a decree of December 30, 1921, the lands situated between the Chipiriri, Isiboro, Sototosama, and Ichoa rivers and the mountainous section of Mosetenes were reserved for colonization purposes, the ground being apportioned in lots of 200 hectares each. It has now been found that considering the agricultural development of this section more colonists could be benefited by apportioning smaller lots, in view of which the above-mentioned decree has been amended, the size of the lots being reduced to 40 hectares each.

BRAZIL

Seed distribution.—During 1924 the Bureau of Agricultural Inspection and Promotion distributed to the Federal District and the States the following amounts of seeds in kilograms:

Alfalfa, 9,881,000; rice, 12,477,000; potatoes, 51,003,000; hay, 58,684,000; paraguá, 36,749,000; Rhodes grass, 6,439,000; different varieties of kidney beans, 983,000; maize, 44,157,000; wheat, 63,783,546; vegetables and greens, 1,307,345; mucuna (dolichos urens), 34,739,000; other seeds, 3,583,600; total, 326,741,491. During the same period 39,990 fruit-bearing plants were distributed.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF MAIZE.—According to the report of

the Ministry of Agriculture, the maize crop for the 1923-24 season,

although large, was less than that of the previous year. Exports of maize for the first nine months of 1924 were 3,001 tons less than those of the corresponding period of the year 1923, when they reached 30,266 tons. Until 1915 Brazil exported no maize, but by 1917 exports had reached 24,054 tons. According to the statistics recently published the following countries were the chief importers of Brazilian maize in 1923: Portugal, 14,598 tons; England, 8,543 tons; Germany, 3,122 tons; and Cape Verde, 2,117 tons. The exports for 1924 were worth 8,874,645 milreis.

Foreign trade notes.—According to the *Brazilian American* for February 28, 1925, the exportation of peanuts was 204 tons in 1919; 895 tons in 1920; 191 tons in 1921; 55 tons in 1922; and 2,037 tons in 1923. The exportation of castor beans was 23,777 tons in 1919; 21,980 tons in 1920; 14,394 tons in 1921; 4,270 tons in 1922; and 7,563 tons in 1923.

Tobacco exports.—The Information Service of the Ministry of Agriculture gives the following report on tobacco exports: In 1913 Brazil exported to different countries 29,124 tons of leaf tobacco, principally from the State of Bahia, which furnished 25,080 tons. Of the 29,124 tons exported in 1913, 24,019 went to German ports. In 1923 the destination of the tobacco exported was as follows: Germany, 9,897 tons; Holland, 8,821 tons; Argentina, 5,140 tons; Spain, 3,751 tons; Algiers, 2,076 tons; Belgium, 2,047 tons; France, 1,293 tons; Italy, 1,183 tons; Portugal, 231 tons; and England, 2 tons; total, 34,441 tons.

ESPIRITO SANTO COFFEE.—According to the *Brazilian American* for March 14, 1925, during 1924 the State of Espirito Santo exported 1,285,211 sacks of coffee with an official value of 205,845,356 milreis. Taxes collected by the State amounted to 24,702,522 milreis. The present stock of coffee at Victoria is 51,419 sacks.

Cotton in Minas Geraes.—According to the *Brazilian American* for March 14, 1925, the Cotton Service Department of the Federal Government reports that the progressive development of cotton culture in the State of Minas Geraes is very encouraging. In spite of the fact that the State has had many cotton mills it has not been a cotton-growing center. During recent years production has been as follows: In 1919, 4,766 tons; 1920, 6,438 tons; 1921, 6,550 tons; 1922, 6,695 tons; and in 1923, 6,251 tons. The 1924 crop is estimated at 6.822 tons.

New Roads.—In Minas Geraes an automobile road is being built from Caratinga to the town of Raul Soares.

An automobile road under construction between Santa Isabel and Recreio in the municipality of Leopoldina in the State of Minas Geraes was to be completed in April.

A group of merchants of Brejoes, State of Bahia, have organized a company to construct an automobile road from Veados to Monte

Cruzeiro, on which automobile passenger and freight service will be maintained.

CHILE

Official population, crop, and revenue statistics.—In its January Bulletin the Central Office of Statistics gives the following figures on population during 1924: Marriages, 28,261; births, 155,431; The population was estimated on December 1. and deaths, 120,415. 1924, at 3,905,358.

According to the same source the following are the figures on 1924 crops: White wheat, 6,601,452 metric quintals; summer wheat (trigo candeal), 389,081 metric quintals; rye, 20,298 metric quintals; barley, 1,141,227 metric quintals; oats, 466,276 metric quintals; beans, 432,071 metric quintals; chickpeas, 19,469 metric quintals; peas, 95,305 metric quintals; potatoes, 2,704,781 metric quintals; maize, 363,891 metric quintals; and wine, 2,366,092 hectoliters.

The nitrate produced from January to October, 1924, amounted to 2,406,042 metric tons, coal to 1,540,276 tons, and copper bars to 175,199 tons.

Potrerillos mines project.—The work in the copper mines of the Andes Copper Mining Co. in Potrerillos was stopped in 1921. Recently, however, it has been reported that the Anaconda Copper Co. intends to invest \$40,000,000 in the tract on which the Andes Mining Co. was working, which consists of 272 acres in Potrerillos. The ore remaining, which contains about 1 per cent copper, is estimated at 137,400,000 tons. A new concentration plant with a daily capacity for 12,000 tons of sulphurated metal and a lixiviation plant with a daily capacity of 7,500 tons of oxidized mineral are to be built. The time estimated for the completion of this work is four years, so that by 1929 it is hoped that production will reach 190,000,000 pounds of copper annually.

REGULATION FOR SEED DISTRIBUTION.—The Government recently issued a regulation for the distribution of seeds to small farmers through the General Bureau of Agricultural Service and through the Agricultural Distribution and Propaganda Service, with the aid of the provincial agricultural agents. In order to receive these loans of seed it is necessary for the farmer to be the proprietor of not more than 100 hectares of land suitable for planting wheat or barley and to promise to return in money the value of the seed loaned in addition to the costs of disinfection, freight, and other charges.

BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.—The Government has made provision by law for fostering the beet-sugar industry in Chile by promising to pay for 10 years a bonus of 30 centavos per kilo to factories which

may be established in the country for the making of beet sugar with over 96 per cent sucrose content from native raw material. Factories

to be eligible for the bonus must have a capacity for 1,000 tons per year and must be built in zones indicated by the Government.

COLOMBIA

Model farms.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill appropriating 50,000 pesos for providing financial assistance to the various Departments which at the end of two years have established model farms. The same bill authorizes the Government to engage the services of three foreign experts on the cultivation of cotton, in order to develop that industry in Colombia, appropriating for this purpose 30,000 pesos.

An allotment of 20,000 pesos a year was also provided by the abovementioned bill to defray the expense of sending fourteen young men abroad, ten to study agriculture and the other four to specialize in geology and mining.

Coffee Pest.—An interesting report was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture by the agronomical engineer sent by that Ministry to the coffee plantations of Viola to make a study of a pest that has been damaging the coffee trees in that section. An insect known as the *palomilla* attacks the root of the tree, the limbs becoming dry and the leaves turning a yellowish color. The infected trees were found mostly in the dry and shadeless sections. It was found that the mest efficient means of destroying the insect was a solution made of petroleum, soap, caustic soda, and water.

BUREAU OF PLANT DISEASES.—See page 627.

FARMERS' LOAN BANK.—See page 624.

Refuse incinerator.—The Bogotá Board of Health has contracted with a German firm for the installation in that city of an electric incinerating plant for the disposal of refuse. According to estimates this plant will develop electric energy approximating 200 horsepower daily, which will be employed for street-car service. The contracting firm engages to furnish some of the building materials, such as cement and bricks. An appropriation of 200,000 pesos has been made for this work.

Foreign trade.—The quantity and value of the foreign export trade of Colombia for 1924 was as follows, according to the *Nuevo Tiempo* of Bogotá for February 19, 1925:

Customhouse	Kilos	Pesos	Customhouse	Kilos	Pesos
Arauca	354, 319 78, 120, 051 35, 600, 210 31, 466, 873 12, 587, 038 46, 521	74, 633. 65 32, 800, 568. 25 17, 861, 749. 03 9, 873, 751. 15 4, 064, 031. 00 11, 158. 05	Riohacha Orocué Santa Marta Tumaco Total	1, 688, 706 35, 883 205, 600, 768 7, 698, 087 373, 198, 456	135, 704, 54 11, 770, 00 4, 793, 607, 24 839, 763, 03 70, 466, 735, 94

In 1923 the total exports reached 329,931,903 kilos, valued at 60,115,435.20 pesos.

COSTA RICA

Promotion of coffee cultivation.—During 1924 the cultivation of coffee was increased 600 hectares, due to the cooperation of the International Bank to which 500,000 colones were assigned by the Government for the promotion of coffee cultivation. Of this amount 200,000 colones have been loaned to planters who wish to extend their coffee plantations, leaving a credit balance of 300,000 colones for future use.

CUBA

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—By virtue of an executive decree an appropriation of 100,000 pesos has been made for repairing the Cienfuegos aqueduct and improving the water supply of that city. A similar decree allots a credit of 309,600 pesos for the reconstruction of the Government telegraph lines, and renovating the central telegraph offices in Habana, Santiago de Cuba, Bayamo, and Pinar del Río, and also for repairing the post offices in the two last-mentioned cities.

CUBAN CHEMICAL MARKET.—Cuban statistics place the value of imports of chemical and allied products in 1923 at \$13,415,606, compared with \$7,396,024 in 1922. The United States share of the trade rose from 65 per cent in 1922 to 69 per cent in 1923, at the expense of France, whose participation showed a decrease from 20 per cent in 1922 to 15 per cent in 1923. Germany increased its contribution 3 per cent of the total in 1922 and 4 per cent in 1923. England's share of the Cuban trade showed a decrease from 4 per cent in 1922 to 3 per cent in 1923.

The year 1923 was an extremely successful one for the sale of fertilizer in Cuba. According to American statistics, shipments of fertilizers and fertilizer materials from the United States increased almost 500 per cent in 1923 over 1922—99,199 tons, worth \$2,930,642, compared with 20,205 tons, valued at \$372,589, in 1922.

The value of exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States to Cuba in 1922 amounted to \$1,468,583 and in 1923 reached \$2,167,816, an increase of about 50 per cent. During 1922 the value of United States exports of perfumery and

During 1922 the value of United States exports of perfumery and toilet preparations to Cuba reached \$361,579 and in 1923 amounted to \$495,511, or an increase of about 35 per cent.

Exports of paints, pigments, and varnishes from the United States to Cuba rose in value from \$1,002,224 in 1922 to \$1,780,488 for 1923.

The production of industrial alcohol, both pure and as fuel, is becoming a very important Cuban industry. During 1921, 36,557,187 liters were manufactured; in 1922 the production of alcohol increased to about 50,000,000 liters, of which approximately

18,000,000 were converted into motor spirit. The alcohol industry comprises 37 distilleries, representing a capital investment of more than \$25,000,000, largely Cuban. (Commerce Reports, Jan. 19, 1925.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Hydroelectric plant.—A project for utilizing the water power of the Jimenoa River, a tributary of the Río Yaque del Norte in the Province of La Vega, has been approved by virtue of an Executive decree issued February 24, 1925. The purpose of this project is to provide electricity for domestic and industrial uses, such as lighting, operating street cars and other purposes. The decree stipulates that the work shall be completed within two years from the date of this decree.

Arbor day society.—In order to promote Arbor Day as a permanent institution, a group of ladies in Santo Domingo has organized in that city an Arbor Day Society, and similar societies will be established in the various provinces. The program for this year comprises the planting and cultivation of orange trees by school children. Members of the society will contribute funds for purchasing garden tools, and also for providing two prizes to be awarded to the pupils who, according to the judgment of their teachers, have shown the most interest in school garden work. The municipality of every city will be asked to apportion some ground near the city where the young trees grown in the school gardens may be transplanted and grafted with buds of the best stock. In every province the Society hopes to establish workshops for manual training, using for this purpose funds obtained from the sale of the orange trees and the contributions of the charter members.

ECUADOR

Progress of National Industries.—A new textile factory has been established at Atuntaqui, in a section of the country producing much cotton. A new factory for manufacturing wire and nails has also been installed in Guayaquil, according to word received from that city. It is expected that the output of this factory will be sufficient to meet the demand for these commodities in the entire Republic.

ROAD FROM LATACUNGA TO QUEVEDO.—At the last session of Congress legislation was enacted authorizing the construction of a road from the city of Latacunga to Quevedo, Province of Los Ríos. This highway will serve the important centers of San Felipe, Poaló, Guangaje, Chugchillán, Sigchos, and La Esmeralda, opening up a very rich agricultural section of the country, where many large farms are located. Owing to the lack of good roads for transportation, the full produce of these farms has never been put on the market.

NATIONAL FILM COMPANY ORGANIZED.—A new film company has been organized in Guayaquil for the purpose of producing motion pictures dealing with national life and customs.

AVIATION SCHOOL.—The training school has been moved temporarily to Quito from Guayaquil in order that the pilots who recently passed their tests may acquire practice in taking off and landing in high altitudes, which is much more difficult than at sea level.

GUATEMALA

ACTIVITIES OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.—In his message read before Congress on March 1, 1925, President Orellana gave the following facts in relation to the Ministry of Agriculture:

During the past year the cotton crop reached 30,000 quintals in spite of the poor results obtained in certain regions of the country. This is a large increase, since not long ago the crop totaled only a few hundred quintals annually.

The Bureau for Agricultural Consultation distributed insecticides, other cures for plant plagues, and seed from the experiment station of La Aurora, where small quantities of imported seed were acclimated. The station was also a center for information service.

By means of vaccine, the Zootechnic Bureau aided the stockraisers in the fight against carbuncle, and prevented the entrance of Texas fever by quarantine against countries where there is infection.

The National School of Agriculture in Guatemala City has developed well, giving satisfactory results.

HAITI

Model farms.—In pursuance of the program for improving agricultural methods, the Department of Agriculture proposed to have 50 model farms in operation by April of this year. The plan was to install these model farms on privately owned land, making a contract with the owner for one year, with the privilege of renewal provided the owner adopts in good faith the new methods of cultivation. The Department allows the farmer from 30 to 50 gourdes toward the upkeep of the farm. The farmer may plant only such crops as the Department of Agriculture suggests; the produce, however, will belong to the farmer. The Department furnishes plows, harrows, and other necessary farming implements, and also provides seeds. Twice a year regional expositions of farm products will be held and prizes awarded for the best crops. A veterinary bureau will be established on every model farm in order that farmers in the vicinity may learn to care properly for their livestock.

HONDURAS

Tela Railroad Co. air service.—In February the Tela Railroad Co. reopened its airplane service between Tegucicalpa and Tela direct, and via San Pedro Sula.

LA CEIBA PUBLIC WORKS.—Legislative provision was made by Decree No. 16 of January 23, 1925, for the establishment of a Commission of Public Improvements for the Department of Atlantida as follows:

This body is to oversee the construction of a new road to be built from La Ceiba to Olanchito in the Department of Yoro, with a branch to Zapotal in the municipality of Jutiapa, and the filling of the estuary east of La Ceiba. It is also to maintain the La Ceiba water supply. For these purposes a surtax of 1 centave has been placed on each half kilo of foreign merchandise imported through the customs house of La Ceiba. Ten per cent of this revenue is to be used for the maintenance and extension of the water supply; 15 per cent for the filling in of the estuary; and 75 per cent for the opening and maintenance of the new road mentioned. For this same highway the road tax collected in the District of La Ceiba will be used with the exception of 15 per cent which belongs to the respective municipalities.

MEXICO

RAILWAY NOTES.—Considerable activity is observed in railway affairs in Mexico. The National Railways of Mexico are to be put on a strict budget basis, drawn up by a corps of experts from among the railway heads, this budget to be submitted to President Calles for approval. Economies will be effected by reductions in the personnel as far as these are consistent with efficiency, and by the virtual abolition of passes.

The completion of the Tepic-La Quemada section of the Southern Pacific line in Mexico is now set for April 1, 1926, after which time communications will extend from Nogales, Arizona, where connections are made with the Southern Pacific of the United States, to Guadalajara, and thence by another line to Mexico City. One of the great advantages resulting to Mexico will be the possibility of shipping sugar, wheat, and other west coast products to the capital, which has hitherto been impossible. Nearly 45,000 men are now at work on the new section of the line, which is about 100 miles in length. Seventeen tunnels have already been constructed.

Concessions have been granted for the construction and exploitation of a railroad in the States of Sonora and Chihuahua from Yavaros via Navojoa to a point on the Kansas City, Mexico and Eastern Railway or on the Northwest of Mexico Railway, as may be most convenient. Another concession provides for the construction of a railway, 850 kilometers in length, from Tuxpam, in the State of Veracruz, to Saltillo, capital of the State of Coahuila. The estimated cost is \$20,000,000.

The construction of a railway from Tampico to San Antonio, Texas, for transporting petroleum is under consideration.

Highways.—The press is discussing the construction of three highways, as follows: Matamoros to Acapulco, via Tampico, Pachuca,

Mexico City, Cuernavaca, and Iguala, crossing the country diagonally from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a distance of approximately 700 miles; Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City, the Meridian Highway, running about 600 miles almost due south from the United States border; and Tuxtla Gutiérrez, State of Chiapas, through the State of Veracruz. It is proposed to secure the necessary funds through the sales tax on gasoline, which has been fixed at 3 centavos per liter.

NICARAGUA

CIGARETTE FACTORY.—A cigarette factory in León has recently installed machinery for the manufacture of 40,000 cigarettes per hour and the handling of 10 quintals of tobacco a day.

Managua sea wall.—President Solórzano has requested the Minister of Promotion to call for bids from American companies for the construction of the sea wall along the shore of Lake Managua from the Casa de Artes to Monotombo. The Government is willing to grant to the construction company the right to sell lots along the Lake shore for cottages, summer homes and resorts.

Privileges offered to Central American vessels.—See page 629.

PANAMA

Street Repairs.—Two important projects for road repairs are now under way, the first being the paving of Broadway, Colon, from Eleventh Street to its intersection with the Mount Hope Road, at an approximate cost of \$13,000, and the second, that for widening the Calidonia road in Panama City and making it into a cement highway. On this road the Panama Electric Co. is to put in a double track for street cars for some distance. The cost of this work and of the paving will be about \$180,000.

TELEPHONE LINE.—On March 4, 1925, the Minister of Public Works reported that the telephone line to Porto Bello had been rebuilt as far as María Chiquita, and would soon be completed. The line will be a great advantage to the banana planters who have settled in that region.

PARAGUAY

Hohenau colony.—This progressive agricultural colony, composed principally of German and Brazilian settlers, recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding. The location of this colony is very advantageous, as it has a port on the Paraná river and a highway 18 kilometers long that runs the entire length of the settlement. At present the number of inhabitants is somewhat over 1,110 persons, representing 180 families, each of which owns a tract of land with the necessary farming implements, and

also a number of cows and horses. Three schools in charge of competent teachers have been established in the colony. The Government is composed of a director, council, justice of the peace and police commissioner.

Cotton industry in 1924.—The following extract on the cotton industry in Paraguay is taken from the report of the Chamber of Commerce of Asunción for 1924. According to this report the increase in the production of cotton is a most encouraging phase of the economic development of the country, and even if prices do not continue as favorable to the further development of this industry, cotton will still remain one of the staple products. Five years ago cotton did not figure at all among the products of the Republic, as the area under cultivation in 1917 was only 50 hectares, while in 1923 it had increased to nearly 4,000 hectares, and in 1924 to 13,000. This tremendous increase in the cultivation of cotton will undoubtedly lead to the establishment of plants for manufacturing cotton goods in the Republic, which would have a ready market, as this class of goods represents one of the leading imports from abroad.

IMPORTS OF COTTON GOODS.—Imports of all kinds of cotton goods during 1924 amounted to 1,550,883 kilos, of which 23 per cent came from the United States, 49 per cent from Great Britain, 12 per cent from Italy, and 16 per cent from various other countries, including 33,594 kilos of canvas from Japan. The following table shows the sources of these imports by country of origin:

Countries	1923	1924	Countries	1923	1924
Argentina Belgium Brazil France Germany	Kilos 48, 139 12, 938 225, 149 8, 895 4, 630	Kilos 44, 071 40, 320 54, 310 16, 429 14, 630	Great Britain. Italy Netherlands. United States. All others.	Kilos 755, 451 39, 504 22, 338 364, 985 41, 738	Kilos 759, 499 180, 132 14, 824 358, 270 68, 398

(Commerce Reports, April 13, 1925.)

PERU

New Peruvian company formed.—The various holdings acquired by the Royal Dutch-Shell Company in the Province of Tumbes and Departments of Piura and Lambayeque have now been consolidated in a local company called Compañía Petrolera Peruana-Holandesa, S. A., with an authorized capitalization of 1,000,000 Peruvian pounds, of which 400,000 pounds only is to be issued at present, 25 per cent of that sum being offered for subscription in Peru, in conformity with the Peruvian petroleum laws.

SALVADOR

Telegraph lines.—According to the President's message read before Congress on February 17, 1925, the new interurban telegraph lines constructed during the year totaled 75 kilometers, and the new telephone lines 75 kilometers. Added to the lines already existing in 1923 there are in all 2,448 kilometers of telegraph lines, and 2,448 kilometers and 772 meters of telephone lines. Nine new telephone and telegraph offices were established. There are twenty wireless receiving stations now in operation in the Republic.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.—The President's message of February 17, 1925, states that the General Bureau of Agriculture has, during the past year, introduced new crops and improved methods of cultivation for those already cultivated. The Bureau has distributed cottonseed and information as to its cultivation, in order to increase the industries relating to this product and to furnish occupation for native laborers. Two hundred tons of Alcalá cottonseed were brought from the United States for planting. The experiment station started in La Agronomía plantation early in the year has done good work, as have those at Zacarías and La Ceiba. La Ceiba station has undertaken the cultivation for experimental purposes of three kinds of tobacco and imported corn, and at Izolco the manufacture of coconut oil is being carried on. Rubber cultivation is soon to be started.

RAILROAD TO GUATEMALA.—Work is being pressed on the railroad line to Guatemala, material having been ordered for 200 miles of track. The lines from Santa Lucía, Santa Ana Province, to Ahuachapán, and from Santa Lucía to Metapán on the Guatemalan frontier are soon to be completed.

AIR PASSENGER AND MAIL SERVICE.—The press reports that the Colombo-German hydroairplane company which operates so efficiently in Colombia is endeavoring to establish an air passenger and mail service between Barranquilla (Colombia), Key West, Florida, Panama, the Central American Republics, and Habana. A representative of the company called upon President Quiñónez Molina in January to broach the matter. The representative stated that no favor was solicited from the Government beyond the right to operate and the business offered. The trip from San Salvador to the United States could be made in 36 hours by hydroairplanes capable of carrying 10 passengers and a number of mail bags.

URUGUAY

Dredging of the Port of Montevideo.—The Financial Committee of the Port of Montevideo recently purchased at a cost of 500,000 pesos a modern dredge with which to deepen the outer

harbor and the canal which gives access thereto, 600,000 cubic meters having been dredged within a month.

Foreign commerce.—The official value of imports from January 1 to November 30, 1924, amounted to 62,168,478 pesos, and the real value of exports to 99,393,889 pesos, against 55,106,724 pesos and 95,546,625 pesos respectively during the same period in 1923.

New electric car system.—Under a concession which a German company has requested from the National Council of Administration, an electric car system, consisting of passenger cars with a capacity for 40 persons and freight cars with a capacity of 5,000 kilos, fitted to run without tracks, would be established between Montevideo, Canelones, Florida, San José, Minas, and intermediate villages. The fare would be 30 per cent lower than that charged by the railway companies. Power for operating the cars would be derived from cables running parallel to the road.

VENEZUELA

ESTIMATED COST OF COFFEE CULTIVATION.—According to an article published in the *Boletín Comercial e Industrial* for December 31, 1924, the yield per coffee tree varies according to the age of the plantation, condition of the soil, and changes of climate, but ordinarily a *tablón* or 6,987 square meters (10,000 square *varas*), containing 1,100 trees, yields about 500 kilograms of coffee.

The estimated cost of a quintal (46 kilograms) of coffee produced by plantations already in bearing is 34.40 bolivars, while that of purchasing and preparing a *tablón* of virgin woodland, planting it to 1,100 coffee trees with the necessary shade, and caring for them three years until they begin to bear is 1,652 bolivars.

Prices in Caracas during 1924 varied between 56 and 72 bolivars per quintal for the best qualities and between 46 and 52 bolivars for lower grades. These were higher than usual, but unless they are maintained or increased farmers can not afford to devote themselves exclusively to the cultivation of coffee, taking into consideration the necessary capital and time required to cultivate a plantation until the trees are in bearing.

COTTON CROP IN ARAGUA DE BARCELONA.—The estimate of cotton production in 1924 in Aragua de Barcelona was 400,000 kilos. The new crop is menaced by a disease, locally called *zapatilla*, in the form of an outgrowth at the base of the stalk that withers the plant, and by a green caterpillar that eats the leaves and causes the pods to drop off, which the farmers fear will greatly reduce production this year.

Pearl fisheries.—The pearls obtained during recent months near the Island of Margarita are of excellent quality, size, and color. An important firm recently purchased Margarita pearls, as they are commonly called, valued at 2,000,000 bolivars.

HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT CONTEMPLATED IN VENEZUELA.—With the completion of the Gran Carretera Transandina, two other important highways in the same district are under contemplation: One from Palmarejo via the Misoa valley to Carora, connecting there with the road to Barquisimeto and Caracas, and the other from Trujillo via Bocono to Guanare, connecting with the old Carretera del Oeste and San Carlos. The former project, which would afford access to the three great oil fields of Mene Grande, El Mene, and La Rosa, was brought to the President's attention in August by the petition of the Maracaibo chamber of commerce. (Commerce Reports, March 30, 1925.)



ARGENTINA

NATIONAL POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.—At the end of 1924 the deposits in the National Postal Savings Bank, established 10 years ago, amounted to 63,309,952 pesos national currency, belonging to 835,637 depositors. Compared with the position at the end of 1923, these figures represent an increase of about 10,000,000 pesos in deposits and 121,000 in the number of pass books. The institution now has 1,240 offices, showing that the habit of thrift is gradually being inculcated among the laboring classes, from which the majority of depositors come. (Review of the River Plate, February 6, 1925.)

BOLIVIA

TAX ON BANK PROFITS.—A law of February 2, 1925, modifies article 4 of the law of January 6, 1914, as follows:

All foreign banks, branches or agencies of foreign banks shall pay a semiannual tax of 10 per cent of their net profits. In no case shall the general expenses, penalties, and so forth exceed 40 per cent of the gross profits. For the purpose of this tax gross profits shall be considered all funds such as interest on loans, premiums paid for negotiating bills, and other receipts.

CHILE

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—The Office of National Property of the Treasury reported that in 1924 the 10,814 pieces of national property were valued at 506,525,136 pesos.

CHILEAN EMPLOYEES' CREDIT BANK.—An association known as the Caja de Crédito de los Empleados de Chile—Employees' Credit Bank—has recently been formally recognized and will now undertake operations. It has a capital of 500,000 pesos divided in shares of 10 pesos each.

COLOMBIA

Farmers' Loan Bank.—Law No. 68, promulgated December 26, 1924, authorizes the Government to found a farmers' loan bank in Bogota for the purpose of facilitating long-term loans to farmers. This bank shall establish branches in the capitals of the various Departments or in other cities, according to the needs and the agricultural development of the section. The capital stock of this bank represents 2,000,000 pesos, of which the Government will subscribe half, the other half being subscribed by the Departments, municipalities, and the general public.

CUBA

Monetary circulation during the year 1924.—According to statistics published by the Government the monetary circulation in the Republic during the year 1924 was the following:

	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Paper money			
Treasury	Pesos 4, 120, 000. 00 4, 291, 947. 00 28, 692, 818. 00	Pesos 1, 558, 000. 00 1, 933, 955. 00 8, 875, 545. 00	Pesos 233, 220. 00 277, 539. 96 1, 383, 390. 95	Pesos 14, 881, 000. 00 46, 594, 135. 00 277, 637, 897. 00			
Total	37, 104, 765. 00	12, 367, 500. 00	1, 894, 150. 91	339, 113, 032. 00			

Exports and imports of money during the same year—1924—were as follows:

Imports		Pesos 19, 573, 000. 00
Exports:	Pesos	
Paper money	17, 281, 116. 00	
Silver	10, 000. 00	•
Foreign money, equivalent to	302, 428. 23	
Total		17, 593, 544. 23
Difference in favor of imports		1, 979, 455, 77

GUATEMALA

Credit institutions.—See page 627.

HONDURAS

LA CEIBA CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.—The *Reconciliación* of Tegucigalpa for January 27, 1925, published the following table of customs and other receipts for December, 1924:

Revenues	December, 1924	December, 1923	Excess, 1924
Customs revenue	Pesos 73, 135. 18 9, 316. 00 16, 117. 70 26, 858. 94	Pesos 47, 736, 32 5, 764, 00 9, 920, 08 26, 041, 62	Pesos 25, 398. 86 3, 552. 00 6, 197. 62 817. 32 35, 965. 80

The postal imports which are recorded in the customs revenue produced in December, 1924, 6,210.01 pesos, as against 1,282.93 pesos in the corresponding month of 1923.

MEXICO

OPERATIONS OF THE COMISIÓN MONETARIA.—Since the Comisión Monetaria undertook banking operations its business has shown a constant increase. Collections in December, 1924, amounted to 18,591,919 pesos, and in January, 1925, to 14,228,225 pesos. Current checking accounts increased from 2,453,791 pesos in December, 1924, to 2,968,584 pesos in January of this year. The sales of certificates for the payment of customs duties were 3,882,579 pesos in November, 4,807,941 pesos in December, and 4,494,838 pesos in January. The purchase of dollar drafts, which in December was \$4,253,412, reached \$7,423,482 in January, while the sale of such drafts was \$1,693,485 in the former month and \$1,873,532 in the latter.

PARAGUAY

Customhouse revenues.—The customhouse receipts in gold and legal currency collected by the various customhouses of the Republic during the months of December, 1924, and January and February, 1925, amounted to 217,713.65 pesos gold and 37,851,613 pesos legal currency.

VENEZUELA

Public-health budget.—The 1925 budget for the Department of Public Health will be distributed as follows:

	Bolivars
Administration	51, 120. 00
General inspection	19, 760. 00
Rural sanitation	24, 180. 00
Destruction of rats	45, 760. 00
Ambulance service	4, 186. 00
Health station at Eloy Alfaro	3, 130. 40
Destruction of larvae by means of larvivorous fishes_	31, 922. 80
	180 059 20

RAILWAY REVENUES.—According to a report published by the Bureau of Statistics and Communications, the public revenue

derived from the different railways in the Republic during the last three months of 1924 amounted to the following:

Railways	Revenue	Railways	Revenue
La Guaira-Caracas Maiquetía-Macuto Puerto Cabello-Valencia Coro-La Vela Guanta-Naricual Santa Bárbara-El Vigía Venezuelan	Bolivars 755, 371. 96 75, 872. 75 307, 799. 61 14, 432. 05 75, 647. 25 195, 630. 97 862, 020. 90	Central Carenero Bolívar La Ceiba Táchira	Bolivars 288, 937, 55 47, 230, 10 662, 548, 00 348, 605, 25 413, 967, 15

INTER-AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSION.—In accordance with a decree of January 8, 1921, and a resolution published on February 3, 1925, the President of the Republic has appointed the following members of the Inter-American High Commission: Dr. Carlos F. Frisanti, Dr. Vicente Lecuna, Dr. J. A. Tagliaferro, Sr. Jesús María Herrera Mendoza, Dr. Pedro Hermoso Tellería, Dr. Federico J. Peraza, Sr. Enrique Pérez Dupuy, Sr. Laureano Vallenilla Lanz, and Sr. N. Veloz Goiticoa.



CHILE

Rent law.—On February 13, 1925, the Government issued a decree regulating rentals and housing. By the provisions of this decree, which is published in full in the Mercurio of Santiago for February 14, 1925, buildings declared insanitary by health authorities are to have their rentals reduced 50 per cent until their closing, destruction, or repair. A list of insanitary houses is to be presented to the Housing Courts the first of each month by the commissions on workers' housing. The rental allowed to owners of houses in good sanitary condition shall not exceed 10 per cent of the actual legal valuation until such time as the Housing Courts have determined the definite value, plus a quota for repairs, sanitary improvements and the like to be expended by the lessor at each change of Tenants may not be evicted under six months except for nonpayment of rent, serious damage to property, immoral conduct of the tenant, or the use of the premises for purposes dangerous to public safety or morals. The number of Housing Courts will be in proportion to the size of the laboring population, the courts to be composed of three members, one to be appointed by the governor of

the province, one by the municipality, and one by the Citizens' Committee. These courts will have jurisdiction over repairs, demolition, or closing of insanitary or uninhabitable dwellings.

COLOMBIA

Bureau of Plant diseases.—The Chief Executive issued decree No. 1994 on December 31, 1924, creating a Bureau of Plant Industry. It is the duty of this bureau to establish and enforce quarantine regulations to prevent the spread of plant diseases, also to investigate and study means of exterminating diseases already existing in the country, and to publish the results of the investigations.

COSTA RICA

Decree on sale of alcoholic beverages.—Articles 24 and 31 of the Law on Alcoholic Beverages No. 27, signed on December 29, 1906, have been amended to read as follows:

Article 24.—Liquor establishments together with all other departments connected with them, whether liquor is sold in them or not, will be subject to the same regulations, those which refer to closing days and hours included.

Article 31.—No commercial establishment other than service drug stores and bakeries may be opened before 6 a. m., with the exception of those situated in the ports, which may be opened an hour earlier.

Public stands and barrooms in hotels, restaurants, clubs, and casinos must be closed all day Sunday and no liquor sold in any other of their departments while the barrooms are closed, this regulation applying also to holidays fixed by law. On week days they must all be closed at 10 a.m.

Liquor establishments must also be closed on election days and those preceding and following the elections.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Postal money-order service reestablished.—A law reestablishing the postal money order service throughout the Republic was published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of January 21, 1925. For the immediate establishment of this service the Treasury Department advanced the sum of \$15,000.00 to the Postal and Telegraph Administration in order to meet the payment of the postal orders already issued. The above-mentioned \$15,000.00 will constitute the permanent reserve fund for this service.

GUATEMALA

CREDIT INSTITUTIONS.—On February 23, 1925, the President of Guatemala signed Decree No. 890, by which the credit institutions of the country are to be regulated. Credit institutions are defined for the purposes of this law as (1) the Central Bank of Guatemala and other banks of issue, (2) mortgage banks, (3) banks and banking

houses receiving deposits, (4) agricultural banks, (5) savings banks, (6) storage warehouses making loans on goods deposited, and (7) foreign banks and banking houses. The full text of the decree was published in the *Imparcial* of Guatemala City in the issues of February 27 to March 7, 1925, inclusive.

HAITI -

OWNERSHIP OF REAL PROPERTY BY FOREIGNERS AND FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.—The full text of this law, dated February 13, 1925, appears in *Le Moniteur* of February 19, 1925.

The following is a summary of the law:

No foreigner, except residents of the Republic, may purchase real property in Haiti, and then only when said property is required for residential purposes or for agricultural, commercial, industrial, or educational enterprises. Any foreign owner of real property who leaves the Republic and remains absent during five consecutive years shall lose his right to said property, which shall then be turned over to the Bureau of Inheritance and sold at public auction, the owner of the property receiving the net proceeds. In the event of the death of a foreigner owning real property in Haiti the respective rights of the heirs or legatees, if they are all foreigners, shall be determined according to the laws of the country of the deceased. The court having jurisdiction in this case shall be that located at the place of residence in Haiti of the deceased. If all the heirs are Haitians their interests shall be determined by the Haitian courts in accordance with the Haitian inheritance laws. If there are both Haitian and foreign heirs the division shall be made by the Haitian courts according to the Haitian laws on inheritance.

No company incorporated under foreign laws shall purchase real property in Haiti unless it has established a domicile in the Republic. In the case of joint-stock companies authority for operating in the Republic shall also be obtained from the Chief Executive, said authority being granted only after an examination of the companies' by-laws. Joint-stock companies incorporated under Haitian laws with headquarters in Haiti shall enjoy all the rights accorded citizens of the Republic in regard to the purchase of real property. All other companies incorporated in Haiti under Haitian laws shall be considered as foreign companies unless one-half at least of the capital stock is owned by Haitians. After the dissolution of any foreign company established in Haiti a term of five years is granted for the liquidation of the company's real property. At the termination of this period the above-mentioned property shall be turned over to the Bureau of Inheritance and sold at public auction, the net proceeds going to the liquidators or their duly authorized representatives.

HONDURAS

Homesteads.—A presidential order of February 21, 1925, sets aside for homesteads the national lands located between the cities of La Ceiba and Olanchito in the Departments of Atlantida and Yoro for the width of a league on both sides of the road to be built between the two cities. The exceptions are the lands known as Mina de Escoto, not suitable for agriculture, and the town lands of the former municipality of Agalteco. The lands designated for

homesteads may not be claimed for other purposes. The right to acquire a homestead was conceded to Hondurans by the agrarian law which went into effect January 1 of this year, as noted in last month's Bulletin.

NICARAGUA

Privileges offered to Central American vessels.—A decree has recently been issued which provides as follows:

Vessels flying the flag of any of the five Republics of Central America, which are employed exclusively in the coasting trade between Nicaragua and other Central American countries and Panama, will be exempt from port taxes, provided they reciprocate by carrying Nicaraguan mail free of charge.

PERU

Accounts to be kept in Spanish.—Congress passed a law on January 16, 1925, by which commercial and business firms and all merchants in general are obliged to have their bookkeeping done in Spanish. Account books made out in any other language will have no legal value in favor of the firm or merchant to whom they belong. Failure to comply with this law will be punished by a fine ranging from 30 to 3,000 Peruvian pounds, according to the circumstances of each case and the financial standing of the firm or merchant.

CENTENNIAL OF SUPREME COURT.—The first centennial of the founding of the Supreme Court of Peru was celebrated on February 8 last by an interesting ceremony held in the Palace of Justice in Lima. The Chief Executive, members of the Cabinet and other government officials attended, and several interesting speeches were made.

URUGUAY

Pension Law.—A new pension and retirement law was promulgated by Congress on February 4, and sanctioned by the Administrative Council on February 6, 1925. It makes important changes in the regulations previously in force.



BOLIVIA-GERMANY

TRADE-MARKS.—By an interchange of notes between the Minister of Foreign Relations of Bolivia and the German Envoy accredited to that Republic, the following regulations for the protection of trademarks were agreed upon: Citizens of each of the contracting States

shall enjoy in the territory of the other State the same privileges, regarding the protection of trade-marks, as those accorded to native citizens, providing they comply with the requirements of the trade-mark laws. Furthermore, it is understood that the respective registration fees required by each State shall be paid in full. This agreement shall remain in force until six months after being annulled by either of the contracting States.

MEXICO-GERMANY

CLAIMS CONVENTION.—A claims convention between Mexico and Germany was signed in Mexico City on March 16, 1925. (El Universal, Mexico City, March 17, 1925.)



ARGENTINA

University notes.—From the Report of the Department of Public Instruction for 1923, recently received, the following notes have been taken:

A budget of 8,665,105.65 pesos national currency was approved for 1924, an increase of 1,173,623.65 pesos over the preceding year. The research institutes, founded in 1922 in the College of Liberal Arts, began to function. The one devoted to Argentine literature has made a collection of folklore, and has published some native musical and literary works. The Institute of Philology, organized by the Spanish philologist, Don Américo Castro, is working successfully in cooperation with a similar one in Madrid under the direction of Don Ramón Menéndez y Pidal. Several institutes were incorporated in the College of Medicine—the surgical clinic for research and demonstration work, the radium laboratory, which has a gram of this metal and apparatus for its use, and the Institute of Hygiene, which engages in extension work, the professor of this subject, together with a group of students, giving lectures on public hygiene in factories, shops, and schools. General lecture courses on different topics are frequently offered.

The budget for the National University of La Plata for 1923 amounted to 3,100,934.92 pesos national currency. Of this sum, the National Government contributed 2,643,880 pesos, the difference being derived from the permanent income of the university. Changes were made in the courses of study of the Colleges of Engineering and Veterinary Science.

The Annual University Congress, organized in 1922 for the purpose of relating university activities with the life of the Nation and conducted in cooperation with all the other universities of the country, is a permanent feature of the University of La Plata. The Congress has eight sections, seven of which held successful meetings in 1923—those devoted to law, economics, and political science; liberal

arts and education; chemistry; physical and mathematical sciences and astronomy; medicine; agriculture; and veterinary science.

The School of Fine Arts has become a part of La Plata University. Its course of study includes advanced instruction in music, painting, sculpture, free-hand and mechanical drawing, and a special elementary drawing course for workmen.

This university has established an important radio station, by means of which the lectures and concerts given at the university are heard by thousands of persons in different parts of the country.

The budget for the National University of Córdoba was increased, thus making possible several improvements. The number of students enrolled in 1923 was 2,185, an increase over the previous year. The public library of the university was enlarged so that it is now able to accommodate more students and to offer better facilities for study.

Changes in Normal schools.—In February, 1925, the President signed a decree reorganizing the normal schools. The latter are now of three kinds: Normales de Profesores, to prepare school administrators and special instructors for secondary and normal schools; Normales de Maestros, to equip primary teachers; and Normales de Preceptores, to prepare rural teachers.

BOLIVIA

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.—The Secretary of Instruction in his report to the National Congress in August, 1924, states that schools founded during the preceding year included a kindergarten, several elementary schools, and a practice school of secondary grade for boys and girls connected with the normal school. The Santa Cruz Private Seminary was incorporated into the public school system. A reorganization was effected in the Cochabamba Vocational School, whose excellent administration and valuable services make it a model for others of this type. The Commercial School in the same city has been closed. Military training was introduced into the schools and plans are being made to organize the Junior Red Cross. In the same report, the Secretary presents an extensive program for the reorganization of the entire educational system, including elementary, secondary, vocational, and professional education. The project includes a comprehensive plan for the education of the Indians, the professional preparation of all teachers, the providing of buildings for educational purposes, and the raising of a budget to carry out this program.

Study of Law discontinued.—By order of the Ministry of Public Instruction the law schools in all the universities of the Republic have been discontinued, the first-year course being abolished at once, the second-year course in 1926, and the third-year course in 1927. After that time the law schools will cease to exist until it is considered desirable to reestablish them. In this way those who have already begun the study of law will be allowed to graduate, but no new students will be admitted. The Minister of Public Instruction expects

to amplify the technical and scientific courses in the universities to take the place of the abolished law courses.

BRAZIL

EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL.—The Legislature of the State of Rio Grande do Norte passed a law on December 5, 1924, creating an Educational Council which will work in conjunction with the Department of Education. In accordance with the present law and one of 1916 the council will decide such educational problems as may arise. The council consists of three permanent committees—pedagogical, legislative, and judicial. There are in addition temporary committees appointed to meet special needs. It will formulate its own rules and regulations, which will go into effect after being approved and published by the State Government.

AID TO PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—In accordance with law number 596, passed on December 5, 1924, the State of Rio Grande do Norte will give financial aid to private schools meeting the standards fixed by the State Bureau of Education, and agreeing to follow its rules and regulations.

CHILE

Gabriela Mistral.—Gabriela Mistral, the well-known poetess and educator, returned in February to Chile, her native land, after three years' absence, two of which were spent in Mexico in an educational advisory capacity in cooperation with Sr. José Vasconcelos, then Minister of Public Education in that country. In the spring of 1924 Miss Mistral journeyed to the United States on her way to Europe, where she spent about eight months, chiefly in Italy and Spain. Having now come back to Chile, she was received with affectionate demonstrations, both public and private, an evidence of the high esteem in which she is held both as a poetess and educator. She has been given a pension by the Government in recognition of her long years of service as teacher, first in the sparsely populated mountain district where she lived and later as principal of No. 6 Secondary School for Girls in Santiago. Now that she is free from school routine she intends to devote her time to writing textbooks and other educational works, as well as poetry.

COSTA RICA

NURSERY SCHOOLS.—Under the able direction of Señorita María Isabel Carvajal and two other teachers, the Government has established in San José a school for children of preschool age, which will be divided into two sections, alternating morning and afternoon. There

will be no class distinction, but preference will be given to laborers' children and to those who have poor parents or only a mother.

Señorita Carvajal, who is also a writer, her nom de plume being Carmen Lira, was one of the teachers sent a few years ago by President Acosta to study the organization of this type of school in Paris and Belgium.

EDUCATIONAL MISSION.—By a presidential decree published February 3, 1925, Sr. Luis Felipe González Flores, Ex-Assistant Secretary of Public Education and actual Director of the Bureau of Psychological Research in Heredia, has been appointed to study the organization and management of the psychological laboratories of Argentina and also of the primary, secondary, and normal schools of that Republic, Chile, and Uruguay, giving special attention to the agricultural, industrial, and vocational schools.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—Under the direction of Sr. Juan J. Carazo, of Heredia, the Agricultural School, established in 1916 by Sr. Luis Felipe González Flores, with the cooperation of Sr. Austregildo Bejarano, agronomical expert, and closed during the previous administration to reduce the expenditures of the Department of Education, has been reopened. Under the supervision of Sr. Juan J. Carazo 700 vegetable gardens have been started.

Training-school for nurses in Cartago.—See page 640.

GUATEMALA

General notes on education.—In his message of March 1, 1925, the President of the Republic states that during the past year, with the aim of making instruction as practical as possible, special preference was given to industrial, agricultural, and manual education, to the study of home economics and to research work. Great emphasis was also laid on the importance of physical education and all possible help was given to athletic associations. Classes in physical culture were reestablished in the elementary as well as in the normal schools. Football and basket-ball teams were organized in some of these.

Statistics for the year showed 1,477 national and 219 private elementary schools, 5 professional schools, 9 secondary institutes, 17 normal schools, 7 vocational schools, and 4 schools of commerce. The general enrollment was 94,177, and the number of teachers 4,284. There were 31 libraries open to the public; the Conservatory of Music was reorganized; the School of Fine Arts held several exhibitions; and the College of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences, which had been eliminated when the University was closed, was reopened at the request of the Druggists' Association.

In order to meet the need for new school buildings, the reconstruction of the Central Normal Institute for Young Women was completed, work was begun on the Vocational School, and the building for the National Library was almost completed.

The Botanical Garden was placed at the service of the public in general and especially of the schools. Several experimental lessons were given there to students of the Agricultural and Normal Schools and to those of the Colleges of Pharmacy and Medicine.

The Weather Bureau in the Botanical Garden is in telegraphic communication with the Observatory of Salvador and is endeavoring to extend its exchange to neighboring Mexican stations.

HONDURAS

REGULATIONS FOR ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.—New regulations pertaining to elementary education, proposed by the Director General of Instruction, were adopted in September, 1924. In accordance with the regulations, the school year consists of 10 months, and public primary instruction is lay, free, and compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 15. The regulations provide for the establishment of schools in all towns, villages, and hamlets where there are 20 or more children of school age. In the more sparsely populated districts, the children are instructed by itinerant teachers. In the Capital of each department there shall be at least two schools for adults, one for men and one for women, and whenever possible kindergartens for children between the ages of four and seven.

The regulations state clearly the importance of emphasizing the practical rather than the theoretical side of education, the kind of buildings that should be provided for the schools, the system of classification and the salary schedule of teachers, and the requirements for the appointment of native and foreign teachers, principals, and supervisors. Only teachers belonging to the highest rank may hold administrative positions. By means of the new regulations the Government hopes to give an impulse to educational progress and to make reforms in harmony with the needs of the country.

MEXICO

Education appropriations.—The Revista de Hacienda for March 2, 1925, publishes the following figures on the appropriations of the various States and Territories for purposes of education during 1924. The high percentage of the budget expended for education in Chihuahua, Sonora, and other States should be noted.

States and Territories	Appro- priation	Per- centage of total budget	States and Territories	Appro- priation	Per- centage of total budget
Aguascalientes Campeche Coahuila Colima Chiapas Chihuahua Durango Guanajuato Guerrero Hidalgo Jalisco Mexico Michoacán Morelos Nayarit Nuevo León	267, 100 72, 826 133, 988 1, 315, 218 126, 917 721, 683 307, 497 1, 010, 183 1, 800, 972 848, 249 1, 208, 471 115, 290 168, 354	19, 00 39, 13 26, 40 22, 14 14, 33 53, 18 14, 35 33, 66 36, 17 39, 70 43, 00 34, 43 41, 88 23, 96 34, 12 20, 11	Oaxaca. Puebla Querétaro San Luis Potosí Sinaloa Sonora Tabasco Tamaulipas Tlaxcala Veracruz Yucatán Zacatecas Territory of Lower California, Northern District Territory of Lower California, Southern District	354, 694 918, 144 176, 117	14. 41 44. 00 19. 41 29. 11 46. 17 57. 58 37. 96 31. 47 28. 00 33. 40 49. 91 37. 50

Expenditures for education in the Federal District and the Territory of Quintano Roo were borne by the Federal Government.

Domestic science for servants.—An interesting new school center for the Federal District is being opened in the Parque Lira. It will include a commercial course, outdoor kindergartens and primary classes in the extensive grounds, and a course in cooking and other branches of domestic science for servants.

University Summer School.—The fifth session of the University Summer School for American and Mexican teachers will be held in Mexico City from July 9 to August 21 of this year. In addition to the many courses of a varied nature, week-end excursions are arranged to other cities and near-by points of interest, including the famous pyramids of Teotihuacán. Fifty per cent of the railroad fare in Mexican territory will be refunded on their return to students who successfully complete their courses.

NICARAGUA

Honor to Director General of the Pan American Union.—Among honors received by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, during his visit to Nicaragua in the latter part of January, was the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence and Political Sciences conferred upon him by the University of León.

NATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL OF MATAGALPA.—The National Indian School of Matagalpa was opened in that city on February 15, 1925.

Information on schools required.—Dr. Leonardo Argüello, Minister of Public Instruction, recently sent a circular telegram to the heads of the provincial departments requesting the names of all towns, districts, and settlements where there are no schools.

PANAMA

DAVID AND AGUADULCE NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Two rural normal schools are to be established, one in the city of David, and the other

in Aguadulce, to train teachers for rural schools. As a part of these schools there will be an agricultural experiment farm and a primary school where normal school students will do their practice teaching.

Teachers' Summer School.—On March 8, 1925, the Teachers' summer school was opened in the National Institute, in Panama City, with 300 teachers enrolled for the courses and others still to come from the interior.

SALVADOR

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION HONORED IN SALVADOR.—During the visit of Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, to San Salvador the title of Academician Honoris Causa was conferred upon him by the University of San Salvador. The distinguished visitor was entertained by the President and others of official and social prominence in the city. Soon after his arrival in San Salvador Doctor Rowe, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Relations, went to the Parque Dueñas to lay a wreath at the base of the monuments to the Heroes of the Independence of Central America.

School facts.—The message of the President read before Congress on February 17, 1925, states the following facts:

During 1924 there were 733 primary public schools with 1,110 teachers. The registration of pupils was 44,791, while the average attendance was 30,070. There were also 37 private primary schools and 38 municipal schools.

Since the kindergartens in the capital were crowded another is to be opened. A new feature of the Department of Public Education is that of the traveling teacher service, the 10 members of this staff going to rural districts.

Women's education is being carried on by the normal school for girls and the continuation schools. The secondary education regulations went into effect the past year, the schools now functioning accordingly. The University continues to be a center of national culture. The National Library, through its various reading rooms located in different parts of the capital, is being consulted by an increasing number of people.

GIFT TO A TEACHER.—In September, 1924, the Government of Salvador presented a house to an elementary-school teacher, Don Abel de J. Alas, as a reward for his unselfish services to the public schools.

Workers' Education.—The work of the Popular University, which was organized for the purpose of educating the workers, continued during 1924. Some of the subjects on which lectures were given were personal and shop hygiene, duties and rights of citizens, suffrage, thrift, charities, insurance and illiteracy.

TEACHERS FOR THE ARMY.—On December 29, 1924, a resolution was passed establishing in the capital short vacation courses for the purpose of training the men who will give elementary instruction to other soldiers.

LABOR 637

URUGUAY

REORGANIZATION OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The new curriculum for the normal schools is divided into two sections: A four-year course covering general cultural subjects, and a two-year course in which special training for teaching is given. A student will not be admitted to the University until he has completed the four-year secondary course.



EMPLOYMENT INCREASE.—According to the Boletín del Departamento del Trabajo for December, 1924, employment in Buenos Aires increased between February and August, 1924, 2.5 per cent, 9,960 more persons being employed in August than in February.

CHILE

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' CONGRESS.—On February 23, 1925, the Railway Employees' Congress was opened in San Bernardino, closing on March 1. One of the principal acts of this Congress was to write statutes for a new organization which is to take in all branches of railway employees. A program was considered for a health crusade, child welfare, pensions for students available to children of railway employees, medical assistance, and prophylaxis.

General Bureau of Labor.—The General Bureau of Labor, established to handle labor disputes, is to have among its activities a public library for reference on social questions; a series of lectures to be given in labor organizations to expound the new labor legislation; and the publication of books and pamphlets on the latest laws, as well as concerning social questions in Chile and other countries. About the middle of March regional inspection offices were to be established throughout the Republic for the adjustment of local labor differences.

HONDURAS

FIRST BUILDING COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.—On February 22, 1925, the first workmen's building cooperative association was formed in the city of La Ceiba. Among the members are dealers in builders' supplies. Protective legislation for this new body will be sought from Congress.

MEXICO

Veracruz labor federation.—On March 6, 1925, a Federation of Land and Sea Workers, composed of 17 member unions, was formed in Veracruz and affiliated with the Mexican Federation of Labor (Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana). The member unions of the former gave up all political activities and agreed not to strike unless such action was approved by the latter. The Veracruz Federation proposes to promote workers' education through industrial schools and lectures.

PERU

Project for distribution of lands.—Through the Ministry of Public Works the Government has asked Congress for authority to allot a tract of land 1 hectare in extent, free of all incumbrance, to every laborer who worked on the irrigation system for the Imperial Valley. The Government has reserved for this purpose 517 hectares, the idea being that the lands opened for irrigation shall be distributed in small lots in order that the owners themselves may cultivate the ground. By carrying out this plan 517 persons of the laboring class would be benefited.



ARGENTINA

Physical culture in Santiago del Estero.—The municipal head of the city of Santiago del Estero recently issued a decree providing for a city institute of physical culture for children between the ages of 10 and 15. An instructor is to be appointed from the infantry regiment stationed in that city.

ARGENTINE PHYSICIANS' STUDY OF SYPHILIS.—On March 10, 1925, Drs. Jáuregui and Lancellotti, two Argentine physicians, presented to the Academy of Medicine of Paris papers on their work in the study of syphilis and its effects upon the llama, an animal in which the disease follows a course similar to that in man. These physicians announced that they have been able to produce a pure culture of espiraqueta palida, and from this a curative serum. Some of the physicians attending the session of the Academy of Medicine when the Argentine scientists read their papers, which were greeted with prolonged and unusual applause, declared that they believed the application of the discovery would rid humanity of this scourge in

10 years. The Pasteur Institute of Paris is to witness the work of these Argentine physicians, who will send for llamas and conduct a complete set of experiments in the institute.

BRAZIL

NATIONAL CRUSADE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.—During February, 1925, the Posto Antero de Almeida of the National Crusade against Tuberculosis aided 1,125 patients in Rio de Janeiro, to whom were given 2,307 kilos of food worth 2,743 milreis, and 443 garments worth 2,746 milreis.

VISITING SERVICE OF NOSSA SENHORA DO SOCORRO HOSPITAL. The visiting service (ambulatorio) of Nossa Senhora do Socorro Hospital was inaugurated in Rio de Janeiro on March 5, 1925, with headquarters on the Praia de São Christovão. The hospital, destroyed by fire in October, 1921, has been providing a temporary hospital and visiting service to fill the needs of patients in the locality. Two divisions of the new hospital building are now ready and will be opened in a short time. The pharmacy is located in the center of the building with wards for women and children on one side and one for men on the other. The consultation offices, operating rooms, and laboratory are located at the rear.

RED CROSS AID FOR EXPLOSION VICTIMS.—The Brazilian Red Cross aided the victims of the explosion which took place in March on the Ilha do Cajú injuring a great many persons. The Red Cross provided clothing and other necessities for families whose homes were destroyed by the explosion, funds also being sent from the São Paulo branch of the National Red Cross.

TO STUDY CHILD WELFARE.—The Brazilian Child Welfare Department recently commissioned Dr. Sylvio Sucupira to visit Europe for a year and a half to study the best child welfare establishments as well as child hygiene, prenatal prophylaxis, school hygiene, and related matters, of which he is to send detailed reports to the Brazilian Child Welfare Department. The Department plans to send other competent scientists on similar missions to the United States and the South American Republics.

CHILE'

First playground.—The first playground for children built in Valparaiso was opened on February 8, 1925, on the Avenida Argentina, due to the efforts of the Citizens' Committee. A program of athletic games and sports was then given, being followed by a band concert.

Band of Mercy.—The Band of Mercy of Santiago has continued its helpful work for prisoners by presenting a large number of books to the library of the penitentiary in Santiago.

Under the presidency of Sr. Jorge Meléndez, who founded this society of students in 1919, the Band of Mercy has done valiant service in the prevention of cruelty to animals and in aiding poor children. The 2,000 members of the organization subscribe to a notable code of honor, the first article of which reads as follows:

A member of the Band of Mercy is first of all a gentleman and as such should learn to respect both himself and others.

COLOMBIA

SAN JOSÉ HOSPITAL.—This new hospital was opened in Bogotá on February 8, 1925. The building is well equipped with all modern appliances, and besides provisions for attending to charity patients, there are accommodations for persons who can afford to pay.

COSTA RICA

Training-school for nurses in Cartago.—Supported by the Board of Charity of Cartago and under the direction of competent teachers, this new training-school for nurses, at present the only one of its type in Central America, was established on March 15, 1924, in the Maximiliano Peralta Hospital, in the hope that some day the hospitals as well as the doctors in private practice will be provided with well-trained graduate nurses, thus opening a new field of occupation to Costa Rican women.

The curriculum comprises anatomy, physiology, hygiene, general bacteriology, therapeutics, toxicology, materia medica, medicine, infant feeding, and English, the entire course covering three years. The requirements for admission are as follows: The applicant must be between 17 to 30 years of age and enjoy good health, taking a medical examination to make sure that she has no physical or anatomical defect; and present good credentials, with a certificate from a primary, normal, or secondary school. If unable to meet the last requirement, she may take examinations in arithmetic, geometry, Spanish grammar, and penmanship. Instruction is given free of charge, board and uniform included, subject to the condition that the students render the service indispensable to a nurse's training, serving three months on probation. A monthly allowance of 20 colones is made each student for dress and other personal expenses.

DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN FEMINIST VISITS COSTA RICA.—On March 4, 1925, Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the National Council of Women and member of the Pan American Committee of Women, in company with Mr. Moore and 80 members of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, Missouri, arrived in San José, where they were cordially received by Government representatives and many prominent persons in commercial and social life.

Mrs. Moore was also warmly welcomed by Señorita Ángela Acuña, President of the National Council of Costa Rican Women, in the name of the Costa Rican feminists.

Congress decides against woman suffrage.—On February 20, 1925, the special committee appointed by Congress to study the amendments to the Electoral Law submitted their report for consideration, recommending that Section VI of this law, which prohibits woman suffrage, should not be omitted. The measure was therefore submitted to decision by vote, and after much discussion during several sessions, which were attended by a large number of women, Congress voted 24 to 15 against woman suffrage.

CUBA

REGULATIONS FOR NURSES.—Regulations have been issued by the Department of Public Health requiring all graduate nurses in the Republic to have their diplomas duly legalized and registered at that Department. Nurses who do not comply with this regulation are debarred from practicing their profession in the Republic.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.—Executive decree No. 384, dated March

White slave traffic.—Executive decree No. 384, dated March 2, 1925, contains the complete resolutions regarding the penalties prescribed for the white slave traffic in Cuba, or for violating in any way the International Convention for the Suppression of White Slave Traffic of September 30, 1921, the International Agreement of May 18, 1904, and the Convention of May 4, 1910, of which Cuba is one of the signatory nations. The full text of the above-mentioned decree is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of March 18, 1925.

ECUADOR

School vacation colonies.—Two school vacation colonies organized by Dr. Carlos Monteverde, Director of Studies, conjointly with the Junior Red Cross of Guayaquil, have been sent to Riobamba. The children, who occupy two farmhouses provided with sanitary conditions and comforts, are enjoying the benefits of mountain air and nutritious food. There are 50 children in all, 25 boys quartered in one building and as many girls in the other. Each colony has its own director and supervisors.

GUATEMALA

RED CROSS WEEK.—As a result of the agreement between the Pan American Red Cross societies at the conference held in Buenos Aires to cooperate for the enrollment of not less than 1,000,000 members, the Guatemalan Red Cross planned to hold Red Cross Week in May. In preparation for this membership drive, Dr. Enrique Morán made a trip through the various departments ex-

hibiting health films. The cooperation of the American Red Cross has been asked in the matter of furnishing insignia, flags, and other material.

MEXICO

Alcoholism in Mexico.—The National Bureau of Statistics has recently prepared a monograph on alcoholism in Mexico, containing data on the amount of alcohol and alcoholic beverages produced in the country, the amount of alcohol needed for industrial purposes, number of deaths caused annually by alcoholism, number of other diseases arising therefrom, number of places where alcoholic beverages are on sale, approximate number of consumers, characteristic beverages in different parts of the Republic and their effects, and other matters of interest. The press states that these statistics are to be used as a basis for measures tending to restrict the production and sale of alcohol and alcoholic beverages in the Republic.

CHILD WELFARE BOARD.—The Federal Child Welfare Board, whose recent establishment by law was mentioned in the April issue of the BULLETIN, held its first meeting on March 2 of this year, Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc, Secretary of Public Education, being chairman ex officio. The membership of the Board is made up of representatives of Government departments, the Mexican Medical Association, the Red Cross, the National Association of Architects, labor unions, private charitable associations, and other organizations.

Doctor Puig, who expressed his opinion that the work of the Board should have as its first aim the drawing up of a bill giving adequate protection to children, proposed the appointment of committees to study various phases of the subject, the following committees being named: Social, judicial, industrial, medical, legal, education, and hygiene.

At the second meeting of the Board, held two weeks later, many valuable suggestions were made. While certain steps can not be taken until Congress passes the necessary law, other matters can be improved immediately by administrative action. Doctor Puig announced that a school of homemaking was soon to be established, where students could learn proper methods of child care by practical work with children left there for the day by employed mothers. University students will be asked to cooperate with the Board, medical students making visits to the homes of sick children and engineering students aiding in municipal sanitation. At the suggestion of Doctor Pruneda, rector of the University, the principles of child health will be taught all normal school students, who in turn will impart them in the schools. The Red Cross and the Child Protective Society offered to establish two shelters for vagrant children.

NICARAGUA

Sanitation in Chinandega.—The Rockefeller Foundation has carried on extensive sanitation work in the city of Chinandega, inspecting houses, and suggesting proper provision in the market for the care of food and the use of special carts for the transportation of meat.

PANAMA

RED CROSS WORK IN JANUARY.—The following report of the work of the Red Cross of Panama during January, 1925, was published in the *Diario de Panamá* of February 10, 1925:

Child Welfare Department.—Children registered since the foundation of the Panaman Red Cross, 10,610; children prescribed for in January, 151; number treated, 86; number given medicine, 372; number brought to clinic for other reasons, 198; number weighed, 651; home visits by visiting nurses, 2,009; number of children seen during the month, 3,431; children dismissed at the age of 18 months, 105; children admitted during the month, 208; cans of condensed milk distributed, 422; bottles of malted milk distributed, 11; number of children now on the list, 2,231.

Department of Relief for Poor Families.—Sick persons examined by doctors, 150; persons receiving medicine, 385; persons weighed, 45; injections given, 33; persons sent to the hospital, 10; house visits, 194; visits to Palo Seco, the leper colony, 1.

Supplies distributed.—Pounds of rice, 2,920; cans of milk, 602; cakes of soap, 608; families aided, 140; number of rations given, 602; records made, 48.

Two patients were sent to the interior.

PERU

Social welfare in the petroleum fields.—At a lecture given by Señor Oscar Guiroja, mining engineer, on the petroleum fields of northern Peru, an interesting reference was made to the measures taken by the International Petroleum Co. for the welfare and safety of its laborers and employees. In Talara, as well as in Negritos, Lobitos, and Lagunitas, the company has provided clinics, hospitals, pharmacies, and medical services free for their workmen. The company also encourages and helps in the development of sports and other forms of amusements.

REGULATIONS FOR ESTABLISHING MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.—Regulations issued by the Health Department require that permission shall be obtained from that Department for establishing private clinics, sanatoriums, or similar medical institutions. Requests for permits must be accompanied by the plans of the building where the institution is to be located, also information regarding the water supply, sewerage, and sanitary conditions in general, and details as to the particular kind of establishment to be opened. The Health Department will keep a record of all authorized medical institutions, and

any that may have been established prior to the publication of this regulation must, within one month, be entered on this record.

SALVADOR

Women's tubercular ward.—The Sonsonate Hospital planned to open a pavilion for tubercular women patients about March 1, 1925.

Better baby contest.—In the first better babies competition

Better baby contest.—In the first better babies competition held in San Francisco, Department of Morazán, on Children's Day, December 25, 28 babies between the ages of 6 and 24 months were entered. Three prizes were given for the healthiest babies. Clothing and toys were also distributed to the other children in the contest.

Anti-Hookworm Department.—During 1924 the Anti-Hookworm Department examined 41,496 persons in the Republic, of whom 25,565 were suffering from hookworm. Treatments for hookworm numbered 45,865 and those for ascariasis 19,581. In the places visited by the sanitary inspectors 5,839 toilets were constructed and 3,257 were in the course of construction.

RED Cross Building.—The Salvadorean Red Cross is preparing to select a site in the capital on which to erect its headquarters.

URUGUAY

CHILDREN'S SANITARIUM in MINAS.—The children's sanitarium, which includes the milk station, founded by Dr. Tula Rovira de Ricci and other prominent philanthropists in Minas, who expended 50,000 pesos on the building alone, has been offered to the National Public Assistance Board.

URUGUAYAN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.—In the latter part of February, 1925, baths for the open air school were opened in the institution under the direction of the Uruguayan Tuberculosis League in Montevideo. Other improvements to this institution are a modern heating system, sunbaths with special beds for children, and improved service facilities.

VENEZUELA

NAME GIVEN TO NEW INSTITUTION.—According to the decision of the Board of Directors, the health center of Caracas has been named "Instituto Benéfico Simón Rodríguez," in tribute to Simón Bolívar's teacher, who accompanied the Liberator to Peru and Bolivia, where, having been assigned to the post of Director and Inspector General of Instruction and Charity, he established orphanages and homes for the benefit of the poor. In the clinics of this center children up to three years are attended, and attention is also given to adults. The milk station for babies, or Gota de Leche, to which these activities have been added, continues its good work.



CUBA

Monument to the victims of the "Maine."—On March 8, 1925, an imposing ceremony was held in the city of Habana, the occasion being the unveiling of the beautiful monument erected by the people of Cuba in memory of the victims of the Maine. President Zayas and General Pershing unveiled the monument and delivered eloquent speeches commemorating the act. The officers and crew of the United States battleship Utah were invited to participate in the dedication exercises. Among the other distinguished guests were Admiral Dayton of the United States Navy, and members of the cabinet and diplomatic corps, besides many high Government officials. Approximately 20,000 persons witnessed the event.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Funds for Columbus Light.—By virtue of a proclamation issued by President Vásquez an intensive campaign was held throughout the Republic during the week commencing February 27 to March 5, to raise funds by popular subscription to carry out the project of erecting the Columbus Memorial Light in Santo Domingo.

NEW LEGATION ESTABLISHED IN SANTO DOMINGO.—The Minister of the Dominican Republic accredited to Chile has advised his Government that Chile has created a legation in the Dominican Republic, and that a representative will shortly be designated for the post.

HONDURAS

TROPICAL PLANT AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH BY TULANE UNIVERSITY.—On March 4, 1925, authorization was granted by Dr. Paz Barahona, President of Honduras, to Tulane University of New Orleans as follows:

- 1. To collect data and material concerning the economic distribution, cultivation, and possible improvement of the various useful plants of the Republic; to hunt for and collect specimens, and develop scientific detailed studies on the botany native to the country, including therein statistics on climatology, rainfall, and forestation.
- 2. To collect ethnological and archæological data and material concerning the remains of the earlier inhabitants of the country, especially for the purpose of determining and defining the difference between the ancient races and the indigenous inhabitants of Honduras, and their culture and origin, and the Mayas and others of Guatemala and Yucatan.

3. To establish and put on exhibition both in Tegucigalpa and in New Orleans collections which shall in the above manner show the natural resources, possibilities, and history of Honduras, so as to spread better and fuller information about the country, and develop international intercourse and understanding.

An expedition from Tulane University has already arrived in Honduras.

MEXICO

AGRONOMIC, ETHNOLOGICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH BY TULANE UNIVERSITY.—At the request of the State of Tabasco, the Department of Middle American Research of Tulane University is carrying on an economic plant survey of that State under the efficient leadership of Dr. William Gates. Medicinal plants, forest products, and suitable areas for cultivating certain products will also receive attention from the experts composing the party.

Another group from the same department, with the cordial cooperation of the Mexican Government, is crossing the entire Maya area, having already reported important discoveries of hitherto unknown remains.

Similar researches are also being carried on in Honduras, as noted above.

PERU

NEW MAGAZINE ON PERU.—The Pan American Union has recently received from the Peruvian Consul General in Barcelona several copies of a very interesting descriptive magazine on Peru published by that Consulate.

URUGUAY

Monument to General Garzón.—The monument offered as a tribute by the Peruvian nation to General Garzón, one of the heroes of independence, was recently completed in Lima. This monument is 9 meters high and represents the hero of Zepita, Pichincha, and Ituizangó in the hussar's uniform which he wore during the two first battles. In order to give more solemnity to the unveiling of the monument in Montevideo, the Peruvian Government will send a company of the Vencedores de Pichincha (Conquerors of Pichincha), the battalion formerly commanded by General Garzón, to attend the unveiling ceremonies.





REPORTS RECEIVED TO APRIL 15, 1925

Subject

Date Author

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ARGENTINA		
Estimate of corn planted area in Argentina		Henry W. Morgan, consul
Condition of Buenos Aires banks at end of December, 1924. Excerpt from annual report on commerce and industries for 1924. Cost of production of cotton in Argentina Estimated production of grains for crop year 1924-25. Argentine Government encourages aviation Condition of privately owned railways in Argentina	Feb. 18 do Feb. 20 do Feb. 26	general at Buenos Aires. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
BOLIVIA		
Bolivian mineral exports during January, 1925	Feb. 17	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at La Paz.
Acceptability in Bolivia of the uniform through bill of lading prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.	Feb. 24	Do.
BRAZIL		
Review of commerce and industries of Pernambuco consular district for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1924. New telephone line into the interior of Pernambuco	Feb. 5 Feb. 6	Fred C. Eastin, jr., consul at Pernambuco. Do.
Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for January, 1925, and preliminary annual report for 1924.	Feb. 12	Robert R. Bradford, consulat Rio de Janeiro.
Tea growing in Brazil	Feb. 26 Feb. 28	Fred C. Eastin, jr. Robert R. Bradford. Fred C. Eastin, jr.
and preminiary annual report to 1924. 1924-25 cotton crop in State of Ceará. Tea growing in Brazil. Regulations for public and private cleaning. Highway construction in State of Pernambuco. Sharp decline in declared exports of coffee.	Mar. 2	H. W. Goforth, consul at
Bahia commerce for February, 1925		Santos. Homer Brett, consul at Ba-
Rainfall in Pará, 1900–1924	Mar. 4	hia. Jack D. Hickerson, consul at
The State of Pará initiates service of disinfection of cereals shipped out of State. Exports of babassú nuts during 1924		Pará. Do. Do.
Exports of babassú nuts during 1924 Radio society established at Pará	Mar. 10	Do.
CHILE		
Irrigation project for growing of sugar cane in the Azapa Valley	Feb. 9	Egmont C. von Tresckow, consul at Arica.
Annual survey of commerce and industries for 1924		Robert L. Mosier, consul at Concepción.
Chuquicamata copper industry	Feb. 14	Stewart E. McMillan, consul at Antofagasta.
Value of property owned by Chilean Government	Feb. 21	Geo. A. Makinson, consul general at Valparaiso.
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Annual report on commerce and industries for 1924.	Mor 20	Henry S. Waterman, consul
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Ore production in Oriente Province in 1924	Feb. 2	Francis R. Stewart, consul
Annual report on commerce and industries of the Isle of Pines,	Feb. 25	at Santiago de Cuba. Charles Forman, consul at
1924. Through cargo service from New York to Manzanillo Cattle raising in eastern Cuba Road-building program of Cuba	Mar. 6	Nueva Gerona. Francis R. Stewart. Do. Charlton Bailey Hurst, con-
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Courtesy of The Cuba Review

 ${\rm HIS} \ \ {\rm EXCELLENCY}, \ {\rm GENERAL} \ \ {\rm GERARDO} \ \ {\rm MACHADO}$ The recently inauguarated President of Cuba



VOL. LIX

JULY, 1925

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THE INAUGURATION OF CUBA'S NEW PRESIDENT

HE twentieth of May of the year 1925 will surely be a red letter day in the annals of the fatherland of Martí, for that day was doubly celebrated in the Pearl of the Antilles, first, as the twenty-third anniversary of the proclamation of the Cuban Republic, and, second, as the inauguration day of his Excellency, General Gerardo Machado, President of the Republic.

It may be said without fear of contradiction that few nations have ever attained in such a relatively short period of national life so high a degree of prosperity as has Cuba. In her 23 years of free and independent existence she has advanced with firm step along the path of peace and progress; her industries to-day occupy a flourishing and prominent place in the world of business; her enormous natural wealth is the earnest of a still more smiling future; and under the wise guidance of her leaders the ship of state is being directed toward the port of permanent national prestige and glory.

General Gerardo Machado, the new Chief Executive who on the national holiday assumed the reins of government, was born in 1873 in the city of Santa Clara; the son of Colonel Gerardo Machado y Castelló and Señora Lutgarda Morales de Machado, both parents being members of prominent and well-to-do families of that city. As a boy and young man he attended the leading schools and academies of his birthplace, but in 1895, eager to bear his part in the struggle for "Cuba Libre," he joined the forces of General Juan Bruno Zayas. In the battles of Vega Alta and Camajuaní the young Machado was cited for notable exploits of valor. On the field of Oliver, where he

served as captain on the staff of General Manuel Suárez Delgado, he was seriously wounded, a colonelcy being the reward for the gallantry which well-nigh cost his life. Only after a prolonged struggle between life and death could the young officer return to the field of battle, where he "carried on" until the victorious close, having in the meantime won the high rank of brigadier general.

The war over, General Machado served on the commission appointed to organize the rural guard of Santa Clara Province, being elected later mayor of his native city. It was at this time that he began to be interested in the industrial and commercial development of the nation, in which he shared for many years as owner and manager of the electric light and refrigerating plants of Santa Clara.

Returning to public life during the administration of President José Miguel Gómez, General Machado served as Inspector General of the Army and, later, as Secretary of the Interior.

President Machado's administrative program, as outlined in his letter accepting the nomination to the Presidency, embraces a wide range of constructive propositions, among which may be briefly mentioned: Promotion of the Pan American spirit by means of congresses, conferences of all kinds, and constant effort on the part of diplomatic representatives; an active campaign to promote primary instruction and increase the number of schools; autonomy of the university; reestablishment and intensification of the study of the classics; prevention of strikes by means of boards of arbitration; gradual increase of wages until they are compatible with the cost of living, and the participation of workmen and laborers in the profits of industry; creation of an efficient Labor Board; formation of a code regulating the relations of labor with capital; creation of a Council of Labor in the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Labor; creation of industries tending to lower the cost of living; importation of raw materials and fuels free of duties; a radical change in the present immigration policy; formation of colonies of immigrants under contracts guaranteeing their rights; creation of boards of agriculture, industry, and commerce as separate organizations within the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Labor; banking liberty, government inspection being reduced to the indispensable minimum; immediate start on repair of all roads; the construction of a central highway and wider use of existing roads; the rigorous application of sanitary laws, with a view to diminishing the mortality rate; and protection of native agriculture and industry as far as possible by official acts.

In view of this progressive and liberal program, it is evident that the sister Republic of Cuba commences its twenty-fourth year of

national existence under the most favorable of auspices, and the Bulletin of the Pan American Union avails itself of this opportunity to wish for the new Chief Executive the fullest measure of success in his administration, an administration enthusiastically supported by the rank and file of Cuban people.

SYLVINO GURGEL DO AMARAL, THE NEW AM-BASSADOR OF BRAZIL

R. SYLVINO GURGEL DO AMARAL, the new Ambassador Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary of the United States of Brazil to the United States of America, is one of the most distinguished members of the diplomatic service of his country, one in whom Brazil reposes particular confidence for the solution of the many and intricate problems which are continually arising in the field of international relations. That he will fully respond to his country's expectations is the inference to be drawn from the long series of eminent and brilliant achievements in his career to date, many of which were consummated under the most difficult circumstances, as was notably the case during the trying days that characterized the outbreak and early developments of the World War.

Dr. Gurgel do Amaral is a descendant of two of Brazil's oldest and most illustrious families, families which, conspicuous in the historical development of their country, have always been distinguished for their markedly progressive and democratic tendencies, not only as manifested during the colonial period but also during the Empire and the Republic.

Dr. Gurgel do Amaral completed his secondary studies at an early age, graduating from the São Paulo Faculty of Law with high honors. Shortly after graduation his brilliant talents and his personal inclination alike led him to choose diplomacy as his career. His first appointment was as second secretary to the Brazilian Legation at the court of Russia in the year 1896, later serving successively in the



 ${\bf DR.~SYLVINO~GURGEL~DO~AMARAL}$ Ambassador Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary of Brazil to the United States

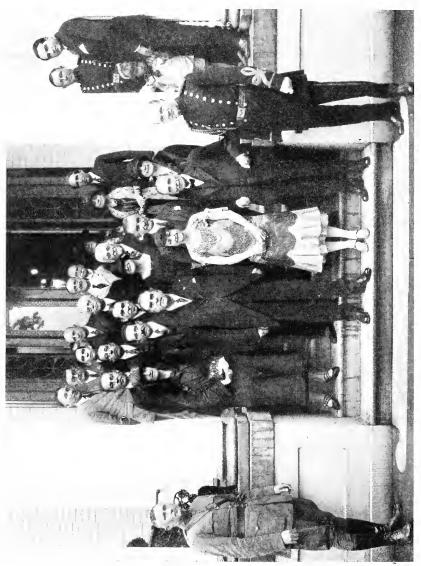
same capacity in Spain, Uruguay, Great Britain, and Argentina, being appointed to the last-named country in 1903. In 1905 he was promoted to the rank of first secretary of the legation at Washington, and two years later he was made Councilor to the newly created Embassy, serving two years under the first Brazilian ambassador to the United States, that most eminent diplomat, Dr. Joaquim Nabuco.

In 1909 he was transferred to Great Britain, where he served two years. In 1911 he was raised to the rank of minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, in which capacity he represented his country in Paraguay, Holland, and Germany. It was while he was stationed in Germany that the international situation reached its most crucial stage, a stage in which Brazil could with difficulty maintain her neutral status in the face of the conflict then raging in Europe. In this most delicate and extremely responsible position Dr. Gurgel do Amaral represented the interests of his country with a degree of wisdom, prudence, and energy which brought him unstinted recognition on the part of his Government which, on the basis of his report and opinion, finally severed relations with the German Empire and entered the war on the side of the Allies.

Dr. Gurgel do Amaral had the honor of representing the Brazilian Government and nation as special ambassador at the celebration commemorative of the first centenary of the independence of Peru, and when in 1922 Brazil raised her legation in Chile to the rank of an embassy, he was appointed the first Brazilian ambassador to that country. In this last post he continued to give proof of his admirable diplomatic gifts, contributing more and more to the strengthening of the bonds of that close and loyal friendship which has existed between the two countries for so many years. At the same time he lost no opportunity of fostering the Pan American ideal of intelligent understanding and cooperation, of which he has always been a most enthusiastic advocate.

While still in Chile, Doctor Amaral was appointed ambassador to the United States, in which country he has just arrived and where he has received a most cordial welcome, not only because of the traditional friendship between the United States and the great Republic he represents, but for a wide recognition in the diplomatic circles of Washington of the sterling qualities of his own character and achievement.

The Bulletin of the Pan American Union takes this opportunity of presenting to Dr. Gurgel do Amaral its most respectful greetings and its best wishes for a pleasant and propitious stay in this friendly Capital.



LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATS, GUESTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA AND MRS. TRINKLE AT RICHMOND

and Mme. Latour. Third row, left to right: Señor Don Luis Bográn, Minister uel de Sousa Leão Gracie, Charge d'Af-faires of Brazil and Mme. Gracie. Fourth row, letto right: Dr. José Antonio G. Waller, Commander of the 91st Infantry Brigade; J. Gordon Bohannon, of Guard; Governor and Mrs. E. Lee Trinkle; Señor Don Beltran Mathieu, ram Smith, Chief of Staff of the Goverof Honduras; Señor Dr. Francisco Ochoa Ortíz, Minister of Ecuador; Señor Sam-Tigerino, Chargé d'Affaires of Nicaragua; Dr. Hector David Castro, Chargé Charge d'Affaires of Cuba; Señor Don José del Carmen Ariza, Minister of the Dominican Republic. Behind the fourth President of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce; Brigadier General Samuel Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Colonel W. S. Copeland, representing the city of Newport News; Mme. Ariza; Mme. Padró; and Hon. William Walker Smith, Counsellor to the Governor. Between the columns at the right: Colonel Peter Saunders: Master E. Lee Trinkle, jr., and Señor Don J. Rafael Oreamuno, Minister of Costa Rica. Ambassador of Chile, and Colonel Hi-Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama; Mme, Alfaro; Señor Don Francisco Sánchez Latour, Minister of Guatemala; d'Affaires of Salvador; Dr. Arturo Padró, row, left to right: Dr. Joseph II. Smith, the Hampton Roads Port Commission; Front row, from left to right: Major LeRoy Hodges, Managing Director of the Vir ginia State Chamber of Commerce and Ordnance Officer, Virginia National Second row, left to right: Señor Dr. nor.

LATIN AMERICAN DIPLO-MATS VISIT THE STATE OF VIRGINIA :: :: ::

HE prosperous and flourishing State of Virginia, one of the oldest and most historic in the Union, recently entertained as guests of honor a number of the Ambassadors, Ministers Plenipotentiary, and Chargés d'Affaires representing the Latin American Republics in Washington. The Hon. E. Lee Trinkle, the Governor of that hospitable State, had invited the distinguished company of diplomats to visit points of interest and to view the great industrial and commercial progress of recent years in this rich region. As a result the party, headed by His Excellency, Don Beltrán Mathieu, Ambassador of Chile, left Washington by special boat on Monday afternoon, May 11, arriving in Norfolk the following morning.

The party was taken from the dock in automobiles to the Hotel Monticello, where the Mayor of the city gave them a cordial welcome. The visitors were next taken to points of interest in the city and its environs, among which were the great United States Navy Yard at Portsmouth and the busy seaport of Norfolk-Portsmouth, where their attention was directed to the enormous railroad docks used for loading coal, the municipal docks and large grain elevators. A significant detail of Pan American relations was the entrance into the port of two ships-one laden with nitrate from Chile, the other with hardwoods from another of the South American countries. Among the numerous entertainments provided for the visiting diplomats that same day were the trip across the harbor of Hampton Roads to Newport News, the luncheon in their honor by the Tidewater Club of that city, the visit to Langley Field of the United States Army Air Service, the visit to Fortress Monroe, and the banquet in their honor tendered by the city of Norfolk at the Country Club.

The following morning the Latin American diplomats left the Hotel Monticello for Newport News as the guests of the chamber of commerce of that city to visit the historic Virginia Peninsula, "the Cradle of the Republic,"—also, Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Jamestown. At Yorktown they visited the monument erected to commemorate the end of the Revolution on the spot where the commander of the British forces, Lord Cornwallis, surrendered October 19, 1781, to General George Washington. At Williamsburg, the old colonial capital of the State of Virginia, the diplomats witnessed the "James-

town Day" celebration at the College of William and Mary, organized in 1693, the oldest college in the Southern States and the second oldest in the United States. The party then lunched with the student body as guests of Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, the president of the college. They next visited the island of Jamestown, the site of the first English colony in North America, founded on May 13, 1607.

His Excellency, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama, the speaker on this occasion, namely, the 318th anniversary of the foundation of the colony, began his address with a reference to the great contribution made by the United States to modern civilization in commerce, navigation, architecture, industry, agriculture, and general science. "This," he declared, "is so marvelous and surprising that I have often thought that if the greatest geniuses of the past, if an Aristotle or a Leonardo da Vinci, or a Christopher Columbus, might come to life and behold the miracles of modern science he would believe himself to be in a world of gods and half gods." Later on he expressed himself as follows:

We contemplate with astonishment and with interest all those elements by which we measure your material development—the efficiency of your manufacturing plants, the fabulous figures of your production and trade, the unequaled comfort of your life. We can see these things practically everywhere in the United States. But a nation, as in the case of an individual, can not be estimated by its material worth alone. Human life comprises the spiritual and the cor-

poral, and we are not purely mechanical progress.

To us Latins the purely material greatness of a nation does not appeal strongly. More than the achievement itself, we look for the moral force behind the achievement. And it is with real delight that we study the characteristics of American thought and American sentiment. We are not satisfied to know what you have and what you produce. We are interested to know what you think and what you feel when after the toils of the day you concentrate your being within yourselves and allow your thoughts to rise toward those heights in which esthetic emotions are the only ones that will satisfy our yearnings. * * * This is why we can say that, after coming to Virginia, after learning your history, enjoying your hospitality, and witnessing your achievements, your aspirations, and your idealism, we have looked into the very soul of the American Nation and have discovered its finest traits

The party of diplomats then left Williamsburg for the city of Richmond, the capital of Virginia, which they reached an hour later.

At 5 o'clock the Governor's Mansion was the scene of a reception to the diplomats on their first visit to the city. Upon their arrival at the mansion they were received with true Southern hospitality by the Hon. E. Lee Trinkle, Governor of the State, and Mrs. Trinkle. In extending a welcome in the name of the State, Governor Trinkle said in part:

What are the two Americas but sister continents—coheirs to the greatness, to the wealth, and to the glory of the Western World. As in Asia we recognize the past, as in Europe the present, so in the Americas destiny is sure to acknowledge the unbounded greatness of the future of mankind * * *.

The United States, like the Republics which lie to the south, won her freedom at the point of the sword. Liberty is sweetest when bought with sacrifice. Freedom is more sacred when purchased with blood. And by that American blood spilled in defense of American liberty, whether under Washington, under Bolívar, or under San Martin, I welcome you in love to a country and amid a people both happy in the joy which your presence brings * * *.

In the very heart of your Andes Mountains, thousands of feet above the level of the sea, stands a gigantic statue of Christ. This monument was erected to celebrate the peace sealed between the Governments and the peoples of Chile and of Argentina. On the massive pedestal, cut deep into the stone, is this inscription.

tion:

"Sooner shall these mountains crumble to dust, than the Argentines and Chileans shall break the peace which, at the feet of Christ the Redeemer, they have sworn to maintain."

Oh, my friends, the world would have no need for a court of nations if the peoples would but meet at the threshold of the court of God. There would be no necessity for leagues of liberty or for charters for the rights of man, if, like Argentina and Chile, the nations brought their grievances to the Cross and knelt in humility at the feet of Christ * * *.

And it is in this spirit of Christian fellowship that I welcome you to-day to Virginia. It is an occasion destined to be recorded in history; it is one which should and which shall be long remembered.

For to-day the Mississippi calls in salutation to the Amazon and the Andes respond to the Rocky Mountains. To-day the nations of the Western World touch hands; to-day their banners mingle * * *.

To this eloquent welcome response was made in behalf of the diplomats by His Excellency, Don Beltrán Mathieu, Ambassador of Chile, who after referring to illustrious sons of the State of Virginia, such as Nathaniel Bacon, the forerunner of the revolt for independence; Washington, the father of American liberty; Thomas Jefferson, the statesman; John Marshall, the jurist; and President Wilson, the professor of idealism, spoke as follows:

The State of Virginia gave to the United States the pen and the sword of the Revolution: Patrick Henry, with his "Give me liberty or give me death"; Thomas Jefferson, with his contribution to the Constitution of his country; and George Washington, with his victorious campaigns. Were these her sole titles to glory, none other of the States could boast higher ones.

Moreover, we, the sons of Latin America, owe a profound debt of gratitude to the State of Virginia, for Francisco de Miranda, one of the early visionaries of our struggle for independence, was received here with sincerest affection and admitted to the same brotherhood of liberty wherein were Washington and other great heroes of your country. Later, an organization established on a similar basis was to light the spark that would free the Spanish colonies and reunite in its bosom all those whom we call the founders of our fatherlands.

* * They foresaw the coming of the day in which we would all be bound together by the community of ideals and interest in a united effort for peace and democracy. * * *

The official banquet that evening at the Country Club, by the city of Richmond, in honor of the Latin American diplomatic representatives, among whose guests were the most distinguished members of official and social Richmond, brought this enjoyable visit to the hospitable State of Virginia to a most agreeable and happy end.

SOME CONTEMPORARY LATIN AMERICAN POETRY

IN ENGLISH VERSE

Believing that the road to that real understanding between nations which is the very essence of all Pan American ideals will be found in cultural rather than commercial or political contacts, the Bulletin takes a very special pleasure in reproducing a few of the translations representative of the work of contemporaneous poets, in 14 of the 18 Spanish-American Republics, to whose work the June issue of Poetry¹ is mainly devoted. Having in mind the difficulty of adequate translation, never so nearly insuperable as in the case of poems, it must be admitted that Poetry is fortunate not only in an editor whose vision encompassed this special issue, but in the ardent young Hispanist and poet who served as translator.

For ten years the founder and editor of *Poetry* has labored at great sacrifice to create an audience for poets and to afford a medium for their message. The special Spanish American issue is itself but her generous recognition of our national lack of interest in the cultural aspirations and achievements of the Latin American Republics, merely a passing glimpse of her dream of international understanding brought about through the highest cultural expression of which humanity is capable, and of a very unselfish dedication to art without regard to the limitations of language or race. In its Hispanic American edition *Poetry* has made a distinct contribution to Pan American letters and inter-American friendship, a contribution which should be the earnest of a constantly increasing number of similarly sýmpathetic cultural gestures.

The Editor of *Poetry*, in soliciting friendly consideration for the issue in question, reminds us "that any translation of poetry, however expert, is at best a veil which changes the color and somewhat blurs the form of the original. A translation should always be read with the feeling of the veil in one's mind; one should try to look through it with an eye that intensifies the perceptible colors; one should listen through it with an ear that translates back the sound

¹ Poetry: A Magazine of Verse. Chicago, Illinois.

effects and rhythm effects of an alien language, and imagines what these would be in the poet's own tongue." * * *

"Much." she continues, "has been said and written about Pan American union. The immense and largely undeveloped resources of the nations to the south of us have been most decoratively set forth as inducements for commercial intercourse. But if one may believe authentic reports from competent observers, cultural intercourse would be far more effective toward true and lasting friendship with these peoples of Latin and more or less Aztec or Inca origin than the exchange of richest products in a thousand ships. These nations cherish their artists, and especially they are proud of their poets to a degree which seems fantastic to our otherwise preoccupied race. The account of Rubén Darío's funeral in his native Nicaragua reads like some medieval pageant for a conqueror, and proves this poet more royal to his neighbors than a king. Last winter we sent General Pershing to South America to help in the centennial celebration of the battle of Ayacucho; but, fitting as this tribute was, I am told that a delegation of poets would arouse far more interest in those southern capitals than any proud array of soldiers, politicians, or millionaires, and be far more convincing as an evidence of the advance of civilization in these United States."

The group of translations, by Muna Lee de Muñoz Marín, follows:

JOURNEY

I met upon the road
A woman and a man,
And a tree that genuflected
Before the wind;
Farther on, a browsing burro;
And farther still, a heap of stone.
And in three thousand leagues of my spirit
There was no more than these:
A tree, a stone, a burro,
A woman, and a man.

—Leopoldo Lugones, Argentina.

$A\,E\,TER\,N\,UM\quad VA\,L\,E$

A god mysterious and alien visits the forest,
A silent god with wide arms extended.
When the daughter of Thor spurred on her black charger,
She felt her blood congeal
Before the silent god with the wide arms extended.

By the sacred rim of the fountain of Imer Unto startled gods night revealed the secret. The black eagle and Odin's ravens harkened, And swans waiting the hour of their last singing. And terror bit the gods For that silent god with wide arms extended.

Thor, swinger of maces, rough, terrible warrior— In his grasp the black iron mountain for weapon— Seeks to crush in the forest, in the sacred tree's shadow, That silent god with the wide arms extended.

The gods see the loud mace
As it swings through the air, darkening the daylight.

In the sacred wood the old psalms sound no longer, Nor the soft voice of Freya as she sings in the distance. On Orga's tongue the divine song is extinguished. Tall, alone in the shade,

Stands a silent god with wide arms extended.

—Ricardo Jaimes Freyre, Minister of Bolivia in the United States.

ECSTACY

Now, O Christ, seal my eyelids, Let ice on my lips be spread! All the hours are superfluous, All the words are said!

He looked on me,
We looked each on each
In silence, for a long space—
Our look as rigid as death's.
The stupor that whitens the face,
In the last agony, blanched us.
After that instant life holds nothing more!

I heard him speak
Convulsively. I spoke.
My words—a confusion
Of plenitude, tribulations, and fears—
Hesitated, broke.
I spoke of his destiny, of mine—
A mortar of blood and tears.
After this I know there can be nothing more.
Nothing! No perfume but would roll
Diluted down my cheek.

My ears are shut, my mouth is sealed! What meaning for me now
By pallid earth could be revealed?
What to me are bleeding roses,
Or quiet snows congealed?

Therefore, O Christ, I plead to You now; Though when anguished with hunger I stilled my cries. But now, stop my pulses! Shut the lids over my eyes!

Protect against the tempest
This flesh that was thronged with his words.

Let not the brutal daylight
Shatter this image to shards.

Receive me! I go without stain.

And I go fulfilled, like a flooded plain.

—Gabriela Mistral, (Lucila Godoy) Chile.

PROBLEM

I am a coward fearful of Death,
I am a coward fearful of Life:
They are two vast secrets, Life and Death;
Two great traitors are they, Death and Life.
Garlanded in roses, passes Life;
With a heavy pall, approaches Death;
And none in her flight can detain Life,
And none in her coming can detain Death.

I am a miser, on guard his treasure before,
The heart's precious treasure—those whom I adore.
I tend my flowers mourning that they are dear.
I would not lose them!—for this reason I
"Wait!" unto Life in my agony cry;
And "Back!" shrick to Death, shivering with fear.
—Alfredo Gómez Jaime, Colombia.

THE MOST FAIR

Let the cavalier urge forward without pause, And make right all injustice with his lance. All noble obstinacy at last will chance To fix forever Destiny's just laws. The broken helmet of Mambrino wear; Spur on your glorious and restive steed! To Sancho Panza's proverbs pay no heed, But trust in your right arm and in your star!

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Fear no more Dame Fortune's cold disdain.

And if the Knight of the White Moon should dare
To measure prowess with you once again,
And by contrary Fate contrive your death,
Of Dulcinea, with your dying breath,
Vow that she is forever the most fair!

—Enrique Hernández Miyares, Cuba.

IDYL

The miracle of God upon my way— Such was the glory of that hour for me. Above us spread the quietude of a tree On that, the evening of my sweetest day.

"Be a child now, and go to sleep," you said; And I slept to the sound of your soft singing— While its lost childhood to my heart came winging Upon the tales of fairies that you made.

You sang Rusiñol's ballad, which seemed to be Mystically lovely, for the magi came And in my fevered mind I looked on them; While the fresh beauty of your voice became Within my dream a light, enveloping me In quiet blue of the heaven of Bethlehem.

—Osvaldo Bazil, Minister from the Dominican Republic to France.

OVERTONES

Holy ointment of the burning wound. Holy ointment Of celestial cleansing. Olive branches And a star. The wet heart of acanthus Twisted about the fugitive sylph's forehead. Evoking the theme in a hautboy's minors, The small bell tinkles in the mouth of the tigress. The heart of the sylph is a flute unfolding, And our hearts are tall flames a-caper.

Puppet-master sylph, play upon your bagpipe!

Loudly laugh your white peal of human laughter.

Under the stony pupil of Medusa,

Let us quaff the amber blood of the apple!

—Gonzálo Escudero Moscoso, Ecuador.

*

CLEAR NIGHT

Whiteness of dream, whiteness of polar days, Glistening white that blanches out the tide; Whiteness which vanquishes shadow in the wide Strange deep blue clouds that horizons erase. The undulation is gentle, striped with rays Of light—a spiderweb immense and rare, Whose frail netted fabric is broken where, In the cold water, an oar dips and plays.

Then—marvelous!—from the moving oar blades shake Drops of snow and silver across the lake, Marking the boat's capricious bend and twist, Till each with swaying wake dissolves from view In distant fog—a web of white and blue Which is dust of diamond in a sapphire mist.

—Luis G. Urbina, Mexico.

LITANY FOR OUR LORD DON QUIXOTE

King of all cavaliers, lord of the sorrowing,
From warfare your sustenance, from dreams your cloak borrowing,
Crowned with illusion's golden crest;
Of whom none has ever beat down the daring,
As the shield on your arm all vision bearing;
And all heart as your lance in rest;

Noble pilgrim, all pilgrims surpassing,
Who sanctify all roads by your passing,
With tread heroic, august, uncouth;
Against certainties and against conciences,
Against laws and against sciences,
Against falsehood, against truth;

Errant knight of all knights-errant,
Baron of strong hearts, prince of the valient,
Peer among peers, I hail you aloud!
Hail! for to-day obscure is your station
Amid the disdain and adulation
Amid the crowning and ovation,
And all the idiocies of the crowd.

You who deemed slight old records victorious,
And for whom tales called classical, glorious,
Could hardly with reason and law be told,
Bear with eulogiums, memorials, discourses,
Strive against poet's prizes, tickets, concourses—
Holding to Orpheus, the Orpheon you hold!

* * * * * * * *

Pray for us, too avid of living,
Tempted souls, faith lost past forgiving,
Filled with disease, orphaned of sun;
And for those upstarts, with wide sleeves trailing,
At the noble figure of La Mancha railing,
At that generous and most Spanish one.

Pray for us, whose need is tragical
Of divine laurel-branches, of roses magical,
Ora pro nobis in this hour!
(The world's forest of laurel now is a-tremble,
And quicker than Sigmund, whom you resemble,
Pale Hamlet offers you a flower.)

Pray for us, generous, pious, and most proud one;
Pray for us, chaste, pure, heavenly, unbowed one,
Pray for the worthless, intercede for our sod!
Since we are now without vigor or glory,
Without soul, without life, without your grand story,
Without foot or wing, without Sancho or God!

From so many sorrows, from griefs heart-wringing, From supermen of Nietzsche, from Aphonic singing, From the prescriptions that doctors give to us, From the epidemics of horrible blasphemics Of the academies, Good Lord, deliver us!

From detractors, malefactors,
Smooth and bland and evil actors,
From the wretch who satisfies
His instincts to scoundrelize
By jests that from life, honor, glory, dissever us,
From the dagger masters authorize,
Good Lord, deliver us!

Noble pilgrim, all pilgrims surpassing,
Who sanctify all roads by your passing
With tread heroic, august, uncouth:
Against certainties and against consciences,
Against laws and against sciences,
Against falsehood, against truth;

Pray for us, lord of the sorrowing,

From warfare your sustenance, from dream your shield borrowing, Crowned with illusion's golden crest;

Of whom none has ever beat down the daring,

As the shield on your arm all vision bearing,

And all heart as your lance in rest!

-Rubén Darío, Nicaragua.

FOLK-SONGS OF THE PAMPAS

Ι

The palm-tree is over the grass;
The sky is over the tree;
I am over my horse,
My sombrero is over me!

 \mathbf{II}

I wish that I had been born
Wild grass out on the plain;
And never had seen you passing,
And never had suffered this
pain.

III

Little white dove, Vidalita,
With a breast of blue,
Say that I suffer, Vidalita,
Because my love is untrue.

Little white dove, Vidalita,
With a breast of gold,
Carry my love, Vidalita,
As much as can be told.

Little white dove, Vidalita, With a breast of red, Say that I weep, Vidalita, Because my love is dead.

—Anonymous, Paraguay.

HORSES OF THE CONQUISTADORES

The horses were strong!
The horses were eager!
Their necks finely-arched; and shining
Their flanks; and musical their hoof-beats.

The horses were strong!
The horses were ready!

No; not the warriors only,
With plumes and cuirasses and fire-brands and banners,
Conquered the primitive forests and the Andes:
The horses of Andalusia, whose sinews
Had sparks of the flying race of the Arabs,
Stamped their glorious hoof-prints
Upon the dry lava-fields,
Upon the wet marsh-lands,
Upon shores of loud rivers
And upon silent snows;

Upon the pampas, the mountains, the woods and the valleys. The horses were strong! The horses were eager!

A horse was the first among the parched thickets When Balboa's followers awoke sleeping solitudes, Who gave on a sudden the warning Of the Pacific Ocean ahead Because the breeze wafted to his nostrils

A salt whiff of the sea. And the horse of Quesada that on the summit Paused, seeing in depths of the valley The brandishing whip of the torrent Like an angry savage's gesture, Saluted first with his whinny The interminable savannahs; Then descended with easy trot The stony stairs of the Andes, As if by a thousand steps Creaking under the musical beat of the hoofs. The horses were strong!

The horses were eager!

And he of the mighty girth, Rearing as if to add to his stature, Upon whom Hernando Cortez, The knight of the glittering stirrups, Measured leagues and weeks among rocks and woods— Worthier he of laurels Than colts galloping in the triumphal songs With which Pindar celebrated the Olympics Among flying chariots and rushing winds.

Worthier still of immortal odes The horse upon which De Soto, Dextrously controlling its capers, Frightened, astounded, overcame

The chorus of Indians, among whom— None daring a gesture—he pressed To the very throne of Atahualpa, And spattered with froth the royal insignia.

The horses were strong! The horses were ready!

The horse of the Bedouin, Swallowing the deserts;

The miraculous horse of St. George,

Which crushed with its hoofs hellish dragons;

That of Cæsar in Gaul;

Of Hannibal in the Alps;

The Centaur of classic legend, Half-steed, half-man, who gallops without tiring,

Dreams without sleeping

Darts at the stars and outstrips the breeze:

All these have less spirit,

Less vigor, less nobility, Than the epic horses of Andalusia

In the lands of the wild Atlantides,

Enduring fatigue, spurring and hunger, Under the weight of the iron armor,

Between the fringe of the great banners,

Like a procession of heroism, crowned With Babieca's glory and Rosinante's pain.

In the midst of decisive clamors of combat,

Under their breasts the horses

Bore down the Indians and pressed forward.

Often—to the shout of "Santiago!"—

Amid the smoke and glitter of metals,

Was seen to pass like a vision

The horse of the Apostle galloping through the air!

The horses were strong! The horses were eager!

An epic should be made of hero horses,

Who, as wingless hippogriffs,

Or as a river flung out from the Andes—

All of them come, weary, bedraggled,

From lands never seen

And from other, accessible lands;

And suddenly startled by a horn

Puffed out with hurricanes-

Give nervously such a deep neighing

That it promises to endure forever;

And then, on the boundless pampas,

View the solemn distances,

Feel the lure of far-off horizons, climb again the ages, Crowd together, pawing and sniffing, and are off headlong! Behind them a cloud,
The cloud of glory rising in the air!
The horses were strong!
The horses were eager!

-José Santos Chocano, Peru.

INTIMATE PRAŸER

Blessed forever be My hamlet in its simplicity.

With its mornings calm and bright, Lilac-covered, or blue or white.

Where evening as a perfume goes, And twilight's colored like a rose.

With nights whose beauty nothing mars, Drunken with the moon and stars.

Where the ancient steeple airy Watches like a visionary.

With tiny houses that beguile One's spirit with their humble smile.

Where ancient laurels touch the sky, And from tall cotes the pigeons fly.

Where the rivulet and river Bathe the feet of the village ever.

Where blossomy branches are the yield Of the fertile fragrant field.

With hearts good and happy, making Life's old hurt leave off its aching—

Hearts that crave no other's pleasure, But the days by duties measure.

Childlike souls who seem to be All courtesy and gravity.

For this, and for much more that I From memory will not let die.

Blessed forever be My hamlet in its simplicity.

—Antonio Nicolas Blanco, Puerto Rico.

BOND

I grew

Only for you.

Cut the acacia boughs that demand Only destruction at your hand!

My blossom blew Only for you.

Uproot me—in its natal hour

My lily doubted were it candle or flower.

My waters blue

Flow for you.

Drink me—never crystal knows

So pure a tide as in this channel flows.

Wings I knew

Only for you.

Pursue me! (Quivering firefly, Veil your flame from every eye!)

I shall suffer for you.

Blessed be the evil that your love will do!

Blessed be the blade, the net I shall feel!

Blessed be thirst and steel!

My heart's blood will flow

That my love you may know.

What fairer gem, what rarer jewel could be found

Than this offering of a scarlet wound?

Instead of diadems in my hair, Seven long thorns I shall wear. Instead of earrings I shall don Two burning coals vermilion.

When you see me suffering You will hear my laughter ring. And you will weep and pity me:

Then more than ever mine you will be.

—Juana de Ibarbourou, Uruguay.

ESCAPE

The dungeon crushes me—over my restless spirit
Pass dark thoughts unspoken.
My poet's wings, even in unfolding,
Against four walls are broken.

Entombed and alive! The nights are eternal, And eternal are the days. Sorrows companion me, spies are about me, The fetter upon me weighs.

But on closing my eyes—(light, sky, and meadow!)— Broken I see my chain.

With my love on my arm I breathe deep in the garden Of magnolia and vervain.

I delight in the air, in the running water, Fresh as my beloved one.

There is still something good despots can not imprison Nor heap chains upon!

-Rufino Blanco Fombona, Venezuela.

NEW TENDENCIES IN SPANISH AMERICAN POETRY 2

Poetry, like everything else in Latin America, was until the past generation under the influence of the national struggle for independ-Between the liberation of Argentina in 1810 and that of Cuba in 1898, the intellectual and spiritual forces of the Latin American Republics were concentrated upon the building up of a nationality and its institutions. Poets, along with other literary workers, were singing of their national heroes, their ideals of democracy, the blessings of popular education. Olmedo in Ecuador, Andrade in Argentina, Heredia in Cuba are, in a way, poets of the abstract school—eloquent, seeing nature and men in the mass. Theirs is a sort of impersonal poetry, expressive of collective sentiments in the main. If giving form to obvious shades of feeling—distress of unrequited love or sanctity of filial and motherly devotion—were lyrical treasures, Latin American literature of the last century would be a Golconda indeed.

Not until the late eighties did the subconscious struggle for the spiritual independence of the individual within the nation attain its first striking results. It is relevant to remark here that the three youths mainly responsible for the awakening of the lyrical genius of Spanish America 3 had been, as everyone else, steeped in classical traditions, as one may find out by looking up the early verses of Rubén Darío, Manuel Gutierrez-Nájera, and Julian del Casal. The influence of Victor Hugo was still deeply felt by men like the Mexican Diaz-Miron, while the Colombian Guillermo Valencia appeared as a Parnassian with catholic proclivities of taste.

Still, to the first three names should be traced the start of the literary liberation of the individual, which is the dominant feature of the poetical movement in our day and promises to become more

² From Poetry, June, 1925.

³ The Portuguese-speaking poets of Brazil are outside the scope of this survey. The French modernist influence is the dominating one there.

and more deeply marked in the future. Of the three, Rubén Darío is the Protean figure in the group. He embraced in his production all genres, tried his hand at every sort of meter and at some of his own invention. In his early career he committed the usual peccadillos—high-sounding patriotic odes and the like, but toward the latter part of his life his verse attained a simplicity, an ease and grace seldom found together in a single poet. It is true that he hardly touches the depths of sentiment which some of the verses of his rivals distinctively possess. His was an uncanny faculty for the right expression, novel rhythm and freshly bloomed image.

Were I to attempt now a definition of the coming poet of America, I should put side by side the names of Walt Whitman and Rubén Darío as a premise to the proposition that the New World bard representative of his race must be in a spiritual sense the cross product of cosmopolitan culture, in a similar way that his physical being may be the cross product of the many races reaching our shores. Cut off in a way from the traditional atmosphere of the old metropolis, the poet of the New World is more receptive to the convergent influences of European and even of Asiatic cultures. But this is a rather large subject, and would carry us wandering far from our immediate purpose.

What was in Darío a purely poetic instinct, on which his haphazard culture had to rely at all times, the present generation of Latin America aims to replace by "scientific" control of their poetic instrument. They are neglecting more every day the outward form of classical poetry. A more subtle, capricious cadence is breaking in, while rhymes are dropped in order that the verse may resume its primitive freedom.

As happens in political revolutions, the revolt against traditional poetic rules has gone beyond the aims of its original leaders, carrying them along or leaving them far behind. To Rubén Darío the new poetry is indebted for enlarging the scope of lyrical subjects and refreshing the language through more plastic forms of speech. But still, the charm of his verses was mainly formal, or, to be more specific, "de la musique avant toute chose," as his master Verlaine advised. There is an elusive music so abundant in Darío's verses as to make translation a discouraging job. The new poets, on the contrary, rely more and more on the boldness of the image, directness of expression and sheer individual originality. The swift stride of poetical tendencies everywhere is also true of Latin America, where a Pedro A. Gonzalez appears as dead to-day even in his own Chile as most of his literary ancestors, and where a Chocano, with all his explosive verbal artificial imagery, has become in a short time the living model of what a young ambitious poet ought not to imitate.

The breaking off of the old stiff tradition of classical Spanish literature in Latin America was like the crumbling of dikes in the

lowlands. Foreign influences rushed in from everywhere. The spiritual breath of Walt Whitman, the warmth of Verhaeren, the préciosités of D'Annunzio made many converts there. Side by side with the persistent spell of a Baudelaire, his pungent vocabulary and gruesome visions, we find the pastoral serenity of Francis Jammes, or the psychological delectations of a Proust. Together with these begin to appear, sometimes in a raging form, the dislocating tendencies of Apollinaire and Cocteau, and after them the supernaturalist and the mundonovista, or what amounts to a systematic attempt to cultivate a New World species of poetry.

Whatever the mistakes of the new ones, it may safely be anticipated that there is more original poetic substance in any of them than in the majority of the pseudoclassics of Latin America. By voluntarily depriving themselves of what often are mere tricks of literary make-up, rhythm, and rhyme, these youths are offering to the critical eye, in a naked form, their strength and weaknesses undisguised. But this movement is still too close to its starting

point for its leaders to have had time to become masters.

The names at the top to-day are still those of the past generation. Some of them have died recently: Nervo in Mexico, a soothing spring of poesy with unexpected depths in places; Manuel Magallanes and Pezoa-Veliz in Chile, two souls unafraid of lyrical confession; the Colombian J. A. Silva, elegiac, bitterly satiric at times, a restless spirit; and the Uruguayan Herrera Reissig, the most irreverent of all toward literary canons, a prodigal minter of expressions often bizarre and oftener unique.

It is a remarkable fact in connection with this movement that modern Spain should have no leader to offer to it. In fact, Rubén Darío and Nervo carried from this side the renovating impulse of which Antonio Machado is there to-day the purest voice. Mother Spain has at present no poet more fluid than is the Mexican Gonzales Martinez, or more outspoken than the Uruguayan poetess Juana Ibarbourou. Serenely discursive is the verse of Pedro Prado, and there is a gripping dramatic power in Gabriela Mistral (Chile), while for poetical relaxation the "Twenty Poems to be Read in the Street Car," by the Argentine Girondo, may be taken for a colorful sample of the newest tendencies. By his side the verses of Enrique Banchs have a paradoxical contrast of theme and meaning, while their countryman Arturo Capdevila modulates a graver note. hemence, even emphasis to the point of harshness, is the distinctive note among the younger generation; but love of freedom is their one excuse. In the poetical domain as in more material pursuits, Latin Americans may appropriate to themselves the dictum of Saint-Simon: "The Golden Age is not in the past, but truly lies before us"

LABOR BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES :: ::

By Richard Boeckel

Author of "Labor's Money" 1

Ι

INTRODUCTION

We are being perpetually told that the interests of capital and labor are irreconcilable, that they are conditions of combat, not of cooperation, and that we must accept this fact of perpetual strife and collision, and face it for good or evil as something which can not be changed. * * * The truth is that labor can use, and may use, without forfeiture of any of its rights or duties, or aspirations, the mechanism of capital for the betterment of human society. * * * If labor could and would use its savings, not in strikes, but in the financing of production, we should get reconciliation. We should get it, too, through the recognition of the silent third party in industry—the consumer. He would bless the union of capital and labor.—J. St. Loe Strachey, "The Spectator," Feb. 7, 1925.

Nobody, and least of all responsible trade-union officials, defends strikes as a desirable method of settling industrial disputes. Everybody is agreed that if some less wasteful and brutal way of settling labor disputes can be devised, it will be a general blessing. This American movement [labor banking] aims at securing workers' control of industry by employing workers' savings in capitalist concerns. What are the possibilities of such a movement in England? On the abstract question of the use of the workers' money to serve the workers' interests, instead of lending it to the capitalists to serve theirs, there can be no doubt. It is common sense and self-interest The aggregate capital of the workto adopt that course. * ing classes must run into the thousand million. It needs little imagination to conceive what a tremendous financial power this capital would give the workers if it were aggregated and used to secure control of industries.

-Philip Snowden, M. P., "Yorkshire Evening News," Feb. 17, 1925.

¹ Labor's Money. American edition published by Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. Labour's Money. British edition, with introduction by the late Viscount Milner, published by Martin Hopkinson & Co. (Ltd.), London.

"Everybody now realizes that the constant unrest, which hampers production and disturbs social peace, will not be allayed by even the best system of settling recurrent disputes about wages. The root cause of the trouble lies deeper. There is a growing demand on the part of the workers for a share in the control of industry, and, indeed, for the complete control of it. * * * The great problem. as it seems to me, is how the inevitable transition to a new form of industrial organization can be accomplished gradually, by orderly means, without violent convulsions shaking the whole fabric of society. * * * It is an obvious reflection that if only some part of the immense sums expended by the working class on the maintenance of strikes could be devoted to investment in industrial enterprises of their own they would stand a much better chance of attaining those great and legitimate objects of their desire, regularity of employment and a higher status than that of mere 'instruments of production.' That this course has not as yet been more generally followed would indeed be surprising were it not for the common impression that progress on these lines, if not absolutely impracticable, must necessarily be very slow. That pessimistic view the perusal of Labor's Money is calculated to correct. What is important about this book is the evidence it affords that it is possible, in the words of the writer, 'while accepting the institutions of a capitalistic society to work, through capitalistic methods, toward a new social order." The Rt. Hon. Viscount Milner, K. G., in his preface to "Labour's Money."

H

The first labor bank in the United States was opened at Washington May 15, 1920. It was the pioneer in a new movement among American workingmen, which during the last five years has resulted in the establishment of 32 trade-union banks in industrial centers in all parts of the Nation.

The first bank was established by the International Association of Machinists, one of the most progressive of American labor organizations, with a capital of \$160,000 subscribed by the union and its members. The growth of the deposits of this bank during the five-year period is shown in the following table:

May 15, 1920 (opening day)	\$379, 982. 86
May 15, 1921	1, 610, 646. 89
May 15, 1922	1, 925, 158. 72
May 15, 1923	2, 282, 554. 61
May 15, 1924	2, 558, 463. 75
May 1, 1925	3, 138, 904. 60

Washington is not an industrial center, and the growth of the deposits of the Machinists' bank at the rate of half a million dollars



MOUNT VERNON SAVINGS BANK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This bank, the pioneer in a new movement among workingmen, was opened May 15, 1920. It was established by the International Association of Machinists, with a capital of \$160,000 subscribed by the members of that union.

a year during its first five years has far exceeded the expectations of its founders. The labor banks established in industrial centers, however, have had a much more rapid growth.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cooperative National Bank, opened at Cleveland, Ohio, an important center of manufacture, on November 1, 1920, has increased its deposits at a rate approximating \$5,000,000 a year. The deposits of this bank on its opening day amounted to \$650,971.77. Its present deposits are \$23,601,082.

The banks at Washington and Cleveland were the only financial institutions established by American trade unions during 1920. This was a year of severe industrial depression in the United States, when millions of men were without employment, and vigorous campaigns were conducted by employing interests for reductions in wages and withdrawal of the recognition extended to the independent trade unions in many industries during the war period.

In the following year two additional labor banks were established in small cities in the Middle West and the Southwest. Their capital was small and it appeared for a time that the new labor banking movement would have a very slow growth. During 1922, however, industrial activity showed some improvement, and at the beginning of 1923 it was evident that the country was entering upon a period of unusual prosperity. During that year six new labor banks were added to the list.

Up to this time the movement had attracted little attention either from capitalists or from students of labor problems. Many of the leaders of labor themselves hardly knew of its existence. There was no adequate realization of the possibilities of the new movement on the part of any of the leaders of trade unionism, with the exception of those directly engaged in promoting its growth.

When the labor banking movement invaded New York in 1923, however, and two large banks in the control of the organized workers were established in that city public attention was attracted to this new movement in the unions. The significance of the movement was not understood, but it was recognized as something that would bear watching. During that year new labor banks were established in such important centers as Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Minneapolis.

Not only were new banks established but various of the larger unions began the purchase of large blocks of stock in established financial institutions which in the past had played an important part in the capitalist system of finance. The most important purchase of this nature was the acquisition by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of a one-third interest in the Empire Trust Co. of New York, an institution holding \$63,834,251 in deposits Two officers of the Brotherhood were elected to the board of directors of the Empire

Trust Co. and it subsequently became known that the Brotherhood had secured an option on a sufficient number of shares of the bank's stock to give it control of this important financial institution. A similar investment had been made somewhat earlier by the International Association of Machinists in stock of the Commercial National Bank of Washington, an institution holding \$14,052,818 in deposits.

In the year 1924 eight new banks were established by important trade unions, and four additional banks have been established during the first quarter of 1925. At the present time there are at least 15 new labor banks in process of organization, many of which will have been opened for business before the end of the present year.

The labor banks at present in operation in the United States have an aggregate capitalization exceeding \$10,000,000, the bulk of which has been subscribed by trade unionists. At the beginning of the present year they had deposits of \$86,017,645. Their present resources are believed to be in excess of \$150,000,000. The resources of capitalist banks in which various unions hold large blocks of stock and will ultimately hold control were excluded in the calculations which produced the figures given in this paragraph.

The resources of the labor banks thus far established represent

The resources of the labor banks thus far established represent only a small fraction of the total resources of the American banking system. These banks can not as yet be regarded as competing for control of credit in the United States. Their growth both in numbers and in resources during the first five years of the movement, however, has been very striking. The record of their success is the more remarkable when it is realized that there have been more than 1,000 failures of capitalistic banking institutions in the United States during the same period. He would be a foolbardy prophet who would deny that these banks are destined to play a highly important part in the American banking system and in the control of credit in the United States before they are 10 years older.

From the facts heretofore cited it must be evident that the labor banking movement has come to stay and also that it is rendering very definite service to the wage earners. The banks, indeed, are rendering hundreds of kinds of service to the wage earners which were undreamed of when the first two of them were established in 1920.

The International Association of Machinists and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the unions by which the first banks were organized in 1920, are among the richest and most influential of American trade unions. For years they had carried many thousands of dollars in trade union funds on deposit with capitalist banks and received interest on these deposits ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent.

The primary purpose in establishing their own banks was to secure larger earnings on these funds. Had this remained the primary purpose, the labor banking movement to-day would not be far from the point at which it started.

During the open-shop movement in 1920, when powerful combinations of capital took the offensive against the unions, many unforeseen opportunities of service to the organized wage earners were revealed to the pioneer labor banks. Large numbers of established banking institutions joined in the open-shop movement. Resolutions were adopted by clearing-house associations in many cities whereby the bankers pledged themselves to deny credit to all employers continuing to deal with the unions and to pay the union seales of wages. Under modern conditions a continuous flow of credit is essential to the successful operation of any large business enterprise, and any threat to deny new loans or to refuse renewals of loans outstanding is a threat against the continued existence of the enterprise. By threatening the withholding of credits the bankers were able to play an important part in the war against the unions, for few employers, no matter how friendly they might be to the workers' organizations, could defy the threat of a suspension of credits in a period of business depression.

In scores of cases during the open-shop drive the labor banks were able to step in and supply the necessary credits to manufacturers desiring to continue their cooperation with the unions but who would be unable to secure new loans from their regular sources if they followed this course. In cases where strikes were called, following the withdrawal of union recognition, the banks encouraged the strikers to raise sufficient capital to start their own enterprises, promising adequate operating credits as soon as these enterprises had been established. A considerable number of enterprises which were started in this way during the open-shop drive have since grown into large enterprises owned and controlled by the workers themselves.

During and since the open-shop movement all of the labor banks have wisely refrained from making loans for the direct financing of strikes. A cardinal rule of labor banking is that loans shall be made only for productive purposes. While there are many cases on record in which loans have been made by capitalist banks to trade union organizations for the purpose of continuing strikes which it suited the purposes of employers to have continued, the labor banks have consistently refused to look upon strikes as anything but highly speculative risks.

Some of the ways in which the strikers may be assisted by the labor banks, without direct loans for strike purposes, have been suggested above. The way in which the Machinists' bank is assist-

ing in a painters' strike now in progress in Washington affords a specific example. When the strike was called the painters' union announced that it would bid for painting contracts and would do the work for sums sufficient to cover the cost of materials and labor at the union scale of wages, eliminating the usual profit to the contractor.

Since the trade was completely unionized, the regular contractors were unable to fulfil existing contracts when the strike was called. Many of these contracts and many new contracts have been carried out by the painters' union. So soon as a contract is secured by the union it is taken to the bank. On this evidence loans are furnished by the bank in sufficient amounts for the purchase of the required materials. These loans are repaid to the bank with interest as soon as the contract has been discharged and payment received by the union. Thus the painters, while on strike against their old employers, have been able to enjoy full employment at the union scale of wages and are prepared to continue the strike indefinitely.

In such a situation it is evident that the ultimate result of the strike will be acceptance by the employers of the union scale of wages or the establishment of a new cooperative enterprise by the painters' union, resulting in the exclusion of the old contractors from the trade.

Scores of similar examples could be cited, but this one may be sufficient to give the reader some conception of the methods by which the workers' own money, deposited in their own banks, is being used to promote their own interests. Billions of dollars still are carried by American wage earners in savings accounts in regular banking institutions. These funds form a considerable part of the money reserves upon which the credits extended by these banks to industrial enterprises are based. During the open-shop drive these funds contributed to the power of the bankers in the war against the workers' organizations. In times of industrial peace these funds may be used in the promotion of speculative enterprises in which the workers may be the victims. Again, they may be used directly in the interest of the wage-earning depositors, but there is no guaranty that they will be so used. The labor banks, on the other hand, are able to guarantee every working depositor-that his funds, given into the care of the bank, will always be used directly in the interest of the working class and never to promote the purposes of the enemies of labor.

In the labor banking movement American wage earners are developing new and constructive methods as opposed to the negative and often destructive methods heretofore universally employed in labor's struggle for advancement. Old methods can not be abandoned at once, and it is therefore to be expected that the strike, the most destructive of all weapons, will continue to be employed for some

years to come. The new labor banking movement, however, has caught the imagination of the American workingman. Through his banks he is beginning to finance the operations of important industries on a constantly enlarging scale. He is beginning to see that a man or group of men by whom an industry is financed may have a great deal to say about how that industry shall be run. And he is beginning to understand that in his new rôle of financier he will be able ultimately to exert a far greater influence over conditions in industry than he ever has been able to bring to bear through the force of a strike.

Students of the labor movement are now agreed that the new American labor banking movement, going hand in hand as it does with a labor investment movement which promises even more striking results, is the most important economic development since the first American trade unions were established.

Through their trade union banks American wage earners are contributing directly to the credit resources which are essential to modern industry. Through the new labor investment companies, which are springing up side by side with the labor banks, the wage earners are contributing directly to the supplies of capital which are necessary to the creation of new industrial enterprises and the expansion of existing enterprises. These labor investment companies are in some respects more interesting than the labor banks. Six such companies, organized by important unions, are now in successful operation in the United States, with an aggregate capitalization of \$25,000,000. The most important of these companies is the Brotherhood Investment Co. of Cleveland, established in 1923 by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, with a capitalization of \$10,000,000.

The investment companies perform all of the functions of the regular investment banking house. Their principal activity is underwriting large security issues and distributing these issues among working-class investors. Payments for stocks and bonds purchased by the workers from these companies are usually made on the partial payment plan. The influence that such investment companies may exercise over the concerns for which they market securities is obvious.

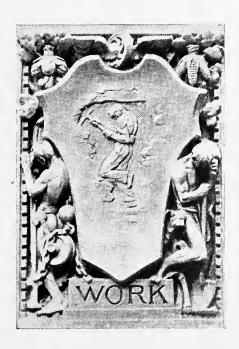
One of the very interesting discoveries that has been made by American wage earners through their new financial enterprises is that industrial executives are as willing to cooperate and to run their business in the interests of the workers, when labor is able to talk the language of business and to furnish the funds, as they ever were to work in the interest of absentee stockholders.

The labor banking and investment movements clearly forecast an important share for organized labor in the future control of American industry, and may reasonably be regarded as ushering in an era of real industrial cooperation, in which the strike and many of the other weapons which labor has been forced in the past to employ in its struggle for improvement will be looked upon as relics of industrial barbarism.

Prof. T. N. Carver, head of the Economics Department of Harvard University, has said that the United States, as a result of the new financial movement among the workers, is witnessing an economic revolution—"the only economic revolution anywhere in the world that amounts to a hill of beans." There is abundant evidence in support of this statement.

In Great Britain the American labor banking movement is being held up by the responsible leaders of the British Labor Party as an example for British workers to follow. Conservative leaders appear to look upon the movement with equal favor, and the concluding paragraph of "Labor's Money" is frequently quoted in their arguments. It reads as follows:

"While the end sought in this movement is as revolutionary as any radical reformer could wish, the means for its achievement hold no threat of industrial disruption or public disorder. The movement does not look to the overthrow of capitalism. On the contrary, it accepts the institutions of a capitalistic society and seeks to work, through capitalistic methods, toward a new social order."



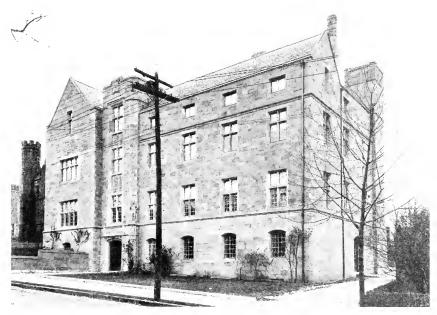
INTERNATIONAL COOPER-ATION BY SCIENTIFIC AGENCIES IN TROPICAL FORESTRY :: :: ::

By Henry S. Graves

Provost of Yale University and Dean of the School of Forestry

VERY discussion of tropical forestry leads to the same conclusion—that we lack the information essential to create a market for products of the forest and essential to attract capital for the development of large forest industries in the tropical countries. The key to the solution of the problem of tropical forestry lies in scientific research and exploration. At the present time the most important individual in the undertaking is the scientist, the man who can determine the qualities of different tropical woods and who can by intensive exploration ascertain the location of the forest resources, their quantity and character, and the economic conditions surrounding their exploitation. It is in this work that an opportunity is offered for cooperation between the nations in a common problem. It is in the laboratory and field research that the scientific agencies of the United States may render disinterested service, in cooperation with similar agencies in the tropical countries.

It is now coming to be recognized by thoughtful students of the subject that the United States and other countries in the temperate regions will increasingly require timber and other products from the tropical forests. Scientific men at all familiar with the tropical forests are convinced that there are many species of trees well adapted to our existing needs but which are to-day unknown in our markets. The better grades of certain of our native hardwoods are beginning to be difficult to obtain. Already we know that tropical woods can be found that have qualities similar to the best of our hardwoods. In time we shall require substitutes not only for high-grade hickory, ash, oak, and walnut, but materials to replace the upper grades of birch, maple, beech, gum, and similar species that are widely used for a great variety of purposes. That such substitutes exist in the



SAGE HALL, YALE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY
This school includes a department of tropical forestry



THE LIBRARY, YALE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY

Tropics we know well, but we have little information of an accurate character about their qualities and their behavior in our climate and we know little about their occurrence in quantity in the forest. Then, again, the possible use of the by-products of the tropical forests has been but little canvassed.

The fact that we need such products does not mean that our industries would use them at once if they were brought to us. Custom is a powerful factor here as in other countries. Lack of familiarity with new timbers, uncertainty how the wood may react to our climate, and slight differences in weight, texture, and other physical qualities will tend to make users cautious in trying tropical woods for ordinary commercial purposes. This means that they must be thoroughly



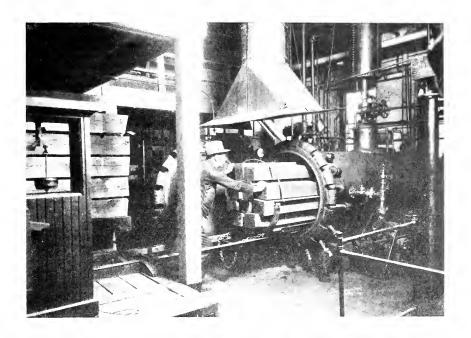
THE FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY

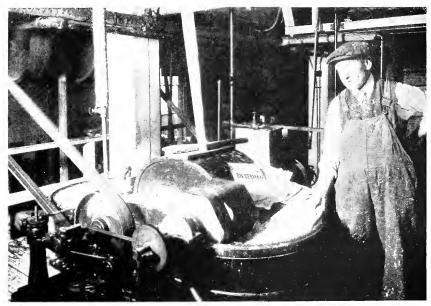
This laboratory, maintained by the United States Forest Service at Madison, Wisconsin, is the best equipped laboratory for studying tropical woods in the world. In this cut wood species are being identified by miscroscopic examinations.

Courtesy of the United States Forest Service

studied and subjected to tests of all kinds in the laboratory and in the shop before much headway can be made.

Research in wood technology is therefore a primary step in developing a market for tropical products in this country. Fortunately, we have available for such research a number of well-equipped laboratories and there are men well trained in this class of work. There would be a great advantage in having the research and tests conducted in this country, at least from the standpoint of creating an American market for tropical woods. Our research agencies are in close touch with the industries which would use the material. The test would be made under conditions of our special climate. The methods of seasoning could be developed with American equipment and all the work done under the eyes of prospective users.





Courtesy of the United States Forest Service

ACTIVITIES OF THE FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY

Upper: Lengthening the life of railroad ties through preservative treatment. Lower: De-inking old newspapers. Old newspapers are repulped and washed in the beater with bentonite to remove the printer's ink. The pulp is then again made into paper and reprinted

The Federal Forest Service has the best equipped wood products laboratory in the world. It could undertake at once research studies of the physical, mechanical, and chemical properties of tropical woods, and it lacks only the material and the money for the men and for the expenses of the work. Yale University has a department of tropical forestry at its School of Forestry. It is carrying on studies in the technical qualities of tropical woods and could largely expand its work at any time. And there are men in the laboratories of other universities qualified to conduct research in special problems relating to tropical woods, especially in the chemical field.

Here, then, we have an opportunity to acquire knowledge that is basic in solving the problem of tropical forestry. Cooperation with scientific men in the tropical countries would be necessary in connection with the securing of proper material for study. It is desirable to obtain woods that are accurately identified or are accompanied with botanical specimens of the trees from which they are obtained. Obviously similar researches should be undertaken in the tropical countries as soon as laboratories can be developed. And at the present time it would be essential that certain investigative work be undertaken locally, especially in seasoning wood. It is essential not only to season the wood for use but also there should be a measure of seasoning prior to shipment. The knowledge of how to handle and to ship tropical woods, especially if sent in the form of lumber, flitches, or squares, is of great importance.

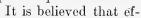
But research in the laboratory and shop is only one feature of our problem. An equally essential feature is the building up of industries to exploit the timber in the tropical countries. The objective is not merely to expand the present industry that is exploiting mahogany, cedar, or other special products. It is to place on the market many other kinds of timber and in large quantities. I assume that the tropical countries are interested in using their forest resources to build up industries, to develop transportation, to establish permanent communities, and to place people on the land. This will not be accomplished by a scattered industry that removes a few trees here and there of the precious-wood varieties. There is needed a type of lumbering that utilizes a larger proportion of the forest and that is accompanied or followed in reasonable time by clearing the better class of land for agriculture.

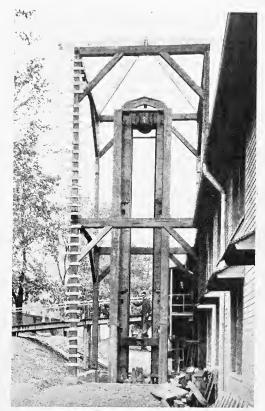
I am conscious that the problem of lumbering is very different from that in our own country. One difficulty is the large variety of species. I am assuming that we shall be able to develop a market for many of them, and I am confident that in the long run this may be possible. Modern lumbering methods will then become practicable. Systems of storage, with proper seasoning, would make possible the assembling of quantities of the different species sufficient to meet market requirements.

Large lumber operations that utilize the main body of the stands of timber are carried on in the Philippine forests with success. That was made possible because of the research work done, first, in determining the qualities of the wood, and, second, in acquiring knowledge about the forests themselves.

The establishment of an industry to exploit the tropical forests requires a large amount of capital. One reason why capital has not

been attracted in greater measure to such enterprises is the lack of adequate information about the forest resources: that is, where the bodies of timber are located, what are the quantity and character of the timber, what are the special conditions that bear upon the problems of logging, of transportation, of labor, etc., what are the difficulties in acquiring land, developing shipping facilities, and obtaining various commerprivileges. again, is a field of needed research. Exploration of an intensive character is required, similar to that made in the Philippine Islands and also in our own country in the former days when new forest regions were being opened up.





Courtesy of the United States Forest Service

WOOD-TESTING MACHINE

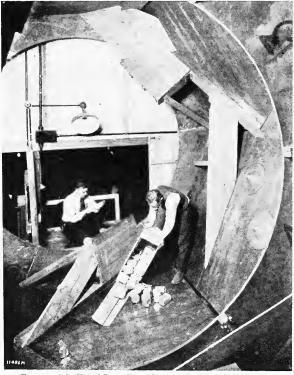
At the Forest Products Laboratory is the world's largest machine for testing structural timbers

fective cooperation could also be arranged in the work of field studies in the forest. There are trained foresters in this country who have had experience in the Philippine Islands in this kind of work, who have the right point of view and would be well qualified to conduct cooperative studies in the American Tropics.

It would be feasible and of course very desirable to correlate the exploration in the field with the laboratory studies in wood technology. The Tropical Plant Research Foundation is in a position to aid in this field research both directly and in securing competent

investigators. The United States Forest Service, the Yale School of Forestry, and other scientific agencies are prepared to participate in this work to the extent of their ability.

It is believed that a still further service can be rendered by our scientific men. The tropical countries have before them a land problem of great magnitude and importance. They have the task not only to secure an industrial development of their forest resources but to bring that about in a way that will not result merely in exploitation of the forests but in the productive use of the land on a permanent basis. This means agricultural settlement on the favorable lands and



TESTING PACKING BOXES

A giant revolving drum is used in testing the strength and durability of boxes and crates

Courtesy of the United States Forest Service

a continued use of the less fertile lands for forest growth. The United States has made many serious mistakes in its public land administration. The experience of our country would be of value to the countries in tropical America as illustrating the consequences that follow unwise policies of land administration. The men who are interesting themselves in the questions of tropical forestry have been pioneers in working out the conservation problems of land development and use in the United States. Their viewpoint is constructive and directed to the use of the forest resources for the permanent welfare of the countries in which they are located.

Finally, the United States can make a contribution to this problem through its forest schools. Forestry in this country made no progress until we had a body of technically trained men. I am confident that one of the great needs in tropical countries is for well-equipped foresters who have a background of forestry, engineering, and lumbering. Ultimately it is hoped that there may be forest schools in the countries of Central and South America. Pending that time there are opportunities in this country for young men to secure a training that would enable them to carry on work in the forests of their own country and to direct schools of forestry where these can be established.

In the foregoing I have discussed what seem to me the essential foundations upon which to build a structure of forest development in the tropical countries. With full information about the forests and their products and with men qualified to carry on forest work in the tropics, we have the groundwork for attracting capital to establish industrial enterprises in the Tropics and for developing markets for a wide use of forest products.

COLONIZATION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC':

By Julio G. Velárdez

Agricultural Engineer

SINCE the provisions concerning colonization contained in the Law of October 19, 1876, have been revoked, what may properly be called official colonization in Argentina has disappeared.

The colonization which goes on to-day on arable lands which are State property no longer has the character of a colonization promoted, encouraged, and supported by the Government, but rather that of a spontaneous colonization, tolerated at first and later legalized by the Government through the subdivision of the land already cultivated and its concession on liberal terms to its cultivators and occupants.

The process of formation of these colonies is the following: When arable public lands are made available for economic development by the construction of railways and roads which provide an outlet for the products they are immediately occupied by squatters, who settle in such locations as not to be in one another's way and so that, when

¹ Translated from Boletín Trimestral de Instituciones Económicas y Sociales, Rome, Italy.

the subdivision takes place, each one will continue to occupy a farm 100 hectares in extent. When colonies have been formed in this way the occupants cultivate the land and introduce an appreciable amount of capital in fixed improvements, such as homes and outbuildings, wire fences, wells, etc. When this situation has arisen it is necessary for the development of the new colony, as well as for the country, that the Government legalize the situation of these settlers by official creation of the colony and the concession of the farms to their respective holders. It is in this way that most of the agricultural colonies have been formed which to-day exist in full activity in the national territories, especially in the north.



 ${\it COLONISTS\ IN\ THE\ RIO\ NEGRO\ VALLEY}$ A group of Spanish and Italian members of an agricultural colony

And as the population of these existing colonies is constantly increasing, and as new immigrants are constantly coming to our shores, the process of populating unoccupied public lands and the formation of agricultural colonies is a recurrent phenomenon, which from time to time calls forth a governmental decree to legalize the situation.

The decree of the National Executive of July 11, 1921, providing for the foundation of agricultural and pastoral colonies and towns within a total area of 7,647,057 hectares,² instead of providing for the creation of such colonies, in reality merely gives them a legal status,

² 1 hectare=2.47 acres.

thus legalizing the situation of thousands of settlers who by honest labor have transformed the desert into rich farm lands.

I have personally verified the foregoing statements by traversing more than 200,000 hectares of the zone of the most intensive cotton production in the National Territory of El Chaco, where the greatest part of the cultivated area is composed of such colonies, first established on land not yet subdivided, the recognition of which has, however, now been provided for in the decree mentioned.

It is interesting to observe that the majority of the settlers on public lands proceed from older colonies in the same region, where the increase of the family obliges the older married sons to leave the parent colony to found their homes elsewhere and work out an



A SWISS COLONIST'S HOME IN THE PROVINCE OF SANTE FE

independent future. This is the case, for instance, in the colonies of the central zone of El Chaco, where a high percentage of the inhabitants are sons of colonists living in the northern part of Santa Fe and more especially in the old "Reconquista" and "Avellaneda" colonies.

It should be added that there are also some national colonies, the creation and planning of which took place previous to their occupation by colonists, but these are comparatively few in number.

The conditions under which concessions for land are granted in the national colonies, prescribed by Law 4167 and regulated by the decree of November 8, 1906, are, in substance, as follows: The Government grants to the colonist a tract of 100 hectares at a price varying between 10 and 15 pesos per hectare, payable in six annual installments; the buyer is obliged to occupy and develop his tract in person, to fence the boundaries with wire, to construct a house of baked brick or reinforced concrete, with outbuildings, and to cultivate the ground to the extent which in each case the Executive Power shall fix, but which generally is a fifth of the area. When these obligations have been complied with and the price of the land fully paid, in the form and at the dates established by law, the Government gives the colonist final title to the property.

These provisions apply to all national agricultural colonies with the exception of those situated in irrigated zones, which are governed



A PIONEER COLONIST FROM NORTHERN ITALY

One of the early settlers in the Rio Negro country

by special regulations, the principal characteristic of which is the fixing of the price of the land. In those colonies where there is irrigation or which need irrigation the price of a hectare varies from 30 to 50 pesos national currency. This price, however, is reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pesos provided the colonists form a cooperative organization for irrigation, which supplies total or partial irrigation for the colony, and provided each concession holder subscribe to as many shares as the number of hectares in his holding, each share having a value equal to that of a hectare of land in the colony in question. Such provisions rule, for instance, in the agricultural colonies situated in the Río Negro Valley in the territory of that name.

Turning now to the discussion of private colonization, it may be said that at the present time it differs greatly, both in practice and in conception, from that of earlier days. The colonizer has lost his character of public benefactor to appear in his true guise—that is to say, as a man of business, engaged in the purchase of large tracts of land, its subdivision and sale in small parcels, generally of from 50 to 200 hectares, at prices and on terms of payment in harmony with the interests of the seller and the kind of development which the buyer is going to undertake. Sometimes colonization companies employ a system of renting in plots of one to two hundred hectares, a plan which before 1921 often had the inconvenience of short-term contracts; but now the situation of the tenants has been improved by



AN ARGENTINE COLONIST'S SHEEP RANCH

a law which establishes a period of four years as the minimum in renting lands for agricultural purposes. There exist in the country a number of colonization companies which, by carrying on their business honestly, contribute on an appreciable scale to the subdivision of rural property, to the cultivation of land, and to the increase of the rapidly growing numbers of small proprietors.

Moreover, there exists one great organization which has succeeded in harmonizing wisely its interests as a colonizing enterprise with its highest philanthropic and nationalist ideals, the fruitful labor of which at present occupies a conspicuous place in the colonizing activities of the country, in spite of the fact that its work is confined

to colonists of the Jewish race.

I refer to the Jewish Colonization Association, that powerful institution founded in Europe by Baron Maurice de Hirsch, which began its activities in Argentina during the first months of the year 1892. The Jewish Colonization Association since that date has bought, with a view to colonization, already realized in large part, 589,234 hectares situated in the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Entre Ríos, and Santiago del Estero and in the territory of La Pampa.

The conditions under which this organization provides for colonization, as indicated in a publication of the Association for 1921, are

the following:

The land is sold to the colonist at the price paid by the Association plus the cost of surveying, transfer of title, construction of roads, irrigation canals, etc.

The colonist receives an advance of 3,000 pesos for the construction of his house, the establishment of his family, and the purchase of necessary materials.



HARVEST-TIME IN A GERMAN COLONY

This sum granted to the colonist is represented by a dwelling house, farm implements, and animals.

A contract of future sale is signed with the colonist by which he obligates himself to reimburse the Association for the value of the land and the total amount advanced in a certain number of annual installments, not to exceed 20, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and when these obligations are fulfilled he receives his title to the property.

To prevent the colonist from selling his farm and abandoning its cultivation, induced by a possible increase in the value of the land, the original contract contains a clause which makes such action difficult.

Following the same idea, the contract obliges the colonist to work his land himself with the members of his family, subleasing being prohibited.

The first colonists received areas between 150 and 400 hectares, but some time ago the Association modified its administrative policy, introducing methods

of intensive cultivation which have given excellent results. This modification of the old methods makes it possible to reduce the plot of the colonist to 75 hectares and in some cases to 25.

The work of the Jewish Colonization Association has been the subject of some criticism because its colonists remain untouched by the practices and customs of the country and conserve and transmit from generation to generation the habits, religion, language, and national ideals of their race. The fact that they are limited to intercourse with one another in these colonies where people of other races are not admitted is largely responsible for this situation. To avoid this it is necessary, therefore, to give up the system of colonies on farms clustered together and introduce a system of scattered farms. The introduction of this system would require—and this



 ${\bf BALING\ ALFALFA\ FOR\ MARKET}$ The agricultural colonies of Argentina comprise an area of nearly 9,000,000 acres

would be an advantage—that each colonist seek within a stated region, choose, and negotiate the sale of the farm which suits him, the actual purchase of which the Association will then effect, turning it over to the colonist on the conditions already described.

One of the greatest merits of the Jewish Colonization Association, and perhaps the principal reason for its prosperity, is the encouragement which it has given to cooperation among its colonists and the support which it lends to cooperative enterprises. Cooperative associations formed in the colonies of the Jewish Colonization Association had a total membership of 2,435 in the year 1915, with a subscribed capital of 482,947 Argentine pesos.

The results obtained by the colonies of the Jewish Colonization Association may be appreciated from the following figures, taken

from the publication mentioned above: Two hundred and ninety-five colonists have complied fully with their obligations to the Association and have received their final titles, covering a total of 49,500 hectares. Two thousand one hundred and seventeen colonists are at present cultivating and occupying 305,000 hectares, under contracts of future sale, and once their obligations to the Association are complied with, they also will receive their titles to the property.

These figures show a real gain for the country, since apart from the wealth represented by the productivity of more than 350,000 hectares there must also be considered the addition of 295 small proprietors and the coming addition of more than 2,000 others to the ranks of agricultural labor and the increase of the country's productiveness.

In closing I must consider the general results of colonization in Argentina, a question somewhat difficult to answer if we have to be guided by the opinions, more or less biased, more or less capricious. which have been and continue to be disseminated, now for commercial reasons, now for the sake of politics. But I find the question easy to answer if we look at the actual results; that is to say, if we try to determine whether the land has been colonized and cultivated. whether the colonists have prospered, and whether the colonizer. whether the State or an individual, has lost money. Let us see what statistics tell us in this respect, beginning with State coloniza-

At the present moment existing national agricultural colonies occupy an area of 1,424,123 hectares, and other agricultural colonies, the creation of which was provided in the decree of July 11, 1921, cover 1,750,757 hectares, almost completely settled and for the large part cultivated. The lands in agricultural colonies which have already been deeded to the colonists in lots of 50 to 500 hectares reach a total of 445,370 hectares. Thus we see that lands colonized by the State comprise an extension of 3,620,250 hectares.

So far as the colonist is concerned, I have been able to verify in various national colonies that I have visited in the north, as well as in the south, that prosperity always accompanies the industrious colonist. In considering this point it must be borne in mind that the small beginnings of many large Argentine fortunes can be traced to farms in the old national colonies.

In regard to the results obtained by the State as colonizing agent, it would be childish to try to determine whether the State has gained or lost in the actual operation. The gain for the State lies in the populating of waste lands and, in consequence, the creation of new sources of revenue in the taxes levied on production and consumption in the colonized zone, apart from the other advantages which its development represents for the country.

As for the results of private colonization, it is not possible to include in one figure the total area colonized when one considers the number of colonizers and their scattered residences, but an unmistakable indication of success is the continued subdivision of private property, the ever-increasing number of colonists and small rural proprietors, and the manifest prosperity and well-being of agriculturists in general.

Finally, in the preceding paragraphs I have sought to present an outline of the endeavors of the Government and of individuals and to convey some idea of the hard and unceasing labor of the settlers taking part in agricultural colonization, which is so largely responsible for the fact that Argentina has more than 25,000,000 hectares of land furrowed by the patient toil of the plowman.



A HERD OF CATTLE IN ARGENTINA

FIRST PAN AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS :: :: ::

Americas is the Pan American Exhibition of Oil Paintings with which the first unit of the magnificent new Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art will be opened to the public on November 3 of this year. To those from near or far who make the pilgrimage to this exhibition, it will reveal both the promise and attainment of the New World in this field, and it will afford an unparalleled opportunity to know and enjoy the best work of the contemporary painters from, and including, Canada to Chile, as also to become acquainted with the individual tendencies of their respective schools of painting. Thus the nations of America will again discover a community of interest in the things of the spirit.

It is expected that over five hundred paintings will be assembled, one-half of this number to come from the United States and Canada and the remainder from the Latin American Republics. of Governors of the Museum and the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County commissioned as their representative Dr. William Alanson Bryan, Director of the Museum, to whose vision the plan for the exhibition is due, to visit the Latin American capitals for the purpose of obtaining both governmental and individual participation in this epoch-making exhibition. It may be stated that Dr. Bryan met with a most cordial reception in official as well as in the art circles in the cities which he visited, where he secured ample and enthusiastic cooperation. Mexico has definitely promised to offer substantial prizes in its national section and has asked that the United States section be sent later to that Republic for exhibition in the principal cities. Cuba also has manifested much interest. Dr. Bryan reports that one of the Cuban painters, who recently held a one-man exhibition in Habana, disposed of his canvases to an amount exceeding \$5,000. The Central American republics will likewise provide their quota for the exhibition, including many noteworthy productions by native artists, while the South American republics will dispatch to Los Angeles exhibits ranging from ten to forty canvases, respectively, by distinguished artists many of whom enjoy European as well as national reputation.

While Dr. Bryan was so successfully conducting negotiations in Latin America, Mr. William Preston Harrison, Honorary Curator of the Museum, was equally successful in obtaining the promise of exhibits of the work of many of the most notable contemporary Canadian and American artists.

In the selection of paintings, the Pan American Exhibition has adopted the method followed in the Twenty-third Carnegie Institute International Exhibition. The exhibiting artists will be invited to contribute to an extent governed by the available space, and such canvases will not be submitted to the jury on admission. In addition paintings will be chosen from those submitted at the artist's expense and risk to juries of admission meeting in Los Angeles October 27, 1925. Arrangements are being made for similar preliminary juries in Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Valparaíso, and Callao. Paintings accepted at these centers will be forwarded to Los Angeles where they will be brought before the final jury of admission.

The Los Angeles Museum is offering prizes of \$1,500, \$1,000, and \$500 for the three best pictures in the exhibition; and, through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Allan C. Balch, a purchase fund of \$5,000 has been provided to be disposed of as the jury sees fit. jury of award will be composed of two North American painters, two Latin American painters, and the Director of the Los Angeles Museum or his deputy.

Not the least interesting feature of the coming exhibition is the plan of sending the two sections—the first composed of the Latin American paintings and the second of those by Canadian and United States artists—on tour during the year immediately following the close of the exhibition in Los Angeles on January 1, 1926. The first section will be exhibited in the principal art centers of the United States, and the second in the Latin American capitals. In this way this exhibition, the great intellectual and cultural significance of which can hardly be overestimated, will serve to introduce the painters of the Americas to their fellow citizens in that universal realm of art in which neither barrier of race nor speech exists. For of great pictures, too, it may be said that "there is no speech or language where their voice is not heard. Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world."



BATTLE FIELD OF PRE-HISTORIC MAMMALS IS DISCOVERED :: ::

By Martha M. Allen

HE Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago is to be enriched by one of the most important collections of extinct mammals that has ever been discovered by any expedition, as a result of six months of exploration in southern Bolivia under the direction of Prof. Elmer S. Riggs, assistant curator of the Field Museum, who returned to Buenos Aires a few days ago on his way back to Patagonia to resume the exploration work which he left off there when winter began. The importance of his rich find can be judged from the fact that it includes fossils of at least 10 prehistoric monsters, including the well-known mastodon and the less familiar scelidodon and scedidotherium. One of his discoveries was the fossil of a llama almost as big as the modern camel.

Professor Riggs came to Argentina about two years ago to look for fossils in that southern region of Argentina which is known as Patagonia and which is recognized as one of the world's richest fossil deposits. The Patagonian winter is very severe, however, and exploration work can be carried on there only during six months of the year, so when Professor Riggs had to suspend operations for the winter he decided to try a newer and less-known field, and his work during the last six months has been done in the Bolivian Province of Tarija, just across the frontier from Argentina. The Tarija Valley, where the fossils were uncovered, is only 115 miles from the new La Quiaca-Atocha Railway and lies directly east of the city of Tupiza. Some of the best specimens of the glyptodon were found within 4 miles of the city of Tarija, the capital of the Province.

Doctor Riggs's two assistants, George F. Sternberg and John B. Abbott, collectors of long experience, who were with him in Patagonia, returned to Chicago in June and he was assisted on this expedition by Harold Riggs, his son, a lad of 19, who is to enter the University of Illinois in the fall, and by Señor Stracco, a Bolivian Italian, who acted as mayor-domo, and whose intimate knowledge of the natives was in-

¹ Professor Riggs, and the members of his expedition to South America returned to Chicago in April, 1925, with about 800 specimens of 100 species. It is hoped that a detailed account of his extraordinarily successful trip will soon be available.

valuable. A group of peons were used to clamber over the hills in search of bones, to carry the specimens to town, and to work with Professor Riggs in chiseling the rock away from the fossils. This is an operation requiring such skill that they could not be trusted to perform it alone.

6,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA

The party located in the Tarija Valley 6,000 feet above sea level, mountains 10,000 and 12,000 feet towering high above them. They stayed about three weeks in a locality where finds seem probable. Results proving unsatisfactory, they broke camp and moved their equipment on burros a little farther along in the valley. For two



Photograph by Prof. Elmer S. Riggs

A BATTLE FIELD OF PREHISTORIC MAMMALS

Showing the geologic formation where the fossils were found. In the center foreground is a partially exposed glyptodon

weeks they worked with varying success. It was not until they camped for the third time that they began to be really fortunate. Here Mastodons, prehistoric horses, ground sloths and other mammals in a fossil state began to appear in abundance.

Professor Riggs explained that the first thing necessary on an expedition of this kind is to send out men to clamber over the hills, searching for any pieces of petrified bone which may be found on the surface. When these are located they are carefully traced up the hillside in order to discover the place from which they have broken away and been carried down by rain or stream. The collector seldom finds undisturbed specimens in the rock, but by repeating his search he may find parts still embedded in the clays or sandstones which have formed about them. The work of excavation then begins. The rock

must be carefully cut away from the specimen in order to discover what it is. Often it will be only an isolated bone or a few scattered parts of an animal. But sometimes the head with the teeth in position and eye sockets undisturbed will be the reward of tedious effort.

A FINE GLYPTODON

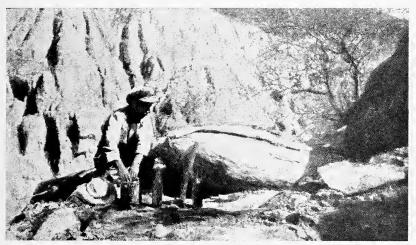
Only the expert eye of a scientist could ever have detected the outcropping of what might have been two dozen little fossil biscuits on a ridge. Doctor Riggs knew at once that the biscuit-like rock formed part of the shell of a great glyptodon, and he began to dig in high hope that an entire animal might be uncovered. It was the task of many days. The great fossil beast was lying upside down on the ridge, a little of his turtle-like shell visible on each side. Excavation from above was necessary to get down to his level, work maddeningly slow, because speed would mean carelessness, and carelessness the ruin of the They continued to dig until all the dirt had been cleared The hollow shell was then filled in with clay and carefully reinforced, in order that it might not be broken in the long transit The shell was turned upside down and the surface was covered with bandages of sacking saturated in plaster of Paris. it was coated with similar handages on the inside. Green roots, shaped like the ribs of a boat and covered with sacking and plaster, were placed crosswise. Other ribs, three or four on a side, were attached lengthwise. Then it was turned over and the fossilised remains of the giant prehistoric ancester of the little South American armadillo was firmly tied with ropes and lashed fast to poles; thus it was carried by eight men, six at a time, over the 4 miles to Tarija. The specimen measured 1 meter 70 centimeters (5 feet 6 inches) in length.

Glyptodons were found by the hundred in hundreds of places in the valley. Usually the discovery was only a piece of bone that had washed out of the ground and had been carried for a distance. One member of the Glyptodon family found by Professor Riggs has a pattern of rosettes on its petrified shell, while another has a shell bearing a resemblance to a coat of mail. The latter carried a war club on the end of his tail. Each ring spot on the tail had a spike like the horn of a rhinoceros, a terrifying equipment for battle, reminiscent of the mace, only far more spectacular, and suitable for somewhat longer range fighting.

BOY EXPLORER SUCCESSFUL

One day Harold Riggs, whose eye is growing expertly keen under his father's field instruction, noticed a mass covered with clay and iron rust in the middle of the road. It looked like rock. For generations horses and mules had turned aside to avoid it, but no one had been interested either to remove or to investigate it. It proved to be a splendid Glyptodon specimen, weighing several thousand pounds, with the helmet-like head and armadillo-like ring tail in perfect preservation.

Two years ago young Riggs worked with his father in Alberta, Canada, where Doctor Riggs was conducting an expedition similar to this. On his return to high school in Puyallup, Wash., he found that his remarkable pictures of the extinct mammals they had discovered made him the envy of the whole school. If he should matriculate at the University of Illinois next September with the mammoth prize glyptodon which he found quite unaided, on a leash, he would undoubtedly carry off all the freshman honors without further intellectual struggle.



Photograph by Prof. Elmer S. Riggs

A FINE FOSSIL GLYPTODON Glyptodons were found by the hundred in numerous parts of the Tarija Valley

Some near relatives of the old residents of Tarija which Doctor Riggs removed from their ancestral homes may be found in the Natural History Museum here. There is the scelidodon, a huge skeleton with a foot rather like a bear's. He is descended from a small animal which hung from trees, and so had hooks instead of ordinary feet. The specimen in the museum here is having a pathetic time trying to walk on one of his claws, having no ball of the foot to step on. The big lestodon makes up for this. He is built not unlike an enormous, long tiger. His great foot and heavy heel suggest a Carolina negro, and point to the probability of his having had extraordinary weight. Doctor Riggs found many jaw and leg bones of the big lestodons.

The mastodons, first cousins of the elephant, are the most plentiful fossils in Tarija. A mastodon's tusk differs from the tusk of the elephant in that the ivory is partly overlaid with a spiral band of enamel. The pieces of mastodon tusk were so abundant in the Tarija Valley that the Indians were constantly bringing in excellent specimens.

PREHISTORIC BATTLE FIELD

Professor Riggs found the Tarija Valley to be full of interesting records which show that here was the meeting place where the two great migrations of animal life from Patagonia and from North America came together and mingled. In discussing this feature of his discoveries, Professor Riggs explained that in a long-past geologic



Photograph by Prof. Elmer S. Riggs

CARRYING THE FIRST GLYPTODON OUT OF THE VALLEY

The excavation and packing of each specimen was the task of many days

period the continent of South America was isolated from that of North America and the other continents, so that a system of plant and animal life developed there which was distinct from those of the rest of the world. The Megatherium and the Mylodon are well known representatives of the South American system. They had their origin in the old island continent of Patagonia, and from Patagonia as a center they spread northward.

Eventually a land connection with North America began to be established, probably in the direction of Florida. It is believed that the Lesser Antilles are probably the tops of a chain of mountains which were the backbone of that land connection. As a result of this land connection, the animal life native to North America came migrating southward. Mammals such as the llamas, tiger cats, mastodons,

bears, wolves, and the horse family, coming southward from North America, met in and around the Tarija Valley the mammals which were migrating northward from Patagonia. This valley has been filled in during the ages by accumulations of sands and clay which were brought down first by glaciers and later by streams. These accumulations covered and preserved as fossils the bones of the animals of these two migrations which here had met.

It is curious that the North American mastodon, originally native to the forested regions of the northern continent, should be found in such large numbers in the district where Professor Riggs has just completed his most recent explorations. He found almost equally abundant the glyptodons and the large ground sloths of the genus Scelidotherium which had found their way so far northward from their original home in Patagonia.

Professor Riggs also found several fossils of the prehistoric horse which are hardly distinguishable from the skeleton of the modern horse. He found one horse fossil with a large head, short legs, and a peculiar, long, taper like snout, a member of the horse family which is known only in South America.

Professor Riggs has an intensely interesting theory that the herbivorous South American animals were exterminated by the carnivorous mammals from North America, the great saber-toothed tiger having been a very effective agent in this war of the continents, the battle ground of which has now been brought to the notice of the scientific world by Professor Riggs's explorations in the Tarija Valley.

INDIANS FEAR FOSSILS

Fossils have long been familiar to the Indians of Tarija Valley. They call them *huesos de gigantes*, bones of giants, and almost every native adobe hut has a large molar or a jawbone set up in a niche in the wall for good luck. Some of the Indians, however, are timid about aisturbing the fossils. They tell stories about how the bones get up at night and go down to the creeks to drink. With great earnestness they relate narratives of these extraordinary phenomena as if they had actually witnessed them. They believe, too, that if disturbed a fossil bone may blow on the person disturbing its age-long rest and cause the sudden death of the latter. Professor Riggs found, however, that the objections of the natives to touching the fossils can usually be overcome by money.

The explorations in the Tarija Valley had to be suspended because of the rainy season, the heavy rains making it impossible to carry the fossils out of the valley. Whether or not the explorations are resumed later on depends on the instructions sent to Professor Riggs

from the Field Museum.

SOLVING ARGENTINA'S ROAD PROBLEM WITH AMERICAN MACHINERY'

HOUGH it stands to reason that in a country like Argentina with its enormous area of cultivated land—to say nothing of the still greater extension of territory awaiting the advent of the cultivator—the existence of a system of good roads is a matter of the first importance, very little attention has been given to the subject until quite recent years.

So long as the estancias of the country were devoted exclusively to stock breeding, made roads were not a necessity to their progress or well-being. The snake-like tracks that have zigzagged across their vast extent from time immemorial—or at least since the days that the first settlers dislodged the Indians from the plains—served well enough for the traffic they were called upon to carry. The "imports" of the estancia, in the shape of fencing materials, sheep dip, yerba mate, and sugar, usually arrived in the huge two-wheeled carts which, with axles of algarrobo wood, creaked their way from far-distant townships, and its "exports" such as hides and wool formed the return freight of the same cumbrous vehicles. Livestock on the hoof followed the same tracks traversed by the carts, and if the road grew bumpy and contained a few pantanos (swamps) this was looked upon as little more than an inconvenience against which it was useless to protest.

But when in the fulness of time the owners of some of these vast estates gave over a portion of them to the cultivation of wheat and maize the transport of the harvest quickly turned these time-honored roads into impassable ones. New tracks were cut side by side with the old ones when this was possible, and where such a remedy could not be sought the best was made of a bad job by sending lighter and still lighter loads to struggle through the morasses that daily grew worse on the ancient "highways." Here and there an attempt was made to improve matters by building a terraplen (earth embankment) in some absolutely impassable stretch, principally because the proprietor of the adjoining land objected to having his fences

¹ From The American Weekly, Buenos Aires, Oct. 27, 1923.

cut by travelers who found this to be the easiest, or perhaps the only, way to cross a treacherous bog. But as the *terraplen* had to be made by dint of spade and wheelbarrow it was an expensive operation. Moreover, the *terraplen* was destined, as a rule, to enjoy a brief span of life, since it was nobody's business to maintain it in good repair.

One of the consequences of this state of affairs was that much highly desirable agricultural land became valueless as such because the cost of transport to a railway station was prohibitive. Carts capable of carrying 6 or 8 tons of grain were compelled to load but 2 or 3 simply because an otherwise passable road contained some bad stretches impossible to avoid.

A demand, therefore, arose for better roads but this demand met with little response. The landowner, whose interests were undeniably on the side of improved means of transit, was inclined to shrug his shoulders and say "Yes, good roads would be a blessing but, unfortunately, the cost of making them is out of all proportion to the benefit received." Up to a certain point his complaint was justified—the cost of making a decent road was very great and its maintenance entailed still further outlay and, what was more difficult to obtain, intelligent and constant supervision. Labor was either scarce or bad and in any case it was expensive.

But the advent of American road-making machinery has completely changed this aspect of the question and has rendered invalid the objection that the construction of roads was too costly to be worth the while.

The ever-increasing use of motor cars has been another factor that has exerted much influence in the campaign for better roads. Formerly a bad road may have roused the ire of those compelled to travel upon it, but if it were still possible for heavy carts and sulkies to traverse it, even though with extreme difficulty, its bad condition continued to rouse their wrath but it did not succeed in rousing them to more practical action. But for motor cars such a road was as bad as no road at all, and their owners' outcries soon began to have the effect of bringing the road question to the fore.

Aided by the Argentine Touring Club, an institution that has, perhaps, done more to bring about a resolute tackling of the problems than all the provincial and municipal authorities of the country combined, the motor-car owner has joined forces with the farmer and has made a start in the building of roads that will be taken up on a more comprehensive scale and with still greater enthusiasm as the benefits derived therefrom become more patent to all parties concerned.

The Mitre law, which in effect imposed a tax of 3 per cent upon the net profits of the railroads to be used in the building and maintenance of roads in the proximity of railway stations, was practically the only contribution of Congress to the solution of the road question, and, although an enormous improvement resulted from the application of this measure, a very great deal remained to be done in order to make the roads of the country even reasonably efficient to cope with the ever-increasing traffic, and an immensely greater task lay before the country to make its system of roads in any way comparable with those of the United States, Canada, or Australia.

So far the legislators of Argentina, most of whom are big landowners themselves, have not cared to recognize the economic axiom that the tax on land is expected to take care of the construction and maintenance of roads and schools.

Although a great many public-spirited Argentines had long recognized the urgent necessity for taking energetic action in the matter, the difficulty of "getting together" and the lack of public interest in the question had the effect of continually shelving the problem for future consideration.

It was not until the beginning of the present century that spasmodic efforts were made in different parts of the Republic to tackle the question of road making and some experimental work was undertaken. Considerable extensions of terraplenes were the outcome of these efforts and, although the initial cost was necessarily high under the manual-labor system, the benefits obtained were so marked that a great deal more of such work would have been undertaken but for the fact that these terraplenes did not prove lasting. Once made, they were left to look after themselves, their designers failing to realize the necessity for providing for their upkeep. What was everybody's business proved to be nobody's business.

It was under these circumstances that the Argentine Touring Club took up the matter and immediately displayed a laudable energy, not only in fomenting the construction of roads where most urgently needed but in educating the people in the necessity for imitating the enterprise of other countries in this matter and to remove the stigma that the Argentine Republic was 50 years behind the times so far as its means of communication were concerned.

It was shown that in Canada, a country possessing more or less the population and the same economic potentiality as Argentina, the amount of money spent in the construction of roads was enormously greater; that in 1915 Canada possessed 250,000 miles of made roads, or about twenty-five times as much as the Argentine Republic.

In Australia the State of New South Wales alone, with its 2,000,000 inhabitants, had, up to 1917, invested £25,300,000 in roads. In

order to do proportionately as much, Argentina would have to invest no less than 1,000,000,000 pesos.

And when comparison is made with the United States the figures are little less than astounding. The United States spent on roads \$80,000,000 in 1904, \$142,000,000 in 1911, \$280,000,000 in 1917, and in 1922 spent \$700,000,000 to maintain and extend a road system of 2,500,000 miles. Such an enormous difference can not be accounted for on the ground of the greater relative population and wealth, for, while the proportional differences between the Argentine Republic and the United States in population are 1 to 12, in railway mileage 1 to 12, in capital invested in railways 1 to 14, the mileage of made highways is in the proportion of 1 to 250 and capital invested in road making (in 1922) 1 to 200.

It was shown that in the State of Virginia the construction of roads had increased the value of property from 50 per cent to 66 per cent and it was demonstrated that if by the building of an adequate road system the value of Argentine agricultural and pastoral land (estimated at 12,222,969,003 pesos in the Census of 1914) were enhanced but 10 per cent the wealth of the country would have been increased by 1,500,000,000 pesos.

One of the interesting features of the procession of ancient and modern vehicles through the streets of Buenos Aires which the Argentine Touring Club has organized upon two occasions has been the array of striking placards carried by some of the vehicles in question—placards which drew attention in startling terms to the necessity of building roads upon a large scale throughout the country.

Some of these legends were so brutal in their plain statement of facts as to rouse the ire of patriotic but thin-skinned spectators, but as the aim in view was to forcibly impress public opinion these expressions of annoyance may be taken as a proof that the arrows had hit their mark.

The patriotic Argentine citizen, who was fully aware of his country's greatness but somewhat blind to its shortcomings, was suddenly faced with a statement in bold type to the effect that:

The Argentine Republic, in a century of existence, has not built as many roads as the United States is accustomed to do in one month.

He had hardly swallowed this unpalatable assertion of fact when another placard was borne before his eyes from which he learned that:

The right to travel freely is of small avail so long as there are no roads upon which to do it.

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As soon as he had realized the incontrovertible truth of this assertion his attention was drawn to the fact that:

The poorest county in the poorest State in the United States spends as much money upon roads as do our wealthiest Provinces.

And lest he should imagine that this was an outstanding exception, however true it might be, he was quickly reminded that:

In Australia 150 gold pesos per inhabitants are invested in roads; in Argentina only 14 paper pesos are spent in this way.

In Laboulaye, in the south of Cordoba, the average cost of grain cartage until 1915 was 10 centavos per bag per league, or say 34 centavos per kilometer-ton, but after the building of the road from Providencia to Guardia Vieja the Santa Cristina estancia paid 28 centavos per bag for a journey of 6½ leagues, or say 13 centavos per kilometer-ton, a saving of no less than 21 centavos.

On the assumption that a made earth road in good repair represents an economy of 18 centavos per kilometer-ton compared with the old uncared-for track, the following calculations have been made:

During 1920 the Argentine railways carried 41,861,402 tons of freight, 45 per cent of which was agricultural produce of one sort or another, and, assuming that 60 per cent of that amount was transported over public roads, the saving would be, roughly, 68,000,000 pesos.

Again, according to the census of 1914, there existed in the agricultural and stock-breeding establishments of the country 5,426 automobiles and 264,688 horse-drawn vehicles. Estimating to-day's figures at 300,000 and assuming that these vehicles make no more than one journey of 15 kilometers weekly and, further, that the difference in the cost of transport of what they carry to be equivalent to that of 1 ton of freight, we get an annual savings of 42,000,000 pesos.

Such figures are appalling, for they imply that a sum of 110,000,000 pesos is being thrown away yearly in the pantanos of the country while up to date the total annual expenditure in road making and repairing has been something under ten millions. However startling as these figures may be, they will be easily credited by the traveler who has seen great traction engines buried in the mud to the chimneys and abandoned by their owners, huge carts overturned and hopelessly wrecked in a vast morass extending from one side to the other of an important "highway," and enormous piles of wheat bags rotting in sight of their owners' house simply because the road to the railway station was utterly impassable.

One of the most important factors in determining the sudden awakening of interest in road making was the realization of the fact that an earth road, properly constructed and assiduously maintained, was capable of resisting heavy traffic and, in effect, could be made a good road. Hitherto it had been mostly taken for granted that if a good road were desired it must be a macadamized road or a concrete road, and as the cost of either of them was too great to be considered except in special circumstances the question had been allowed to die of inanition.

But when it was realized that by the aid of modern American machinery a good earth road could be constructed for one-fifth of the cost of building it by the spade and wheelbarrow method, and that it could be kept in good repair at a fraction of the cost of hand labor, the problem assumed a different aspect altogether. It was rightly inferred that if 2,000,000 miles of earth roads in the United States, or 87 per cent of the total, could stand the strain put upon them there was no good reason why such should not be the case in Argentina.

The Government of the Province of Santa Fe has been one of the most enterprising of the provincial governments in the matter of road making. It has acquired no less than eight sets of road-making and maintaining machinery and has already constructed something like 150 miles of roads, thereby conferring an enormous benefit upon the inhabitants of that Province.

The report issued by the Roads Department of the Santa Fe government for the month of September last shows that 47 kilometers of roads were built during the month, with the strong probability that considerably greater extensions would be finished in the ensuing months. In point of fact, an average of 100 kilometers is looked upon as quite likely to be accomplished.

The outlay upon construction work amounted to 11,227 pesos, or say 239 pesos per kilometer, which is less than 24 centavos per meter. The outlay upon road maintenance was 1,238 pesos, or say 23 pesos per kilometer, which is about 2½ centavos per meter. As the personnel becomes more practiced in the handling of the machinery it is believed that the above cost of 239 pesos per kilometer will be reduced to approximately 100 pesos.

The government of the Province has mapped out an ambitious program for remaking the roads throughout the Province, for which work it will probably acquire more machinery but on which work it will not be necessary to expend one-fifth of the money it would require under old-time methods.

The government of the Province of Entre Ríos has done a good deal of experimental work in road making and the result has been such as to encourage it to further efforts.

Three roads, measuring in all 39,724 meters and costing 235,906.31 pesos national currency, have been constructed and, although abnormally heavy rains fell upon them shortly after completion, no difficulty has been found in keeping them in good repair. A government bill has been sent to the legislature providing for the expenditure of 1,900,000 pesos upon roads and bridges, and if this bill should become law, as there is every reason to suppose it will, an immense impetus will have been given to the campaign.

The government of the Province of Buenos Aires has in the past expended a good deal of money upon roads, but as this work was done by antiquated methods its results were not satisfactory. However, the Province has now purchased 20 American road outfits and a bill has been presented to the legislature authorizing the construction of no less than 10,000 kilometers of roads. It is believed that within the next two years great strides will have been made in providing the so-called Queen Province with good highways.

An interesting experiment in up-to-date road making has been carried through at Quilmes, where an American outfit converted an utterly impassable stretch of 400 meters into a level, hard earth road of 10 meters' width in 24 hours of work at a total cost of 81.63 pesos.

In the Olavarría district of the Province of Buenos Aires the bad state of the roads caused a number of estancieros to get together and to subscribe the funds necessary to purchase an American road-making outfit and to begin on the work of making a first-class highway from Olavarría to La Madrid. The origin of this enterprise lay in the loss of cattle caused by the continual cutting of fences by cartmen who availed themselves of this ancient method of circumventing a pantano. More than half this road has been made and it has been such a pronounced success that the National Government has undertaken the work of finishing it. It has, moreover, served as an object lesson to many landowners who will doubtless avail themselves of the same means of remaking the roads that run through their estates.

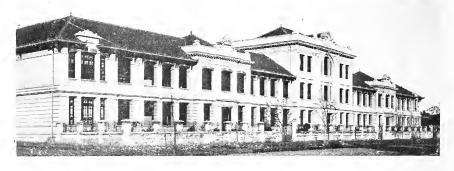
In conclusion it may be said that the results of the work done so far by government authorities and by private enterprise have been so satisfactory that this important matter of road making and maintaining is not at all likely to prove a mere flash in the pan but that it will be taken up with greater enthusiasm as time goes on. Little by little good, hard roads upon which to cart their produce to the railway station will be at the disposal of the agriculturists of the country, including those who at the present time find in the

pantanos of a bad road a source of income by the simple expedient of digging trenches in them with a view to rendering assistance to the unfortunate motorists who fall into the traps thus cunningly laid for them.

An interesting demonstration of how efficiently and economically roads can be built in Argentina with American machinery was carried out not long ago on a piece of utterly impassable roadway at the entrance to the town of Morón, where a stretch 1 kilometer long and 11.75 meters wide was converted into a high embanked road at a total cost of only 326.10 pesos national currency, the work being done with one of the J. I. Case Co.'s outfits. The fact that the soil was a heavy clay did not render the task a particularly easy one, nor did the high cost of the kerosene, bought locally for the use of the tractor, assist in keeping down the cost of the work. Also it was necessary to make the road unusually high and to build it to withstand exceptionally heavy traffic.

The fact that the road when finished was found to more than fulfill expectations was the best testimonial of the efficiency of the machinery used.

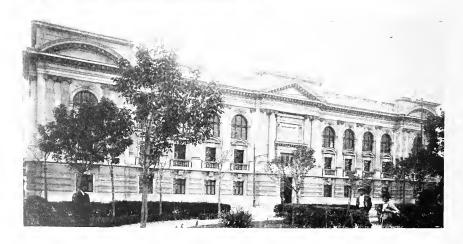






EDUCATION IN CHILE

Upper: The José Joaquín Prieto Primary Public School, in Santiago. The central portion of the building contains the offices, libraries, medical clinic, etc. The classrooms in the two wings accommodate 1,500 pupils. Right: The Instituto Superior de Comercio (Commercial High School), Santiago. Lower: The Public Library in Valparaiso, given to the city by Señor E. Severin, a public-spirited citizen of Chile.





THE "RAMON BARROS LUCO" SCHOOL, VALPARAISO

This primary school for girls, which has a capacity of 800 students, is named in honor of a former Presi lent of the Republic



A GROUP OF NORMAL SCHOOL GRADUATES

Normal-school graduates with their_director_and_teachers just prior to_receiving their_diplomas

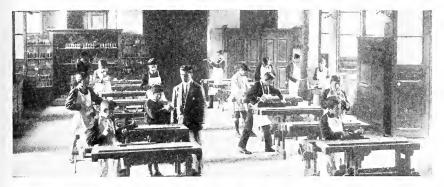




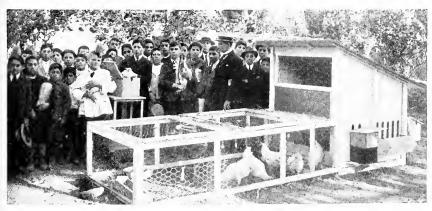


PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN CHILE

Upper: A lesson in clay modeling in a primary school. Center: Instruction of teachers in arboriculture. One hundred and twenty teachers took this course during the winter of 1924. Lower: Practical instruction in the care of children.







PRACTICAL EDUCATION IN CHILE

Upper: A carpenter shop in a primary school. Center: A class in basket-making for school teachers. The director general of primary education is an interested observer of the work. Lower: A boys' class in poultry raising.



ARGENTINA

Foreign trade for 1924.—The Director General of the Office of National Statistics of Argentina has submitted to the Minister of Finance a report on the foreign trade of the Republic for the calendar year 1924.

According to this report the imports for the year were \$28,709,993 pesos gold and the exports 1,011,394,582 pesos, or a total of 1,840,104,575 pesos for the foreign trade.

The figures for the preceding year were: Imports, 868,430,096 pesos; exports, 771,361,262 pesos; total, 1,639,791,358 pesos. These figures show a decrease in the imports of 39,720,103 pesos, and an increase in exports of 240,033,320 pesos, or a net increase of 200,313,217 pesos in the total trade.

Converted into United States currency, estimating the Argentine gold peso at 97 cents, the trade for the two years was as follows: 1923, imports, \$842,377,193; exports, \$748,220,424; total, \$1,590,597,617; 1924, imports, \$803,848,693; exports, \$981,052,744; total, \$1,784,901,437.

A comparison of the export trade for the two years, classified in great groups, is afforded by the following table:

[Values in United States gold]

Classifications	1923	1924
Live animals and meat products	\$313, 986, 928 401, 286, 419 17, 247, 765	\$393, 999, 406 554, 806, 294 16, 173, 978
All other Total	15, 699, 312 748, 220, 424	16, 073, 066 981, 052, 744

Conference on the care of Milk.—A conference on the proper care of milk was opened in the School of Medicine of Buenos Aires on March 30, 1925, under the chairmanship of Dr. Aráoz Alfaro, chairman of the National Hygiene Bureau. The Ministers of the Interior and Agriculture both made addresses in which stress was laid on standards for the proper care of milk, pasteurization and other aspects of the problem. Representatives of all the large dairy concerns in the country were present, later visiting some of the well equipped dairies in Buenos Aires.

Roads.—On March 13, 1925, an appropriation of 1,391,570.50 pesos, national currency, was approved by presidential decree so that about 2,240 kilometers of roads in the different Provinces and Territories of Argentina may be repaired during the present fiscal year. The roads to be repaired are in the following Provinces:

Buenos Aires, 319 kilometers, 326,000 pesos; Sante Fe, 389 kilometers, 202,622.50 pesos; Córdoba, 1,175 kilometers, 403,890 pesos; San Juan, 49 kilometers, 24,400 pesos; Mendoza, 60 kilometers, 69,050 pesos; San Luis, 289 kilometers, 64,010 pesos; Catamarca, 195 kilometers, 17,300 pesos; Tucumán, 130 kilometers, 79,800 pesos; Santiago del Estero, 471 kilometers, 114,000 pesos; La Pampa Territory, 211 kilometers, 123,000 pesos; Chaco Territory, 3 kilometers, 2,500 pesos; Misiones Territory, 5 kilometers, 5,000 pesos.

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS AT BUENOS AIRES.—The Pan American Highway Congress which was to have been held in Buenos Aires in May, 1925, has been postponed until October 3 to 13, 1925, due to the difficulty of rapid mail communications between the participating countries, which has delayed the arrival of papers to be submitted to the commission. It is believed that the postponement will greatly contribute to the importance of this conference, since more countries will have time and opportunity to submit material on roads and communications.

BOLIVIA

MINERAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1924.—The total mineral exports from Bolivia during the year 1924 amounted to 121,352 metric tons, valued at 109,240,645 bolivianos, showing an increase in weight of 6,108 metric tons, and an increase in value of 7,592,672 bolivianos over those of 1923. The weights and values of the various metals were as follows:

Metal	Metric tons	Bolivianos	Metal	Metric tons	Bolivianos
Tin Lead Silver Copper Antimony	53, 432 33, 582 10, 929 21, 115 1, 409	84, 215, 995 9, 057, 762 8, 673, 047 4, 367, 085 410, 354	Bismuth Zinc Wolfram Gold	399 469 17	2, 386, 162 82, 033 3, 916 44, 291

¹ Weight less than 500 kilograms.

Cotton MILL to be established.—A grant has been made to a private citizen of 150,000 hectares of land in the Province of Chiquitos, Department of Santa Cruz, for the establishment of a cotton mill to be operated for a period of 10 years. The franchise requires the grantee to invest 300,000 bolivianos in the installation of the factory, which must be in operation within four years. The grantee is also required to deposit a guaranty of 5,000 bolivianos which will be forfeited to the Government in case of noncompliance with the terms of the concession. (Commerce Reports, April 13, 1925.)

BRAZIL

EXPORTED PRODUCTS.—The following figures on some Brazilian exports are quoted from the *Brazil Ferro-Carril* for March 26, 1925:

From January to August, 1924, the Brazilian exportation of caeao amounted to 38,351 tons, worth 41,303 contos, against 38,501 tons at 30,174 contos in the corresponding period of 1923, and 21,744 tons, worth 32,811 contos, in 1922.

Hides exported during the first 10 months of 1924 amounted to 46,004 tons, worth 89,936 contos, as against 51,503 tons at 96,623 contos in the corresponding period of 1923, and 41,898 tons at 60,457 contos in 1922.

Babassú nuts, which are rich in oil suitable for food products, were exported in 1915 to the amount of 4,256 tons, the export increasing in 1923 to 35,281 tons. Until 1919 the major part of babassú exports went to Great Britain, but beginning in 1920 exports were diverted to Germany as Great Britain's demand dropped. Germany took 26,140 tons of these oil-producing nuts in 1923, the value of the total export in that year being 27,307 contos, or £611,913.

New Leopoldina Railway station.—On April 4, 1925, the Leopoldina Railway began the construction of its new station in Praia Formosa, a section of Rio de Janeiro. The Minister of Roads and Communications was present at the laying of the corner stone of this new station, which is to be built of reinforced concrete and will be 134 meters long, 21 meters broad, and three stories high. Outside the main building is the train shed, which is to have eight tracks for incoming and outgoing trains.

AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS.—The information service of the Ministry of Agriculture has recently issued for distribution two interesting pamphlets, one on the carnauba (arrudaria cerifera), a wax-producing palm, and one on the sugar trade.

Wood trade.—The Information Service of the Ministry of Agriculture gives the following figures for the tonnage and value of wood exported from Brazil from 1913 to 1923:

Years	Tons	Contos of reis	Years	Tons	Contos of reis
1913_ 1915_ 1916_ 1917_ 1918_	20, 310 38, 375 82, 816 64, 264 179, 969	2, 021 2, 622 6, 668 6, 152 21, 090	1919 1920 1921 1921 1922 1923	103, 824 125, 394 100, 499 130, 956 185, 029	13, 317 20, 483 17, 977 22, 117 32, 079

Before the war the countries touching on the River Plate were the chief importers of Paraná pine, which composes a large part of the exports, but at present, although the markets of Buenos Aires and Montevideo are still the best, the United States, Portugal, and Germany figure also as important markets. It should be noted also that Paraná pine has largely supplanted imported pine in the Brazilian market, imports of foreign pine having decreased from 147,739 tons in 1913 to 1,585 tons in 1923.

Other Brazilian woods exported are rosewood, cedar, Brazil wood, massaranduba, and peroba.

CHILE

COMMUNICATIONS.—The sum of 8,150,000 pesos will be raised by an internal loan for widening and paving the highway from Santiago to San Bernardo, one of its suburbs. Tolls will be charged for the use of the road.

A Government appropriation of 37,000,000 pesos has been made for the construction of bridges in various parts of the country, half the cost to be borne by the municipalities and residents benefited.

Lumber industry.—According to the *Revista Comercial* of Valparaíso for March 21, 1925, there are in Chile 241 firms engaged in the lumber business, their capital being 36,251,060 pesos and the value of their production of various woods 41,740,762 pesos. However, national production is not sufficient, as imports have amounted to 1,522,422 cubic meters of pine, poplar, ash, and carob wood (year not given), valued at 1,633,204 pesos, although wood to the value of 2,760,332 pesos was exported in 1922. The *Revista Comercial* considers that Oregon pine could be replaced by native woods.

COPYRIGHT LAW.—See page 732.

COLOMBIA

Industrial and agricultural exposition.—Beginning July 20, 1925, an industrial, agricultural, and livestock exposition will be held in the city of Cali, capital of the Department of Valle. Exhibits from all parts of the Republic will be shown, each Department having been assigned a special section. The local authorities in the various Departments as well as farmers and manufacturers have accepted the invitation to exhibit their principal products, thus showing the progress made along industrial and agricultural lines.

Exports of Platinum.—The mining companies located in the Chocó district exported during 1924 through Buenavista and Cartagena 307,685,257 castellanos of platinum, valued at 3,999,908 pesos.

EXPORTS OF BANANAS.—The amount of bananas exported during the year 1923 was 7,472,783 bunches, valued at 3,603,400 pesos. During the first seven months of last year 5,517,644 bunches, valued at 2,801,902 pesos, were exported, and consequently it is estimated that the total exports of bananas for that year reached 10,000,000 bunches.

Branch railroad.—The Federal Government has made an agreement with the local government of the Department of Caldas for the construction of a branch railroad, leaving a point to be determined somewhere between the cities of Cartago and Pereira, and joining the main line of the Pacific Railroad at the city of Armenia.

Commission to Study Public Lands.—A special commission has been appointed by the Government to make a study of public lands, including those which originally belonged to that class and have been

granted to private individuals. This investigation is to be made for the purpose of determining which of these grants should be returned to the Government. This same commission will survey various sections of the country in order to locate lands suitable for colonization and for stock breeding, fruit raising, and agriculture in general.

COFFEE EXPOSITION.—A coffee exposition was opened on March 1, 1925, in the Department of Caldas. About 2,000 planters took part in the exposition. There were 256 exhibitors from the municipality of Quimbaya alone, which was awarded the gold medal offered by the Minister of Industries.

PATENT RIGHTS.—See page 733.

COSTA RICA

HIGHWAYS OF THE REPUBLIC.—There are approximately 1,670 kilometers of roads in Costa Rica, divided as follows: Dirt roads, 1,438 kilometers; unimproved roads, 132 kilometers; and macadam roads, 100 kilometers.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.—Among the various activities initiated in Costa Rica to promote the development of agriculture may be mentioned the recently created Department of School Agriculture. Another is the agricultural competition opened by the Department of Agriculture for which prizes of 1,000, 500, and 250 colones are offered to the person who raises the greatest quantity and the best quality of corn and beans on a small plot of ground of a certain size. It is also interesting to note the pamphlet published by the Agricultural Department which deals with experiments made in cotton planting in Orotina, and also gives valuable information on the cultivation of this plant.

Progress is also being made in the care of livestock. A cattle dip constructed in the district of La Cruz on a piece of ground donated for the purpose by a farmer of that region was recently used for the first time.

CUBA

APPROPRIATION FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—By virtue of several Executive decrees recently promulgated, the sum of \$655,580.15 has been appropriated for completing various public works. Of this amount \$529,994.95 is apportioned for constructing and repairing highways, the allotments being made in the following manner: For rebuilding the highway from Holguín to San Pedro de Cacocum, \$50,000; for repairing the highway from Cienfuegos to Manicaragua, \$240,000; for the road from Habana to Guanabo, \$100,068.01; for repairing the road from Santiago de Cuba to San Luis, \$70,000; for the Cainito to Capeilanias highway via Ceiba de Agua, Province of Habana, \$60,000; and for the construction of a section of the Cano highway, \$9,926.94.

PRODUCTION OF PINEAPPLES, SEASON OF 1925.—The pineapple crop in Cuba averages from 3,000 to 4,000 carloads a year. The period of greatest activity in the pineapple trade is from April 15 to July 1, practically the entire crop being exported to the United States and Canada.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Customs receipts for 1924.—According to the annual report of the Minister of Finance for the year 1924 the customs receipts for that year amounted to \$4,386,602.08 as compared with \$3,596,266.55 in 1923, showing an increase in favor of 1924 of \$790,335.53.

ECUADOR

National Propaganda Office.—A national propaganda office was organized recently in Guayaquil by private interests for the purpose of promoting commercial, industrial, and agricultural enterprises in the Republic. Another duty which this office has undertaken is to diffuse information in other countries regarding the various resources of the country, climatic conditions, and possibilities for immigration and for the investment of foreign capital, this to be accomplished by means of pamphlets and other publications. Special attention will be given by this office to preparing accurate trade statistics. Branches will be established in Quito, Riobamba, and Ambato.

Development of sugar industry.—It is interesting to note the growth of this important industry in Ecuador. Before the World War the annual production of sugar in the Republic was scarcely 160,000 quintals. According to El Ecuador Comercial, the sugarcane planters, satisfied that the production was sufficient to supply domestic requirements, made no effort either to increase production or improve the equipment on their plantations. This condition, however, has changed in the past few years. Several progressive planters, realizing the possibilities of the sugar industry if properly conducted, have installed modern machinery on their plantations and increased the area of cultivation, thus insuring a larger production. Owing to these improvements the sugar produced last year was approximately 340,000 quintals, while estimates for this year's production place it at 450,000 quintals.

Japanese Commercial Mission visits Ecuador.—During the latter part of March the Japanese Commercial Mission appointed by the Imperial Government to visit the various countries of South America arrived at Guayaquil. The object of this mission is the promotion of closer relations between Japan and the South American nations by better acquaintance with the political institutions, the commercial and industrial methods of the different States.

Beacon lights.—In view of the necessity for lights along various points of the coast for guiding vessels the Government has made a contract for the purchase of 12 beacon lights, 4 of which will throw a beam of light for 8½ miles, the other 8 beacons having a much more powerful light.

GUATEMALA

Zacapa railway route.—A new route has been approved by the Minister of Promotion for the Zacapa Railway, part of the Pan American Railway mentioned previously in the Bulletin. This new route will benefit more of the towns in the region through which it is to pass, as well as offer fewer difficulties in construction than the route originally planned. The line will run from Zacapa south to Asunción Mita, passing through the principal towns along the way.

ESCUINTLA-SAN JOSÉ ROAD.—The Minister of Agriculture has recently been informed by the engineer in charge that the road is completed from Escuintla, an inland town, to San José, a Pacific port, a distance of about 30 kilometers.

Arbor Day corn and cattle competitions.—Arbor Day, which was celebrated in Guatemala in the latter part of May, was also the time appointed by the Minister of Agriculture for competitions for the best ears of several varieties of corn, and for beef and dairy cattle. Six prizes of 1,000 pesos were awarded for each variety of corn.

Beef cattle were classified according to the Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Zebu, and native breeds, the prizes being 5,000, 3,000, and 2,000 pesos, respectively, for the winners in each class. Dairy cattle were classified according to the Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayreshire, and native breeds, cows producing the largest quantity of rich milk in a 24-hour test receiving prizes of 3,000, 2,000, and 1,000 pesos in each class.

HAITI

COMMERCE.—For the first four months of the present fiscal year, 1924–25, the value of imports amounted to 39,875,000 gourdes, which showed an increase of 7,574,000 gourdes over the same period of the fiscal year 1923–24. The total exports during the first four months of the present fiscal year were valued at 46,187,000 gourdes, an increase of 15,358,000 gourdes over the preceding fiscal year.

HONDURAS

Cannery and refrigeration plant.—The Frigorifica de Sula, S. A., which has been granted legal incorporation, is a stock company formed for 20 years to manufacture ice, provide cold storage for food, and pack meat and vegetables for local consumption and other nearby markets. The company has a capital of \$30,000 divided in shares of \$1,000 each.

Sugar.—According to the press of Tegucigalpa, in 1924 La Lima Sugar Central of the Sula Sugar Co. exported 357,500 quintals of sugar.

Honduran Press Association.—On March 13, 1925, at the National University in Tegucigalpa the journalists and writers of Honduras met to form the Honduran Press Association, of which Sr. Paulino Valladares was elected president and Sr. Augusto C. Coello secretary.

MEXICO

Industrial convention.—The studies made by the national manufacturers' and business men's convention which met in Mexico City last March have been presented to the Department of Industry and Commerce for consideration by that department and other interested persons and organizations. These studies concern proposed amendments to and regulations of article 123 of the National Constitution, and suggestions for legislation on matters at present not covered by law, such as the utilization of water power and the protection of streams by forest conservation and reforestation. Later the department may call a larger convention to discuss the social and economic readjustment of national activities.

Petroleum.—From January 1 to March 25, 1925, the number of new petroleum wells brought in was 74, their maximum daily production being 364,367 barrels. This amount was considerably in excess of that for the new wells brought in during the first three months of 1924—218,596 barrels.

A new well on the lands reserved for the National Railways has also just been successfully completed. The press describes it as a gusher, and states that the quality of the oil obtained is such that the President of the Republic has authorized its sale, since oil adequate for use by the railways can be obtained at a saving of about one-third of the sale price of the former. The National Railways wil now have more oil than they need for use in their shops and locomotives, since daily production is 35,000 barrels and consumption only 14,000 barrels.

HIGHWAYS.—A new bureau has been formed in the Department of Communications to carry on an active propaganda in favor of good roads. An endeavor will be made to interest every one in the country in the matter, and to persuade farm owners to give the necessary right of way. With more and better highways it is thought that a larger number of tourists would be attracted to the company and industries stimulated. The bureau is also preaching the sound doctrine that good roads pay for themselves.

NICARAGUA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.—On March 11, 1925, the Minister of Government submitted to the Senate a bill proposing the establishment of a Ministry of Agriculture as a department of the Government, to be directed by a cabinet minister, authority to be given the President to appoint the personnel and fix salaries.

Canned fruit industry.—A 20-year contract was granted February 10, 1925, by the Government to Sr. Solón Gutiérrez for the establishment of a factory for canning fruit and other foods. In addition meat, butter, roasted and ground coffee, and ground tobacco will be packed in cans. Señor Gutiérrez says that the Hawaiian pineapples produced from imported plants and raised on a sugar plantation at San Antonio have proved inferior to the native pineapple. Therefore with a fine fruit, and freight and labor cheaper in Nicaragua than in Hawaii, he sees a great future for the pineapple-canning industry. One manzana (1.72 square acres) will produce 10,000 pineapples which, according to Señor Gutiérrez, will sell at 3 cents apiece, thus giving native cultivators \$300 a year. The pineapple plant in Nicaragua has no insect pests which blight it.

PANAMA

CHAMÉ-CHORRERA ROAD.—The Panama press states that the National Construction Co., which is constructing the Chamé-Chorrera road, has already macadamized a large section of the highway, which will be about 50 kilometers in length. Four hundred men are at work on the construction.

Steamers under Panaman flag.—The Society Line of Steamers (Ltd.), of San Francisco, has recently placed two of its ships, the *Cleveland* and the *Aneiura*, under the Panaman flag. The total registration fees for the two steamers is \$10,812, the *Cleveland* being a vessel of 9,487 tons, built in Germany for passenger and freight traffic, and the *Aneiura*, an American-built ship of 1,325 tons.

PARAGUAY

Coffee.—The Director of Lands and Colonies recently reported that the Nueva Colombia colony in the Altos section is cultivating coffee, to which the lands of the colony are well suited. Coffee trees to the number of 56,509 have been planted and promise well.

Paraguayan tea industry.—Decree No. 20234 of March 12, 1925, changes the rules for renting Government Paraguayan tea (hierba mate) plantations and approves the main clauses of the bill presented by the Director of Lands and Colonies regarding the conditions for lease. It also stipulates that the maximum area for a Paraguayan tea plantation for lease to an individual, association, or family shall not exceed 5,000 hectares, either in one section or in several.

RAILWAY BRANCH LINE.—A railway company is planning to construct a branch line from Paraguarí to Carapeguá which will open up an agricultural zone as well as the cattle country near the latter. It is possible that with better transportation facilities this may also become an agricultural district.

SALVADOR

Road construction.—The Departmental Governors are interesting themselves in the road-building program. A road from San Sebastián, Department of San Vicente, to San Rafael Cedros, Department of Cuscutlán, which was practically completed early in March, is being constructed at the suggestion of the Governor of San Vicente by private funds, supplemented by Government aid.

The towns of Jucuapa and Santiago de María of the Department of Usulután have opened a public subscription for an automobile

road to connect them.

The Governors of the Departments of Santa Ana and Chalatenango met recently to discuss a projected road to join the two departmental capitals, for which plans are being drawn, while the municipality of San Francisco Morazán, Department of Chalatenango, offered the provincial governor its aid in building a road from Chalatenango through Villa de San Fernando, and San Francisco Morazán to the Honduran frontier.

The Municipalities of Santa Rosa, Department of La Unión, and Jocoro, Department of Morazán, are planning to open a road from Jocoro to the Honduran border, the President having promised aid in this enterprise.

URUGUAY

TACUABÉ BRIDGE.—In April, 1925, the construction company which was awarded the bid for the construction of the bridge over the Arapey River at Paso de Tacuabé began the cement foundations. The bridge, which is to cost 100,000 pesos, is to be ready

for public use in 1926.

New incinerators.—On April 5, 1925, the three new garbage incinerators of Montevideo were put into use. Each one contains three incineration cells and two smoke-combustion chambers which reach a temperature of 1,000°. The smoke passes through a horizontal conductor to the chimneys, which are built of refractory brick covered with concrete. Each section burns 80 tons of garbage daily.

RURAL CONGRESS AT MELO.—On March 28, 1925, the Ninth Annual Congress of the Rural Federation of Uruguay was opened at Melo where the representative livestock raisers, planters and rural industrialists met to discuss their problems and plans for the

coming year.

Grape culture.—In 1914 Uruguay had 6,414 hectares of vineyards which produced 28,000,000 kilos of grapes from which 16,000,-000 liters of various wines were manufactured. In 1924 the vineyards covered 8,419 hectares, producing 49,000,000 kilos of grapes which furnished 34,000,000 liters of wines. From these facts it is estimated that the grape crop of 1925 will produce 40,000,000 liters of wines.

Montevideo-Colonia Road.—As part of its program to undertake a campaign in favor of national roads, the Automobile Club of Uruguay recently presented a note to the National Council of Administration requesting more rapid construction of the projected road between Montevideo and the city of Colonia.

VENEZUELA

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF LA GUAIRA.—The following are official figures for exports and imports and coastwise trade through the port of La Guaira during the year 1924. The exports through the above-mentioned port amounted to 17,491,905 kilos, distributed in the following manner:

Articles	Kilos	Articles	Kilos
Coffee	7, 617, 293 7, 208, 869 481, 465	Brown sugar Sundries	1,058,880 1,125,398

The imports for the same period amounted to 70,081,526 kilos, distributed as follows:

Articles	Kilos	Articles	Kilos
Merchandise	20, 790, 602 793, 545	Lumber	1, 394, 142 18, 081, 232 4, 631, 549 2, 152, 402 528, 538

The coastwise trade, consisting chiefly of merchandise, lumber and coal, amounted to 39,217,388 kilos of imports and 15,195,221 kilos of exports.

The chief countries of destination were as follows:

Destination	Kilos	Destination	Kilos
Germany United States Holland	4, 419, 483 4, 399, 116 3, 148, 076	FranceSpain	2, 258, 346 1, 869, 963

The chief countries of origin were the following:

Country of origin	Kilos	Country of origin	Kilos
United States England Holland. Germany	33, 446, 564 9, 731, 906 8, 960, 111 8, 759, 408	Denmark Spain. France	3, 681, 710 1, 717, 810 1, 523, 397

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN VENEZUELA.—The present annual production of cotton in Venezuela by quantities and place of production is approximately the following:

State	Kilograms	State	Kilograms
Aragua Carabobo Falcón Anzoátegui Zulia Portuguesa Guárico	2, 858, 200 1, 989, 400 1, 574, 600 1, 321, 000 845, 000 552, 000 465, 160	Monagas	354, 320 112, 500 79, 000 55, 114 50, 000 4, 600 4, 600

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN THE STATE OF ZULIA.—The production of petroleum in Venezuela is showing a great increase. In the State of Zulia there are at present from 90 to 100 wells in operation, each producing from 5,000 to 50,000 barrels a day. Drilling is still going on and 40 or 50 new wells are being opened up.

The number of foreigners who have come to the Republic because of the exploitation of oil is estimated as follows: Americans, 1,000; British, 300; Dutch, 200; the total including Colombians and colored laborers from the West Indies being 10,000. On every oil field new settlements are growing up with a population ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. The exports of petroleum in 1924 were 1,220,600 metric tons. During the month of January of that year 46,400 metric tons were exported, while in December exports reached 200,000 metric tons. (Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio, Caracas, March 1, 1925.)



BRAZIL

Railroad Bond Issue.—By decree No. 16842 of March 24, 1925, the President authorized the emission of bonds for improvements and equipment for the railways of the Union, extension of branch lines, and completion of work now under way. These bonds, of a par value of 1 conto each, paying 7 per cent annual interest, are to be amortized in 10 years at the rate of 10 per cent of those still in circulation each year, paying 7 per cent annual interest in semiannual payments. Amortization will be effected at par by lot, by purchase on the exchange, or other suitable methods. The Minister of Communications and Public Works will provide for the establishment of an additional 10 per cent tax on railroad rates for a special fund for

interest and amortization. The bond issue is to be made with relation to the payments to be effected, so that the total in circulation in any year will not exceed the total of the fund created for interest and amortization. Should the said fund in any year exceed the amortization and interest payments due, the Government may use the balance for the work on the railroads.

COLOMBIA

DEPARTMENT RECEIPTS.—According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Department of Cundinamarca the budget of receipts for the various departments during the year 1924 was the following:

Department	Pesos	Department	Pesos
Antioquia Caldas Valle Cundinamarea Boyacá Santander Tolima	4, 700, 900 2, 752, 916 1, 953, 700 1, 162, 700 1, 482, 500 1, 272, 400 1, 142, 200	Bolívar	1, 333, 600 748, 200 583, 300 458, 300 457, 000 372, 900 266, 400

HAITI

Public declined from 116,082,000 gourdes at the end of February, 1925, to 115,978,000 gourdes at the end of March, 1925. It is evident that gratifying progress has been made during the present year in the reduction of the public debt.

HONDURAS

Amapala customs revenues.—According to figures of the collector of customs the receipts of the port of Amapala from May 13, 1924, through February, 1925, were 750,184.29 pesos.

PERU

Tax on alcohol and alcoholic beverages.—Law No. 5049, of March 4, 1925, places a tax on alcoholic beverages of domestic production according to the following scale: Pure grape alcohol, 60 centavos per liter; cane alcohol made in the highlands, 80 centavos; cane alcohol made in the coast region, 1 sol; alcohol from all other sources, 1 sol 20 centavos; and beer, 4½ centavos per liter. Alcoholic beverages of foreign manufacture shall pay the following tax: Beer, 50 centavos per liter; liquors other than wines, and alcohol up to 60 degrees Gay Lussac, 2 soles per liter; alcohol of any grade up to 100 degrees Gay Lussac, 3 soles per liter; wines, beer, and vermouth, 1 sol 20 centavos; effervescent wines, 1 sol 80 centavos per liter; and

champagne, 2 soles 30 centavos. Wine growers and merchants dealing in alcoholic beverages must obtain a license from the collector of revenue. The application for permits must state the size of the plantations and what area is dedicated to the cultivation of crops for making alcoholic beverages.

CIGARETTES TAX FOR HIGHWAYS .- A law promulgated March 13 last imposes a tax of one-half centavo apiece on cigarettes. proceeds of this tax are to be used for a road-building fund.

URUGUAY

French Loan.—On March 7, 1925, the Banco de la Républica Oriental del Uruguay received from the French Government the sum of 1,300,000 gold pesos as amortization of the quota due on the loan of 15,000,000 pesos made by Uruguay to France.



Restriction of immigration.—By decree No. 16764 of December 31, 1924, published in the *Diario Official* of March 26, 1925, the President regulates immigration to Brazil. Second and third class passengers are forbidden to enter the country under the conditions laid down in articles 1 and 2 of law No. 4247 of January 6, 1921. (These articles permitted the exclusion of persons suffering from certain physical defects and those over 60 years of age likely to become public charges and of those coming as prostitutes. Immigrants might be expelled from the country in five years for a criminal record in another country, criminal conduct in Brazil, or for certain specified offenses.) To enter, an immigrant must be able to present to the competent port or frontier authority papers proving him to be of good character as well as a passport showing his photograph, fingerprints, civil status, age, nationality and profession or trade, to be visaed by the port or frontier officer. After July 1, 1925, the only ports for immigration will be Belem (Pará), Recife (Pernambuco), São Salvador (Bahia), Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Paranaguá, São Francisco and Rio Grande.

CHILE

LEGAL CAPACITY OF WOMEN.—One of the most important of all recent decree-laws is that proclaimed on March 12, 1925, making profound changes in the legal capacity of women. A few of the provisions follow:

Parental authority is vested in the mother, under the same conditions as in the father, when the latter is actually, civilly, or presumptively dead; when he is absent; when he is placed in interdiction; or when his physical or moral disability has been judicially declared. Conviction for a crime constitutes moral disability.

A woman may, under the same conditions as a man, be a guardian of the person or of property, but a married woman néeds the permission of her husband or of the court to exercise these duties.

A woman may serve as witness to any act or contract under the same conditions as a man.

In the marriage articles husband and wife may agree that their respective property shall be kept separate.

It will be considered that such an agreement is in force with respect to the wife's administration of all property resulting from her professional or industrial employment.

When there has been an agreement for the separation of property a married woman may devote herself freely to the exercise of any trade, occupation, profession, industry, or business, unless prohibited by a judge after a hearing, on petition of her husband.

DIVISION OF SOCIAL HYGIENE.—By a decree-law approved by the Council of Government last March a division of social hygiene is created in the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare, and Labor. In accordance with its provisions the Republic will be divided into five districts, each in charge of a social hygiene brigade. Clinics will be established with sections for venereal diseases, gynecology, and tuberculosis, in addition to hospitals and a tuberculosis preventorium for children in each district. The teaching of social hygiene is made obligatory in the schools, beginning in the primary grades, and propaganda will also be carried on among adults. Prostitutes found to be suffering from venereal disease will be required to undergo treatment and while awaiting cure will be isolated.

CHEAP HOUSING.—A decree-law proclaimed early this year creates the Superior Social Welfare Council, to which are given not only all the functions formerly performed by the Superior Council of Workers' Housing but also more extended duties. Under the supervision of this council the law offers to responsible groups of salaried employees and workers, to industrialists, and to individuals in general financial assistance in building cheap houses. The State guarantees interest, the rate of which will be fixed later, to companies or persons undertaking the construction of cheap houses in groups of not less than 50, these houses preferably to be sold on the installment plan. Bonds secured by land and cheap houses erected thereon may also be issued by the Mortgage Loan Bank.

Copyright law.—A new copyright law, formulated a few months ago, has replaced the law of 1834 on this subject. A few of its important provisions are summarized below:

Writings, music, paintings, drawings, sculptures, maps and plans, engineering or architectural projects, theatrical works, motion pictures, photographs, etc., may be copyrighted for the life of their author or originator by registering them in the National Library, the copyright being transmissible to the heirs of the author or originator and valid for 20 years after his decease. The copyright consists of the exclusive right to distribute, sell, or otherwise derive financial profit from such works by means of printing, lithography, engraving, copy, cast, photograph, phonograph record, player-piano roll, motion-picture film, execution, lecture, recitation, representation, translation, adaptation, exhibition, radio transmission, or any other means of reproduction, multiplication, or diffusion.

Foreigners may copyright their works in Chile, provided the same privilege is extended to Chileans in their respective countries.

RECENT LEGISLATION.—Among recent noteworthy laws, of which space permits only a brief mention, are the following:

A decree-law approved by the Government Council in March of this year imposing an additional tax on income, increasing progressively according to the amount of the income; a decree-law of March 9, establishing the indeterminate sentence for prisoners serving a sentence of more than one year, after half the sentence has been completed, life imprisonment being considered for the purposes of this decree as 20 years; a new electoral decree-law, approved March 14; a decree-law amending the law concerning private employees; and a decree-law giving employed women the right to 60 days' leave of absence at confinement and to one hour a day for the care of their infants.

COLOMBIA

Patent rights.—Law No. 31 of February 28, 1925, on the protection of industrial property and patent rights states, among other things, that any person, Colombian or foreign, who has established or desires to establish in Colombian territory an industry or work of any kind using an invention or formula of his own, or who perfects a machine, mechanical apparatus, or any combination that may be useful in industry, art, or science, shall have the exclusive right to his invention during a certain number of years, provided he complies with all legal requirements. The full text of this law appears in the Diario Oficial of March 7, 1925.

COSTA RICA

Industrial accident compensation, published in *La Gaceta* of February 6, 1925, consists of seven chapters dealing with the following subjects: Responsibility of the employer in case of accident; compensation; legal procedure in case of accidents; insurance; penalties and general provisions. The following is a brief summary of some of the more important provisions of the above-mentioned law:

In the event of an accident causing temporary disability to a workman he shall receive a compensation equal to one-half his daily wage, commencing from the day of the accident until such a time as he is able to resume work. The compensation shall be paid on the days his wages are due, without any discount being made

for holidays. In the event of partial permanent disability the workman is entitled to a compensation equal to one-half the reduction in his wage caused by the accident; in the case of permanent total disability for all kinds of work the workman is entitled to receive a life pension equal to two-thirds of his annual wage. An employer is obliged to furnish free of charge medicines and the services of a physician to any workman who has been injured while in his employ, until such a time as the workman is able to return to work or is declared by the attending physician to be permanently disabled, or until he dies. If a workman is injured or killed in an accident caused by his being in a state of intoxication he is not entitled to ask for any compensation whatsoever.

Employers shall cover their obligation for compensation to their workmen in case of accident by taking out insurance policies in favor of their employees in the National Insurance Bank for the amount of the compensations due.

This law will become effective two months after the National Insurance Bank notifies the public that it is ready to assume liability for the policies.

PROTECTION AGAINST PLANT DISEASES.—In order to prevent the introduction of plant diseases into the Republic and to protect native agriculture, an Executive decree was published January 23, 1925, by which importers of seeds, plants, roots, or bulbs are required to present an application to the Government for permission to import any of the above-mentioned articles, stating the place of origin, quality, quantity, and uses to which the articles are to be put. This law becomes effective from the date of its publication.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Postal Money Order Service.—A law creating a domestic Postal Money Order Service under the jurisdiction of the Director General of Post Offices and Telegraphs has passed both houses of the Dominican Congress and was signed by the President of the Republic on January 14, 1925. This law not only creates and makes appropriations for the operation of a domestic Postal Money Order Service in the Dominican Republic, but also authorizes the Director General of Post Offices and Telegraphs to initiate negotiations with other nations, members of the Universal Postal Union or the Pan-American Postal Union, for money order conventions between the Dominican Republic and other member countries.

GUATEMALA

REFORESTATION DECREE.—The forestry law prepared in 1924 by the Ministry of Agriculture was passed by the National Assembly on March 28, 1925. According to this law, for each tree cut down in the coffee and pine regions three of the same kind must be planted, or if three of the same variety can not be procured, then five of other varieties of fine wood.

Protection of Native Labor.—A law was passed by the National Assembly on April 2, 1925, by which foreign companies doing busi-

ness in Guatemala are obliged to employ 75 per cent Guatemalan labor, exclusive of technical experts.

BILL FOR RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—On April 1, 1925, the bill presented by Deputy Rosa Chávez on the rights of the married woman legally of age was given its first reading and held over for the second reading and discussion. The text is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The married woman legally of age is free to bring legal action. In suits against her husband the latter shall be obliged to furnish her the necessary funds.

ART. 2. The married woman legally of age does not need the consent of her husband to dispose of her own property, nor for the exercise of a business profession or industry, nor for the making of any sort of contract.

ART. 3. Legal provisions contrary to this law are hereby revoked, etc.

MEXICO

Income tax.—A new income-tax law, which differs considerably from the former law, went into effect on April 1 of this year. Persons subject to the payment of the tax are divided into seven classes, according to the source of their income. All Mexicans, whether residing in the country or abroad, are liable for the payment of the tax, no matter what the source of their income, and foreigners, whether residing in the country or abroad, are liable for a tax on income derived from Mexican sources. Companies are similarly taxable. Space does not permit the inclusion of the various schedules, which may be found in the law as published in the *Diario Oficial* for April 2, 1925.

CHECK ON EMIGRATION.—Under date of March 21 of this year the President signed a resolution instructing the National Railways of Mexico to sell tickets only as far north as Torreón and Saltillo to workers proposing to emigrate to the United States. In those cities the Mexican migration agents will inform intending emigrants of United States immigration requirements in order that only those meeting these requirements shall emigrate.



BRAZIL-URUGUAY

Brazilian-Uruguayan Convention.—On March 30, 1925, in Montevideo, Uruguay, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay signed the international convention between the two countries for the regulation of the conduct of

their Governments in the event of internal disturbances of public order. This convention provides for the prevention by the undisturbed nation of its nationals and other inhabitants from participating in, aiding, or abetting the internal disorders of the other country. (La Mañana, Montevideo, April 1, 1925.)

Demarkation of limits between Brazil and Uruguay.—At the invitation of the High Commissioners for the demarkation of limits between Brazil and Uruguay, the formal delivery and recognition by the authorities of Rivera, Uruguay, and Santa Ana, Brazil, of the new boundaries separating the two towns took place in the former in March of this year. The ceremony was witnessed by civil and military authorities of both countries.

CHILE

Universal Postal Convention.—By a decree law of January 23, 1925, Chile ratified the Universal Postal Convention, its agreements, protocols, and their respective regulations, signed in Madrid November 30, 1920. (Diario Oficial, February 6, 1925.)

GUATEMALA-NICARAGUA

Commercial Convention.—Free trade in natural products or those manufactured with native raw materials may be carried on for five years between Nicaragua and Guatemala by the terms of a convention signed on September 10, 1924, in Guatemala City, and approved by the President of Nicaragua on October 2, 1924. The full text is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of Nicaragua for November 21, 1924.

MEXICO

International trade-mark conventions.—The revisions of the international trade-mark convention of Paris and agreement of Madrid, signed in Washington June 2, 1911, and approved by the Mexican Senate on December 13, 1912, were ratified by the President on March 13, 1925. (Diario Oficial, April 11, 1925.)

PANAMA-AMERICAN STATES

Buenos Aires Postal Convention.—On February 27, 1925, the President of the Republic issued a decree ratifying the principal Pan American Postal Convention signed in Buenos Aires in 1921. The terms of the convention became effective in Panama on April 1, 1925, with the exception of paragraph 2 of article 2 of the convention relative to free transit. According to this paragraph the signatory nations are obliged to transport mail in transit within their territories on the same terms as domestic mail. Due to its geographical position it is impossible for Panama to agree to this. (Diario de Panamá, March 30, 1925.)



ARGENTINA

University Registration in Argentina.—The latest report of the Department of Education gives the following statistics for the enrollment in the university faculties for the year 1923:

National University of Buenos Aires: Law Medicine Engineering_ Philosophy and letters_ Agriculture (1922 figures)_ Economic sciences	948 308 394
Total	9, 518
National University of Córdoba: Law Medical sciences—	311
Medicine	
Engineering	1, 554
Total	1, 977
National University of the Littoral: Education Agriculture	72 58
Medical sciences— Medicine———————————————————————————————————	
Pharmacy	
Industrial chemistry Mathematical and natural sciences Juridical sciences Economics, commerce, and political sciences	
Total	2, 115
National University of Tucumán: Engineering Pharmacy and subtropical hygiene	17 75
Total	92

National University of La Plata:	Students
Law	412
Medicine	327
Chemistry and pharmacy	259
Veterinary medicine	80
Physical and mathematical sciences	172
Agriculture	
Education	162
Total	1. 464

Commercial School for Women.—The Commercial School for Women in Buenos Aires was recently moved to more spacious quarters on the Calle Callao. Since its foundation by Señora Eusebia Silveyra de Rojas 26 years ago the school has grown in spite of limited space, now having over 600 pupils receiving instruction in 20 divisions. In the new quarters there will be 20 to 22 divisions, half receiving instruction in the morning, and the remainder in the afternoon.

Señora de Liddle, the new principal, proposes to establish a small museum and a library. In addition to the regular commercial courses physical training is also given.

EINSTEIN IN BUENOS AIRES.—On March 25, 1925, Prof. Albert Einstein, of Germany, arrived in Buenos Aires to give a series of scientific lectures on the theory of relativity in the University of Buenos Aires. He also gave lectures before several Jewish organizations and in the other universities of Argentina. The distinguished scientist was the recipient of many demonstrations of admiration and respect, and the honored guest at functions of both scholastic and social character.

AGRONOMIC AND VETERINARY SCHOOL.—The Agronomic and Veterinary School at Santa Catalina was established on land purchased in June, 1870, as a result of the desire of the founder of the Sociedad Rural Argentina to have an agricultural school for that organization. The first pupils, who were orphans, received practical instruction in agriculture, but with the arrival of Belgian instructors in 1882, the school was converted into the Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Science. The first laboratory for animal vaccine was established in the school at Santa Catalina in 1884, furnishing the vaccine for the country. In 1890 the institution was moved to La Plata, where it eventually became the veterinary and agronomic school of La Plata University. The school now occupies 800 hectares, of which 500 hectares are suitable for cultivation, serving as an experiment station in six sections—farming, stock raising, industry, forestry, truck gardening, and parks and gardens, while there are also workshops for carpentry, mechanics, masonry, and iron work.

BOLIVIA

School Library established.—In the José Rosendo Gutiérrez public school of La Paz a library has been established for the use of the pupils. In order to develop a sense of responsibility in the children and a closer understanding between them and the teachers it was decided that the pupils themselves should elect members from the senior grades to assist the professors in the management and administration of the newly created library, the first school library in the Republic.

Some decrees of interest.—The latest annual report of the Department of Public Instruction contains several decrees relating to education, an extract of which follows:

The curriculum of the National Conservatory of Music is reorganized so as to consist of a two-year introductory course, the regular three-year course at the end of which the candidate receives the diploma of elementary teacher, and a two-year specialized course leading to the diploma of State teacher. Students whose grades have been "excellent" are entitled to a Government scholarship for two or more years' study abroad.

The School of Medicine of La Paz will be gradually discontinued, dropping first the entering year, and so on, until the last class is graduated. It will then be reestablished year by year. The funds saved by the closing of the school will be used to secure modern teaching material. Every year an appropriation will be made to provide scholarships for study abroad, in order to prepare specialized teachers of the different branches of the medical curriculum.

A special form of salute to the flag for use in schools has been adopted. Flag Day has been substituted for the Student's Day previously observed.

BRAZIL

International Conference on Esperanto.—Among the Brazilian organizations lending support to the International Conference on Esperanto held in Paris May 14, 15, and 16, 1925, were the Society of Geography of Rio de Janeiro, the Engineers' Club, the Law School of the University of Rio de Janeiro, the Medical and Surgical Association, the Historical and Geographical Institute of Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian Society of Pisciculture and Oceanography, the Brazilian Press Association, the School of Philosophy, the Brazilian Institute of Accounting, the Military Students' Institute and the review Medicamenta. The conference has for one of its chief aims that of placing Esperanto among the pure and applied sciences.

IMPORTANT SCHOOL CENTER.—The Firmino Costa school center at Lavras, State of Minas Geraes, offers primary and technical instruction and a course for the preparation of rural teachers. It also has a department of school welfare, a library, a museum, and a school bank. Cooking, sewing, gardening, and manual training are taught in the technical section. The course for rural teachers is two years in length. During the first year elementary school subjects are reviewed

and the second year is devoted to practice teaching. The students of the rural course may enroll in the technical section and in this way also prepare themselves to follow a trade. The division of school welfare, which is supported from the funds of the school bank, provides the poorer students with lunch, clothing, books, and other needed supplies. In connection with this division a store and a dental clinic are maintained. The library has about 1,350 books and the museum more than 650 specimens. Classes in bookbinding are given in the library. The funds of the school bank are derived from the monthly fees of the readers, a subsidy from the municipality, donations from individuals and corporations, and miscellaneous sources.

CHILE

FIRST WOMAN ON EDUCATION COUNCIL.—Appointed on the recommendation of Sr. José Maza, Minister of Public Instruction, Señora Isaura Dinator de Guzmán, the first Chilean woman to serve on the Council of Public Instruction, took her seat on March 23 of this year.

EQUAL PAY FOR MEN AND WOMEN.—Early in March of this year the Ministry of Education made the necessary changes in the budget by which the salaries of women teachers in the secondary schools were made equal to those for men, as was already the case in the primary and normal schools.

Change in retirement requirements.—According to the terms of a decree law of March last, superior, secondary, commercial, and special teachers are now allowed to retire with full pay after 30 years' service, instead of 40, as formerly. Retirement for teachers who have served 30 years and reached the age of 55 is obligatory, unless the Government authorizes continuance in service. Teachers who have taught a minimum of 10 years and are incapacitated for service may retire with a pension depending upon their length of service.

RESIDENCE FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.—On April 1st a residence for out-of-town students attending the University of Chile was opened in Santiago. This residence, which has 100 single rooms, besides parlors, reading rooms, and dining room, was built by the generous bequest of the late Sr. Belisario Torres, who also left a legacy of 100,000 pesos, the interest on which is to be used for a foreign scholarship awarded on the termination of his university course to some student living in the residence.

COLOMBIA

STUDENT EXCURSIONS.—By virtue of law No. 30, promulgated March 7, 1925, scientific excursions for students have been established in all public schools and in those receiving Government aid.

The excursions will take place preferably during the vacation months. Students are furnished free transportation on the national railroads and other Government lines.

Public instruction in Cundinamarca.—During the year 1924 130 new schools were opened in the Department of Cundinamarca, with an enrollment of 32,818 pupils. During the present year 885 primary schools are being conducted, and work on the construction of new school buildings is progressing in 10 different towns of the Department.

COSTA RICA

Foreign scholarships.—In accordance with law No. 58 of August 18, 1924, and decree No. 5 of November 19, 1924, a competition has been opened for awarding eight foreign scholarships offered by the Government. This competition is open to both men and women under certain prescribed conditions. Those awarded scholarships must obligate themselves to practice in Costa Rica whatever profession they take up and give the Government their professional services for a period of four years in the province of their birth in return for the salary prescribed by law.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DEDICATION OF MAUSOLEUM OF EUGENIO M. DE HOSTOS.—The mausoleum erected by the Dominican Government in honor of the distinguished educator Eugenio M. de Hostos was dedicated in the cemetery of that city on February 25, the day celebrated as "School Day."

HAITI

AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL SERVICE.—The Haitian Government has wisely made liberal appropriations for prosecuting the work of the Technical Service of the Department of Agriculture. This work embraces not only agricultural development but also vocational and manual training. The plan devised by the Technical Service embraces agronomical education and instruction as well as organization at Port-au-Prince. Under the able supervision of the director general of the Technical Service, Dr. George F. Freeman, this plan is being rapidly put into effect.

HONDURAS

NATIONAL MUSEUM.—A presidential decree of March 7, 1925, provides for the founding of a National Museum in the capital with the following sections: Zoological garden; botanical garden; industrial and agricultural products; mineralogical exhibits; and archæological

exhibits. The museum will be under the supervision of the Department of Public Instruction.

Departmental boards of education.—In accordance with the new regulation for public education published in the *Gaceta Oficial* through February and the early part of March, 1925, the departmental boards of education have been appointed and the names of their personnel published in the press of Tegucigalpa.

Lectures to workmen by LAW STUDENTS.—The Association of Law Students of Tegucigalpa recently decided to give a series of lectures, as in former years, for the benefit of workmen.

MEXICO

University summer school.—The university summer school has made an innovation by extending invitations for the coming session to be held in July and August of this year to teachers of the Central American Republics and of the Antilles.

As it is desired to give national importance to the attendance of Mexican teachers at the summer school, those completing the eight required courses, and two industrial subjects in addition, will receive a diploma. Certificates of attendance will be given to those taking other courses, and also to those completing the kindergarten course. Such diplomas and certificates will give a teacher standing throughout the Republic.

Increase in salaries.—Teachers' salaries have been increased 50 per cent by the State of Chiapas.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.—The first children's library in the State of Guanajuato, containing 400 volumes, was opened in the city of that name in May. The library is appropriately furnished and decorated with a frieze of 48 pictures by Sr. Manuel Leal, a well-known artist of Guanajuato.

NICARAGUA

Engineering scholarship.—Sr. José Álvarez has réceived from the Nicaraguan Government a scholarship of \$60 a month and traveling expenses for advanced engineering studies in a technical institution of the United States or Europe.

PANAMA

New director of National Institute.—By a decree of April 4, 1925, Sr. Richard Newmann has been transferred from the post of director of the National Institute to that of Inspector General of Primary Education, while Sr. José Dolores Moscote leaves the latter post to assume the former.

Foreign scholarship examinations.—Competitive examinations will be held in the National Institute of Panama City on July 20

to 30, 1925, for the five foreign scholarships open to the graduates with first, second, or third honors from the Normal School for Women and the National Institute for Young Men. Two scholarships are also open to teachers with experience in primary teaching; one to a normal-school or secondary teacher; three to any person fulfilling the requirements and passing the examination; and one to a graduate of an industrial school. Applicants must be Panamans not more than 40 years of age in the case of teachers and not more than 30 in other cases.

SALVADOR

New schools.—One of the outstanding features of the administration of President Quiñónez Molina has been the erection of school buildings, both of the one-room rural type and of several rooms in the towns. Three were built some months ago, three are in process of erection, and another, in the town of Mejicanos, was dedicated on March 1, the ceremony being attended by the President and other distinguished officials. The building provides for 200 children in its six well-lighted and comfortable classrooms.

CHILD CARE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS.—In a lecture delivered at the better-baby contest in December, 1923, Dr. M. Adriano Vilanova suggested that child care should be taught in the schools. As a result the Normal School for Young Women and the vocational school in San Salvador have included child care in their courses of study, Doctor Vilanova being the instructor in this subject at the last-named school.

URUGUAY

COMMITTEE OF TEACHERS.—The committee of teachers appointed to work for an increase of salaries, after making a careful study of the matter, have drawn up a bill providing for salary increases, prepared with special reference to the present condition of public funds.

Essay on experimental psychology.—In the March, 1925, number of *Educación*, a journal published in Montevideo, there appears an interesting study on a mental test for measuring the constructive imagination of children and adults. This article is a summary of one of a series of lectures on experimental psychology recently given at the Pedagogical Museum of Montevideo by Dr. Sebastián Morey Otero, professor of psychology and philosophy. The other articles will appear in succeeding numbers of the same periodical.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SAN JOSÉ.—At the end of the 1924 school year the statistics of the Department of San José showed that the 50 public schools were attended by 3,966 pupils and private schools by 410 pupils, making a total of 4,376 school children. The average daily public-school attendance was 3,095 and that of the private schools 275. The night classes in the Department were opened with 47 pupils and closed with 38.



LABOR CODE NOW IN FORCE.—The various laws on labor relations composing the labor code, which were promulgated on September 26, 1925, became effective March 26 of this year. These laws are those on labor contract, union organization, labor disputes, labor contract of private employees, amendments to the industrial accident law, sickness and old-age insurance, and cooperatives. The eight-hour law now takes effect throughout the Republic.

COLOMBIA

LABOR CODE.—The Labor Office has prepared a project for a labor code in 5 divisions. The subjects covered by this work include conventions with other countries relating to labor, welfare provisions, legal regulations thereof, disputes between capital and labor, and penalties for infractions of any of these laws.

MEXICO

Schools of Labor organization.—The Mexican Federation of Labor (Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana) is carrying on educational work of considerable importance in Mexico City, which will soon be further expanded. A school for the primary, grammar, and higher grades, whose courses are those of the official schools, is in operation, 248 pupils being enrolled in the six primary grades alone. All books and necessaries are furnished, and the school is visited daily by a physician who not only examines the pupils but gives instruction in hygiene.

On April 1 courses were opened in English, bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, and domestic science, and it is expected that instruction will also be given in small industries and applied mechanical drawing.



ARGENTINA

RED CROSS NIGHT CLASSES IN NURSING.—In response to the requests of a number of students registered in Red Cross nursing courses the National Red Cross of Argentina will open night classes in nursing, giving Red Cross diplomas to the graduates. Practical work is to be done in the Children's Hospital in Buenos Aires.

REGIONAL HOSPITAL AT CONCEPCIÓN DEL URUGUAY.—The Minister of Foreign Relations, the President of the National Commission on Asylums and Regional Hospitals, Senators and other officials attended on April 5, 1925, the laying of the cornerstone of the regional hospital in Concepción del Uruguay, a city of Entre Ríos Province across the Paraná River from Uruguay. Señora Adela S. de Balbuena, President of the Charity Society (Sociedad de Beneficencia) of Buenos Aires, which has managed practically all of the women's and children's homes and hospitals for 100 years, made an address, as did other officials. The hospital bears the name of Gen. Justo José Urquiza, who was President of Argentina in 1854 and whose foresight was responsible for the founding of the Junta de Sanidad which later developed into the National Council of Hygiene.

COTTAGE SYSTEM SCHOOL FOR ABANDONED CHILDREN.—The Villa Elisa cottage-system school for abandoned children, the only one of its kind in the Province of Buenos Aires, recently opened five new cottages, each to house 40 children of approximately the same age. Each cottage will be under the care of a married master who, with the aid of his wife, will provide a homelike environment in which he will instruct them in primary education as well as in sericulture, carpentry, horticulture, or gardening, as the child chooses. Fifteen more cottages will eventually be provided. The children in this institution are not delinquent or backward, and the school demonstrates the newest system of homelike care which develops the child along normal lines.

NEW SALVATION ARMY BUILDING.—On March 21, 1925, on Rivadavia Street in Buenos Aires, the cornerstone of the new Salvation Army Building, named after William Booth, was laid, addresses being made by some of the officials of that organization, which has been at work in Argentina for nearly 35 years.

BOLIVIA

Drinking water for city of Cochabamba.—The committee in charge of the works for providing drinking water for the city of Cochabamba has called for bids for piping and other equipment required for the distribution of water both for public use and in the home.

BRAZIL

HEALTH TEACHING.—The heads of public instruction in the Federal District, the State of São Paulo, Pará, and Pernambuco have approved A Fada Hygia (The Health Fairy) as a first hygiene book. The book, written by Dr. Renato Kehl, Brazilian hygienist and public man, in a very simple and pleasing style, is considered by the Director of Public Education as a genuine benefit to Brazil.

PEDIATRICS IN BRAZIL.—Dr. Angelo Vaz, special commissioner of the Government of Portugal, who spent several months in Brazil, upon his return lectured before the Associação Medica Lusitana do Porto on the pediatrics of Rio de Janeiro. He cited as model institutions the Polyclinic of Botofogo, the Institution for the Protection and Assistance of Children, the Heliotherapy Institute, the Meyer Dispensary, the Children's Polyclinic, and the special services carried on by the National Department of Health in Child Hygiene.

Better-baby competition.—On March 29, 1925, a better-baby competition was held in the Institute for the Protection and Assistance of Children in Rio de Janeiro, where the prizes for the thirty-seventh health test were awarded. There was also a dinner for 2,000 poor children over 5 years of age. The health prizes, which amounted to 740 milreis, were distributed by a committee of physician judges.

CHILDREN'S COURT.—An editorial in the *Jornal do Brazil* for March 25, 1925, states that the figures on cases handled by the children's court of Rio de Janeiro in 1924 showed that 1,682 children had passed under its beneficent jurisdiction, 1,058 of whom were placed by the court. The number of delinquent children tried was 134. The reform school, not yet completed, and a children's asylum are needed to complement the work of the court.

CHILE

APPRECIATION OF BULLETIN.—The following letter, addressed to the Director General of the Pan American Union by Sr. Don Ismael Valdés Valdés, one of the most prominent Latin Americans active in social welfare, was a source of deep gratification to the members of the staff of the Union:

I have received your cordial letter as well as the interesting pamphlet of which it speaks (Social Welfare in the Community). I receive regularly the Bulletin of the Pan American Union (Spanish edition), which I always read with the keenest interest. Its informative contents never fail to shed light on those important problems to whose solution our attention is devoted.

On some occasions the Bulletin or one of the pamphlets which you have been so kind as to send us has been the deciding voice in favor of measures we were considering.

I beg therefore to express my thanks.

FIRST WOMAN ON EDUCATION COUNCIL.—See page 740. EQUAL PAY FOR MEN AND WOMEN.—See page 740. LEGAL CAPACITY OF WOMEN.—See page 731. DIVISION OF SOCIAL HYGIENE.—See page 732. CHEAP HOUSING.—See page 732. RECENT LEGISLATION.—See page 733.

COSTA RICA

Workmen's houses.—The Director of Public Works made an inspection recently of a workman's house built in San José by the Red Cross. The object of this visit was to investigate the cost of the building and ground in order to determine if it would be practical for the Government to build a number of such houses.

CUBA

SECOND NATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN.—On April 12 the Second National Congress of Women held its opening session in the city of Habana, under the presidency of Señora Pilar Morlón de Menéndez. On the 19th of the same month at a meeting of the executive committee resolutions were presented which were later submitted to the Government. Among other measures they urged:

- 1. Election of women members to Board of Education.
- 2. Establishment of farm schools in rural districts.
- 3. Establishment of juvenile courts.
- 4. Financial assistance for mothers of large families and widows by means of pensions, which shall be fixed according to the needs of each individual case.
- 5. Laws for the protection of employed women, and night schools for business training and other special courses in order to prepare women for various kinds of work.
- 6. Organization of a committee to censor motion pictures and other entertainments frequented by minors.
- 7. Construction of a home for women students to be under the direct control and supervision of the National Federation of Women's Societies, where students could live at a very moderate cost.
- 8. Organization of unions of women workers for the protection of their interests, and of cooperative food stores for the benefit of the workers.

At this meeting it was decided that the Third National Congress of Women should also be held in the city of Habana.

ECUADOR

Interchange of school correspondence.—The interchange of school correspondence between members of the Junior Red Cross in far-distant countries is now being practiced in Ecuador, the first article

received being an album from a school in Aglona, Latvia. The Junior Red Cross of the United States suggested that the youthful pupils of distant countries interchange photographs, cards, albums, and similar objects as a means of carrying out the suggestions made at the First Pan American Red Cross Conference celebrated at Buenos Aires in 1923, of becoming better acquainted with foreign countries and thus promoting closer international relations.

GUATEMALA

Proposed bill to check spread of venereal disease.—The Committee on Legislation of the National Assembly has under consideration a bill whereby the transmission of venereal disease becomes a criminal offense. The person who infects another with syphilis by this bill would suffer two to six years' imprisonment; with blennorrhagia, two to four years' imprisonment; and with other venereal diseases, one to three years' imprisonment. Declaration of venereal disease to health officers would be made obligatory by this bill.

HAITI

Public health.—The outstanding work of the Public Health Service during 1924 includes the improvement of hospitals, studies of the most prevalent diseases, the extension of out-patient clinics and dispensaries, and the training of nurses. Measures of sanitation were executed with a view to the elimination of mosquitoes from the large cities and their environs. Medical conferences and laboratory work continued to give valuable results and all possible cooperation with the medical school at Port-au-Prince was ever the aim.

MEXICO

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.—On April 3, 1925, it became illegal to erect any dwelling or other structure of wood or to build wooden sidewalks in the ports on the Gulf of Mexico, as such constructions are likely to give shelter to rats and therefore to aid in the propagation of the bubonic plague. Existing wooden structures may not be replaced by others of the same nature.

Additional Hospital facilities in Mexico City.—On March 23 the Public Charity Committee inaugurated a new ward for children, with the necessary adjuncts, in the Juárez Hospital, a general ward in the Homeopathic Hospital, and two public clinics, one of which had previously been functioning in smaller quarters. The clinics have the following departments: Medicine, surgery, skin diseases, syphilis, obstetrics, gynecology, urinary tract, children's diseases, dentistry, and ear, nose, and throat. The average attendance at one of the clinics, of which there are now four in all, is 800.

Compulsory vaccination.—Vaccination having been made compulsory by presidential decree, it is required that all infants be

vaccinated within four months after birth, that immigrants not presenting a vaccination certificate viséed by a Mexican consul be vaccinated on arrival, and that all inhabitants of the Republic be vaccinated every five years. The Institute of Hygiene, which is a branch of the Bureau of Public Health, is producing in its laboratories 1,000,000 tubes of vaccine weekly.

CHILDREN'S DAY.—At the suggestion of the Federal Commission for the Protection of the Child, the Bureau of Public Health and the Mexican Federation of Labor (Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana) united in celebrating May 1 as Children's Day as well as Labor Day.

PARAGUAY

Paraguayan Scouts visit Buenos Aires.—Early in March, 1925, a group of Paraguayan Boy Scouts visited Buenos Aires where they were cordially entertained. Upon their arrival in the Argentine capital they were welcomed by Col. Guillermo J. Mohr, representing the Ministry of War.

PERU

LEPER COLONY.—A recent law appropriates the sum of 4,000 Peruvian pounds to be used in establishing an agricultural colony for lepers in the Department of Loreto.

Welfare Society.—As the result of a suggestion made at the Second Pan American Conference of Women held recently in Lima a group of ladies have organized in that city a welfare society under the name of Bien del Hogar. The main efforts of this society will be directed toward welfare work for girls and the teaching of domestic science. The society intends to organize a school of domestic science for girls, where instruction will be given free. Courses will be given in practical cooking, the preparation of foods, and of food values and proper diets. In cooperation with the Cunas Maternales, or Day Nurseries, the school will give instruction in the care of babies. Courses will also be given on hygiene and care of the home, including an elementary course on maternal hygiene. There will also be classes in all these subjects for pay pupils.

In order to provide a place where working girls may obtain good food, the school will open a dining room where meals will be served at a very low price. A dormitory will also be opened at the school where young girls who come to Lima from outside places seeking employment will find temporary lodgings at a reasonable price; no one, however, will be permitted to remain over 10 days, in order to make room for later arrivals. The society will open an employment agency for girls who have completed their course at the school. Each girl will be given a card on which a record will be kept of the length of time she retains her position, and those who remain five years or

more in the same place of employment will receive from the society a

monetary prize.

The society will keep in touch with similar societies in Europe and the United States in order to develop and improve the methods of continuing its work. The yearly report of the society will be sent to all the delegates who attended the Second Pan American Conference of Women.

SALVADOR

MILK STATION.—The Gota de Leche, or free milk station, of Santa Ana is to have a building of its own where it will be provided with more space and better equipment for the care of the babies of the poor. The milk station now has about 50 children in its care.

URUGUAY

Sarandí del Yí Hospital.—In the latter part of March, 1925, the corner stone of the hospital in Sarandí del Yí was laid on ground donated for the building by Sr. José María Rodríguez Sosa, for whom the institution will be named. He has also given a large sum toward the construction of the hospital.

Protection for Early Infancy.—According to statistics for February, 1925, the Service of Protection for Early Infancy and the Office of Wet Nurses, in its eight dispensaries maintained as part of the Public Health Department in Montevideo, treated 1,808 babies, of whom 307 were new patients. Also 994 children from the D. Larrañaga Asylum were treated. The inspectors made 2,328 visits in the capacity of overseers of and advisers to wet nurses and nursemaids. The milk laboratory distributed during February 11,525 liters of milk, 20,440 feedings of prepared milk, and 382 cans of prepared baby foods. This office provides wet nurses with a health certificate free of charge to persons requesting this assistance. (See last month's Bulletin for a brief article on this service.)

VENEZUELA

Hospital statistics.—According to an article published in the Gaceta Oficial of March 14, 1925, an expenditure of 2,118,806 bolivars was made during the year 1924 for the upkeep of 59 hospitals distributed in the various States of the Republic as follows: Anzoátegui, 1; Apure, 1; Aragua, 5; Bolívar, 1; Carabobo, 6; Falcón, 1; Guárico, 2; Lara, 4; Mérida, 2; Miranda, 5; Nueva Esparta, 1; Sucre, 2; Táchira, 7; Trujillo, 2; and Zulia, 7. Twelve hospitals located in the Federal District must be added to these figures. As to the number of patients the figures are the following: Remaining from 1923, 3,766; entering during the year 1924, 12,209; total, 15,975. Patients discharged as cured during the year numbered 8,596; others leaving the hospitals, 1,549; and deaths, 2,125.



COLOMBIA

New Holidays.—Law No. 28, promulgated February 16, 1925, designates the seventh of August to be celebrated every year as Flag Day. By virtue of the same law Mother's Day will be observed every year on the second Sunday in May.

CUBA

Mausoleum of Gonzalo de Quesada dedicated.—A patriotic ceremony was held in Habana on the occasion of the dedication of the mausoleum containing the remains of the great patriot Gonzalo de Quesada, who strove with José Martí for the independence of Cuba. Señor Quesada was the first diplomatic representative accredited from the Republic of Cuba to the United States. He died in 1915 in Berlin while representing his country as Minister plenipotentiary to Germany.

MEXICO

CENTENARY OF NATIONAL MUSEUM.—The centenary of the National Museum in Mexico City was celebrated on March 18 of this year. This museum enjoys world-wide renown for its priceless archeological, anthropological, historical, and other collections.

PANAMA

National Assembly by law No. 48 provided that the shield of Panama should be that provisionally provided by the National Convention and described in article 2 of law No. 64 of 1904, the only change being that the number of stars forming an arch over the eagle should correspond to the number of Provinces. The national anthem shall be that provisionally adopted by law No. 39 of 1906, the music being by Santos Jorge A., and the words by Jerónimo Ossa.

The national flag or emblem shall be that described in article 6 of law No. 64 of 1904. This law was approved by the President,

March 10, 1925.

PARAGUAY

DEATH OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.—On March 14, 1925, the distinguished Paraguayan statesman, Dr. Manuel Peña,

Minister of Foreign Relations, died in Asunción. Doctor Peña was born in Asunción on May 16, 1887, being the son of Don Jaime Peña and Doña Serapia Rojas, both descendants of distinguished families. At the age of 17 Doctor Peña was graduated as bachelor of science and letters from the National College, afterwards going to Europe, where he received the degree of doctor of medicine from the University of Paris in 1912. Upon his return to his own country he devoted himself for a time to the practice of his profession, serving two years as director of the National Hospital and of the general office of the Public Health Department. He was also a professor in the Medical School, and represented Paraguay at the Scientific Congress in Lima. In 1919, elected Deputy to Congress, he advocated the law for a sanitary campaign and the contract with the Rockefeller Foundation for health work in Paraguay. He retired as deputy to assume the office of Director of Public Health. From this post he was appointed Minister of the Interior. In 1923 he was appointed Ambassador to Uruguay by President Eusebio Ayala. Upon his return he was made president of the Commission of Foreign Relations of the Chamber of Deputies, specializing in public international law. At the time of his death, which was keenly felt throughout the country, he was serving as Minister of Foreign Relations.

PERU

LIMA-PIURA AUTOMOBILE TOUR.—Owing to the difficult country covered, this tour represents one of the most remarkable automobile trips accomplished in Peru. The party left Lima on January 31 last, via Chiclayo, Lambayeque, Sechura, and Catacaos, arriving at Piura on February 18, having covered 1,536 kilometers in 40 hours actual running time. Part of the way—approximately 700 kilometers—was over unexplored roads.

URUGUAY

HISTORICAL CENTENARY.—The Departmental Council of Montevideo has planned to honor in several ways the first centenary of the landing of the 33 "Orientals," or Uruguayan patriots, who in 1825 preached the separation of that country from the Empire of Brazil. Part of the ceremonies will be the placing of a memorial bronze tablet in the street of Treinta y Tres (33), Montevideo. Three prizes are offered for the best works in prose on the history of the crusade of the 33 "Orientals," the first to be a gold medal and 2,000 pesos; the second a silver medal and 1,000 pesos, and the third a silver medal and 500 pesos. The prize essays will be published at the expense of the municipality and will be distributed free throughout the Republic, preferably to the public schools to encourage a spirit of patriotism.



REPORTS RECEIVED TO MAY 15, 1925

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA Condition of the Argentine cotton crop	1925 Mar. 16	Henry H. Morgan, consul
Production figures for wheat and linsed for the 1923-24 season	Mar. 17 Mar. 23 Mar. 24	general at Buenos Aires. Do. Do. Do. Do.
1925. Area sown in cotton in Argentina, official report	Mar. 30	Do.
BOLIVIA		
Bolivian exports of minerals for year 1924	Mar. 9	Augustus Ostertag, consul at
Excerpt from commerce and industries for February, 1925 Exports of minerals during February Bolivian exchange rates during March, 1925	Mar. 11 Mar. 21 Apr. 6	La Paz. Do. Do. Do.
BRAZIL		
Exports of coffee from Bahia	Mar. 7	Homer Brett, consul at
Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for the month of February, 1925.	Mar. 12	Bahia. Robert R. Bradford, consul
Commerce and industries of Pernambuco consular district for the year 1924.	do	at Rio de Janeiro. Fred C. Eastin, jr., vice consul at Pernambuco.
Municipal public works, Recife	Mar. 13 Mar. 19 do	Do. Do. Robert R. Bradford.
Para cotton production and exports	Mar. 20	Jack D. Hickerson, consul at
Destinations of cocoa from Bahia during 1924. Tables showing the increase in prices of all commodities which enter into the cost of living. Coffee in Brazil	Mar. 21 Mar. 28	Homer Brett. Robert R. Bradford.
	Mar. 30	A. T. Haeberle, consul at Sao Paulo.
Profits of cotton mills in Bahia consular district	Apr. 2	Homer Brett. Jack D. Hickerson.
Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro consular district during 1924.	Apr. 6	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Brazil nut exports during March quarter, 1925	Apr. 10	Jack D. Hickerson.
CHILE		
Inclined plane railways in northern Chile	Mar. 10	Harry Campbell, consul at Iquique.
COLOMBIA		
Trade competition in Cartagena	Mar. 25	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
A nnual report of the Barranquilla consular district for 1924	Mar. 22	Maurice L. Stafford, consul at Barranquilla.
Foreign trade through the port of Cartagena during 1924	Mar. 30	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
Comments on the annual declared-export return for 1924	Mar. 31 Apr. 6 Apr. 13	Do. Lawrence F. Cotie, vice consul at Buenaventura. Maurice L. Stafford, consul
	Арг, 18	at Barranquilla.
COSTA RICA		D 1 1 1 W W 11 11
Part payment contracts		Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San José.
March report on commerce and industries Quarterly report on Custa Rican products exportedAnnual report for 1924 on railroads operated in Costa Rica	Apr. 8 Apr. 14 Apr. 22	Do. Do. Do.

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CUBA Annual report on commerce and industries for 1924, consular district of Cienfuegos. Review of commerce and industries quarter ended Mar. 31, 1925. The sugar situation in district of Matanzas	Apr. 15	Frank Bohr, consul at Cientuegos. Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba. James V. Whitfield, consul at Matanzas. Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana. Do. Charles Forman, consul at Nueva Gerona. Frank Bohr.
quarter ended Mar. 31, 1925. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1924	Apr. 10	Charles Bridgham Hosmer, consul at Santo Domingo. W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata. Charles Bridgham Hosmer. Do.
GUATEMALA March, 1925, report on commerce and industries Public education in Guatemala Registration of motor vehicles in Guatemala	Apr. 13	Philip Holland, consul general, at Guatemala City. Do. Do.
HAITI Review of commerce and industries of Cape Haitien district, first quarter of 1925. Economic and commercial report of Haiti	Apr. 8 Apr. 25	W. R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien. Maurice P. Dunlap.
Review of commerce and industries, Bluefields district, for calendar year 1924. Review for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1925	Mar. 9 Apr. 4	A. J. McConnico, consul at Bluefields. Do.
PANAMA Annual report on commerce and industries for the year 1924 Warehousing merchandise at Canal Zone ports Reduced coconut exports from Colon Construction and engineering work in Colon	do Apr. 4	George Orr, consul in charge at Panama City. Do. Olin G. Loren, consul at Colon. Do.
Cotton situation in Paraguay	Feb. 28	Digby A. Willson, consul at Asunción:
Imports and exports of Peru, October and November, 1924	Mar. 23 Mar. 24 Mar. 25	C. E. Guyant, consul at Callao-Lima. Do. Do.
March, 1925, report on commerce and industries URUGUAY	Mar. 31	W. J. McCafferty, consul at San Salvador.
The growing of rice in Uruguay Viticulture in Uruguay Productive industries Stock raising, food products, etc. Education in Uruguay Uruguayan public debt. Transactions on Montevideo stock exchange in 1924. Increase in capital of the Montevideo branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. Physical education in Uruguay. Value of real estate in Uruguay for taxation purposes.	Mar. 16dodo Mar. 17do Mar. 18 Mar. 23do Mar. 25 Apr. 2	O. Gaylord Marsh, consul at Montevideo. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. D

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The national wealth of Uruguay	Apr. 2	O. Galord Marsh, consul at Montevideo.
Number of farms in Uruguay Area under cereal cultivation Petroleum imports for March, 1925	do	Do. Do. Do.
VENEZUELA		
Present highway situation in Maracaibo district.	Mar. 15	Albert H. Gerberich, consul at Maracaibo.
Closing of La Guaira branch of Banco Mercantil Americano de Caracas.	Mar. 16	Daniel J. Driscoll, vice con- sul at La Guaira.
Population of Venezuela as of Dec. 31, 1924	Mar. 24 Mar. 26	Do. Do.
Lumber resources of the Orinoco region Railways of Venezuela—the Bolivar railway.	Apr. 7	Do. Dayle C. McDonough, con-
Copper mining in VenezuelaCattle raising in Puerto Cabello consular district	Apr. 15 Apr. 17	sul at Caracas. Do. William P. Garrety, consul
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1925. The cacao industry of Venezuela	Apr. 18	at Puerto Cabello. Do. Do. Do. Do.
and two amendments. The sugar industry of Venezuela Coffee culture in Venezuela	Apr. 20	William P. Garrety. Do.
Food laws and regulations of Venezuela—decree of Feb. 28, 1921, and two amendments. The sugar industry of Venezuela	Apr. 20	Dayle C. McDonough. William P. Garrety.







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By Rubén Darío.
Homage to Bolivia on the First Centenary of Her Independence: Foreword
By Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.
The New President of Bolivia
Antonio José de Sucre, Founder and Father of Bolivia By Guillermo A. Sherwell, Secretary General of the Inter-American High Commission.
Fundamental Documents in the National Life of Bolivia
Actual Economic Conditions of Bolivia
By Señor Don Alberto Palacios, Consul General of Bolivia in San Francisco, California.
Tablet Commemorating Pan American Highway Conference Unveiled
Tropical Forestry in Yale University
Art in Ecuador
By Dr. José Gabriel Navarro, Fellow of the National Historical Academy of Ecuador, Corresponding Member of the Historical Academy of Venezuela.
Argentina Offers American Farmers Room to Expand
The Watering Places of Chile
Agricultura, Industry, and Commerce
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International TreatiesCuba-Mexico—Dominican Republic-United States.
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ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE, FATHER AND FOUNDER OF BOLIVIA From a painting by Arturo Michelena in the Senate of Bolivia

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No. 8

Á BOLIVIA

Por Rubén Darío

En los días de azul de mi dorada infancia yo solía pensar en Francia y en Bolivia; en Francia hallaba néctar que la nostalgia alivia, y en Bolivia encontraba una arcaica fragancia.

La fragancia sutil que de la copa rancia, o el alma de la quena que solloza en la tibia, la suave voz indígena que la fiereza entibia, o el dios Manchaipuito, en su sombría estancia.

El tirso griego rige la primitiva danza, y sobre la sublime pradera de esperanza nuestro Pegaso joven mordiendo el freno brinca.

Y bajo de la timba del misterioso cielo, si Sol y Luna han sido los divos del abuelo, con sol y luna triunfan los vástagos del Inca.

HOMAGE TO BOLIVIA ON THE FIRST CENTENARY OF HER INDEPENDENCE

FOREWORD

By Dr. L. S. Rowe

Director General of the Pan American Union

T will be difficult to find in the history of the American Continent a document more inspiring than the Declaration of Independence as issued by the Assembly at La Paz, on August 6, 1825. The instrument is characterized by an unalterable spirit of devotion to liberty and by the highest ideals of democracy. Combined with it all, there is a deep and abiding sense of responsibility, both to the present and to the future.

It is an extraordinary tribute to the far-reaching statesmanship of the founders of the Bolivian Republic that, at that early period, they recognized with clear vision the road of ordered liberty which their country should follow. They saw that independence was insufficient, but that combined with freedom from outside domination there should go that national self-control without which progress and prosperity are impossible.

Bolivia may well be proud of this century of her independent national existence. During that period, she has developed not only her natural resources, but a culture which is distinctly Bolivian. To music, to literature, and to art she has made her due contribution, and she begins the second century of her national existence with every prospect of adding to that contribution and of giving to Bolivia an ever higher position in the family of nations.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA

Assembly of the then Provinces of Alto Peru, now the Republic of Bolivia, met for that historic session in which was proclaimed the solemn resolution of Alto Peru to free itself forever from the yoke of Spain by constituting itself a sovereign nation, independent of all others in the New World as well as in the Old. And so it is that after a century of independent life, the Bolivian people are now actively preparing to commemorate with due pomp and ceremony this great anniversary, evoking from the past to honor anew the great figure of Sucre, its founder, and other heroes of those early days, who consecrated not only their swords but every brilliant quality of mind and heart to the cause of American freedom.

By a happy coincidence, on the very day of the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence, Dr. José Gabino Villanueva will have the honor of being inducted into the office of Chief Executive of Bolivia, as the latest successor to Sucre, first president as well as liberator of Bolivia. Doctor Villanueva is an eminent son of the historic city of La Paz, that cradle of the glorious traditions of Bolivian emancipation and the scene of many of the most notable events of the republican era. Upon completing his preliminary studies in his native land, he betook himself to Europe, there to study medicine and surgery. After winning his degree, Doctor Villanueva returned to Bolivia to begin the exercise of his profession, in which he soon made for himself a very prominent place, thanks to his excellent preparation and still more excellent natural gifts.

A man of abounding energy, Doctor Villanueva did not, however, limit his activities to the alleviation of physical suffering, but extended his service to the ample field of public life, in which he has held such important offices as Deputy in the National Congress, president of the Republican party, president of the municipality of La Paz, and Minister of Public Instruction and Agriculture, which last post he occupied when nominated for the presidency in January of this year.

In Doctor Villanueva's acceptance of his nomination for the presidency, he outlined his platform for the benefit of his fellow-citizens, a platform which, to quote his own words, "will be fully put into effect, and supplemented if possible, for the reason that times have changed since the Republican party was organized, so that the nation faces new problems which must be solved in conformity with the circumstances and suggestions which are now being evolved in the laboratory of human forces."

In this platform Doctor Villanueva advocates the maintenance of territorial rights as fundamental to national and continental peace, recommending the revision of treaties when demanded by the exigencies of the latter. In the realm of finance, the new president recommends, among other measures, the development of a plan for economy, the increased amortization of loans, a protective tariff for articles of national production, guaranties for capital invested in industry, and legislation on colonization. With reference to industry, Doctor Villanueva asks for geological, mineralogical, agricultural and archæological surveys of the Republic; the creation of a technical consulting office to assist in the introduction of new industries and the exploitation of the land; the promotion of agricultural production to the nation's maximum capacity; the establishment of departmental meteorological stations and agricultural experiment stations; the creation of a system of veterinary inspectors; the organization of an agricultural bank; the promotion of agricultural syndicates; the abolition of the excise tax; the reforesting of certain areas with species of trees useful in industry; and the advancement of the manufacturing industry.

In the important matter of highways, Bolivia's new Chief Executive urges the creation of a Highway Bureau and the completion of the national system of communications by extending automobile highways throughout the Republic, especially in those districts not served by railways. In legislation he advocates the reform of the civil and penal codes, the economic emancipation of woman, and the granting of suffrage to women exercising any of the liberal professions.

Another constructive proposal relates to the close relationship of education with industry, instruction courses to be so arranged that pupils on leaving school shall be ready to cope with the complexities of modern life. The exchange of professors with foreign countries and the thorough organization of physical education are also stressed. In conclusion Doctor Villanueva announces his platform with regard to the army and with reference to the various social reforms which, in his judgment, are needed by the nation for its further progress and prosperity.

Doctor Villanueva, as may be seen, becomes the Chief Executive of Bolivia on a well-defined and progressive platform of government, the execution of which can not fail to lead the nation to still higher levels and enlightened advancement of national prosperity.

ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE

FROM AYACUCHO TO THE CLOSE OF HIS ADMINISTRATION AS PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA

By Guillermo A. Sherwell

Secretary General of the Inter-American High Commission

T was in the afternoon of December 9, with a stone for a table. that Antonio José de Sucre wrote his report of the Battle of Ayacucho. The simplicity which always characterized him was never more fully revealed than when, with grateful heart and in the spirit of humility which he never lost, he wrote the words which closed the history of those fifty years of sacrifice and pain through which the liberty of the American Continent was achieved.

The battle had been rapid and its results decisive. The royalists, seeing the destruction of their power, submitted to the inevitable. As the fruit of this engagement the Cumanés general held one viceroy, one lieutenant-general, three field marshals, eleven generals, sixteen colonels, hundreds of officers of lesser rank, thousands of men, and the arms and munitions with which Spain had maintained its power in America. There remained, then, only Olaneta in the mountains, and the legendary Rodil in the city of Callao, neither of whom were either a menace or danger. They represented simply the last gesture of the expiring warrior who, in his last throes, raises his sword in convulsive gesture in the direction of the triumphant enemy.

At such a glorious moment Sucre might well, as Bolívar in his figurative style declared, have lifted himself above the topmost peaks of Pichincha and Potosí, there to pride himself on having shattered the last links of the fetters which bound the colonies to Spain. Well might Sucre, as he leaned on that rude stone table, have paused to review the different steps of that glorious career which had brought him from Cumaná to Ayacucho.

He would see himself participating in the early disasters of that formidable struggle; little by little, by dint of sheer loyalty and ability, winning the confidence and affection of the genial Bolívar; fighting desperately in the plains, now under streaming, and now under pitilessly scorching skies; as the trusted repository of liberty's funds for arms and munitions, a trust discharged with unfailingly promptitude and scrupulous integrity; ascending slowly but surely through official grades, won never by favor but by merit of the purest order. Doubtless Sucre felt a thrill of sacred pride as he recalled that it was to him that the world owed that treaty which softened and humanized war in America, and which, together with



MAP SHOWING THE PROVINCES OF UPPER PERU (NOW BOLIVIA) AT THE TIME OF HER INDEPENDENCE

the surrender of the Spanish at Ayacucho, was destined to become the culminating point of his glory, a glory which none could surpass, except perhaps himself when, later on, civil war compelled him to a new victory at Tarqui, where his heart inspired him to inscribe a new document in which generosity and magnanimity shine with even greater splendor than the victory obtained on that bitterly contested battlefield. He doubtless felt also a certain regret at not having been in the battles which definitely liberated Colombia and Venezuela from the Spanish yoke; but even so, he could not fail to realize that these victories were not without glory for him, since, through his faithful obedience to orders and the loyal fulfillment of his duty as a soldier, he became a participant in the triumphant fields of Boyacá and Carabobo.

But the best of his genius was reserved for the peoples of the south; Pichincha beheld him create a Republic, and Peru beheld him, by wise administration and by organizing and reinforcing the liberating armies, make possible the Battle of Junín. And now, at last, after the dust and heat of the plains; after the endless vigils and reconnaissances; after the rude blow of Corpahuaico, he found himself on the heights of fame, a fame which it seemed humanly impossible to surpass. He was the last of that line of heroes known on earth as George Washington, Francisco de Miranda, Miguel Hidalgo, Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín. As he thus beheld his name in the list of the heroes of American independence, it was natural that he should turn his gaze toward the future and his thought inward toward himself.

Sucre's family looked upon him as its sole sustenance and support. But during the war his resources had practically disappeared. And now that he had discharged the patriotic debt owed by all loyal sons, he planned to abandon the combatant's sword to transform himself into a civilian and to retire to private life in the home he had dreamed of even amid the thunder of the guns of Pichincha. His letters to Bolívar during this period indicate an ardent desire to relinquish command and to devote himself to the reconstruction of the war-exhausted Provinces, to the end that the citizens thereof might live the life of free peoples. But his mission was not ended. It was necessary to make an end of the remaining vestiges of Spanish power and to labor in the organization of the southern peoples, a task fully as difficult, if not more so, than that of destroying the royalist armies.

Not even heavy misfortune was strong enough to halt him in the fulfillment as soldier and statesman of these duties. His victorious march to Cuzco was saddened by news of the death of his father. It became increasingly necessary for him to attend to family affairs; on the other hand, his imperious sense of loyalty and patriotism alike forbade him to detain his march.

He was in Cuzco when he conceived the idea, due solely to him, of creating the Republic of Bolivia. In his letter to Bolívar of January 8, he states categorically that the sons of Alto Peru are not willing to belong either to Peru or to Buenos Aires, but only to themselves. From thence onward Sucre's rôle changes. He ceases to be the victorious general, in spite of his campaign against Olañeta, in order to become the statesman, creator of peoples. Soon Bolivar learns that Sucre has convoked an assembly of the people in the five Provinces which constituted Alto Peru, an assembly as to which Bolívar expresses his disapproval. Sucre, the cherished disciple of the Liberator, faces the latter and with his characteristic independence of speech convinces him that the part of Liberators is not compatible with that of suppressors of the will of the people. Bolívar cedes, as he had previously done on more than one occasion, before the serene grandeur of spirit of the most beloved of his lieutenants.

And Sucre founded his action on precedents. If a popular assembly had determined the fate of Guayaquil, why should the fate of five great Provinces not be determined by the same method?

It was not the least of Sucre's triumphs that he obtained the approval of Argentina and of Peru to the formation of the new Republic, or that on July 5, 1825, there met in Chuquisaca that "Magna Asamblea" which added a new star to the constellation of American Republics, an assembly which nobly crowned its action by giving the name of Bolivia to the new nation, and that of Sucre to its capital. Thus did the nation, the Children of the Sun, honor itself by highly honoring those who brought that nation into existence.

In August of the same year Bolívar arrived in La Paz where Sucre received him with every mark of the affection he had always felt for that great chief, master, and friend, and where the modesty of both these great ones stood out in high relief. On Bolívar magnificent gifts were bestowed: a splendid saddle with spurs of gold, and a golden crown incrusted with precious stones. The Liberator, by many accused of vanity, a vanity which was nothing more than the irrepressible outburst of his inherent genius, transferred both these gifts to those who, in his judgment, best deserved them. But Sucre would not accept, so that the one ended in the hands of Lara, while the crown was presented to Córdova, the two generals who had so greatly distinguished themselves at Ayacucho.

But the Government of Bolivia was not immediately organized as a result of this assembly nor did it at once begin to function in the full sense of the word. Instead there followed a period of transition during which the public administration was concentrated in the hands of the great marshal of Ayacucho. In May, 1826, however, the Constituent Assembly was convoked. During the interval Sucre realized a series of acts which, although less brilliantly striking,

are infinitely more valuable than military glory, for after all it is not so difficult for the stout-hearted to die on the field of battle, in the wake and sound of glory; and the organization of a military triumph, if it is a matter of real merit, requires less time both in preparation and realization than the slow, obscure labor of firmly establishing the foundations of a nation.

Sucre abandoned the sword. His mind no longer dwelt on military matters except as they might insure the safety of the new-born Republic. The neighboring peoples who might prove hostile well understood this fact, as did, also, the discordant elements within the Republic. But Sucre's greatest work lay elsewhere: The public credit needed to be organized and Sucre organized it. He put in practice a plan of direct taxation and organized an efficient revenue system. Justice needed to be organized and he created tribunals and established the responsibility of the magistrates, promulgating a law covering legal procedure. As the administration of justice should be above and beyond political strife and intrigue, Sucre made that arm of the Government independent of either political or civilian favor. In order to destroy favoritism, that curse of weak administrations, he ordained that civil servants should be appointed and hold position solely by merit, and not by the favor of those in power. If there were a scarcity of funds for the payment of salaries, the minor employees were paid first, the last to receive his honorarium being Sucre, himself.

Material progress, without which political institutions are vain, received his most careful attention. He ordered roads to be opened up and the highway from Cobija to Potosí was inaugurated, while potable water was introduced into the port of Cobija. He organized a postal service, with frequent mails between Lima and Buenos Aires. Mining, which had greatly deteriorated, revived notably under his rule. Funds formerly devoted to pious works were now devoted to public instruction. With the approval of the Pope, he closed a number of the smaller convents, and abolished tithes and other ecclesiastical imposts. He established a college of arts and science in each Province and a primary school in every town and village. The hospitals, and, indeed, all public services were duly administered during the brief period of his absolute rule.

When Sucre presented his resignation to the Constituent Congress he received the greatest homage to which man can aspire, when the president of that assembly testified publicly to the fact that Sucre who, as a victorious general, could have made a plaything of the rights of the new nation had, nevertheless, kept strictly within the law and conducted the Bolivian people to the possession of rational freedom.

Nor did Sucre forget continental interests and affairs during his administration. He kept in mind Cuba's struggle for liberty and was ready on more than one occasion to go to her aid. Moreover, with clear-sighted and vigilant spirit he perceived from afar the lowering clouds which were destined finally to break in destructive storm over the heads of Bolívar and himself.

The Constituent Congress again placed the executive power in the hands of Sucre who, after several refusals, finally accepted with the understanding that he would surrender it to Bolívar when the latter reached the capital.

On the eve of the opening of the Constituent Congress, Sucre issued a decree, the last during his absolute rule, a decree worthy to stand beside its predecessors: The Treaty for the Humanization of War and the Treaty of Ayacucho. This decree was a general amnesty which declared that no one should be persecuted for his convictions in the past; that men, regardless of nationality, would enjoy in Bolivia full liberty and ample guarantees; that personal rights and property would there be held sacred. In short, Bolivia's doors were opened wide to the whole world, except those who attempted to undermine its institutions, and it embraced with open arms in one supreme reconciliation all the sons of Alto Peru.

Bolívar submitted to the Constituent Assembly the draft of a constitution, some of the details of which did not meet with the approval of Sucre. The most notable of these was that the Presidency should be for life. On this point, as on others, Sucre expressed himself with the utmost frankness. Whether Sucre was right or Bolívar, was to be decided in accord with the customary independence of the American peoples.

Bolívar favored a confederation of States to be made up of Colombia, Peru and Bolivia, a project which Sucre also opposed, as he opposed a life Presidency and—with the utmost energy—that other idea of certain unwise friends, or clever enemies of Bolívar, looking toward the establishment of an empire made up of the liberated nations, the crown to be offered to the Liberator.

Meanwhile, Colombia was rent by serious dissension, a condition which Bolívar attempted to remedy. He had barely left Peru, however, when the attacks of his enemies began. But they could not attack Bolívar without attacking Sucre who, according to malicious tongues, was simply the instrument of the Liberator's ambition, the truth being that there was no proof of the existence of such ambition, or that Sucre's loyalty had been degraded by either adulation or ulterior views.

Intrigue soon made its appearance, to multiply around the devoted head of the Father of Bolivia. It was Sucre who discovered that Bolivians were being incited from the outside to rebel against their Government, and it was he who with firm and wise hand maintained peace when open enmity was declared between Brazil and Argentina. The latter was on the point of disintegration; in Peru the various factions had created a condition little, if any, short of anarchy; Paraguay languished in silence under the tyranny of France; in Chile the Government was unable to quell the existing discord; while in Uruguay the horizon showed nothing but clouds. Peru proceeded to organize against Bolivia, while Santa Cruz, Sucre's comrade in suffering and in glory was even then ready to destroy his work in the plateau. But Sucre regarded these events with a serene spirit. Convinced that he could defend Bolivia against all exterior enemies, he had decided not to attempt to defend himself from any enemies he might have within the country. In common with all great hearts and noble spirits he could confront everything except ingratitude. Even the strongest spirit is vulnerable to the dagger of a Brutus.

The Peruvian general, Gamarra, had almost reached the Bolivian frontier by December 1827. Sucre was ready, however, having intrusted the defense to the hands of General Urdínea, in order not to abandon the important duties connected with the Presidency. From then onward, however, his life was embittered and difficult: "We have built our political houses on the sand," he wrote the Liberator, and thereafter his effort was devoted to strengthening the foundations of those edifices, with the devotion of the man who desires only to serve God and the dictates of his conscience, but he had little hope of living to see the countries he had established achieve order and felicity.

Even the faithful Colombians, who had been his main support in the darkest hours of sacrifice, began to show signs of discontent. He had to go to La Paz to quell an uprising. But before leaving Chuquisaca he convened the National Congress in ordinary session. Upon his return he devoted himself anew to the labors of administration and the organization of elections, which were to be held May 4, 1828, for the Congress which was to meet August 6, the date on which he had decided to retire to private life.

But treason lay in wait for him; the hero of Pichincha and Ayacucho, the Father of Bolivia, the illustrious statesman, the upright citizen, was never to see the realization of his desires. The garrison of Chuquisaca, already suborned, rose April 18, 1828, and when Sucre, in person, appeared almost unsupported to quell the mutiny he was attacked and wounded in the head and right arm. That same day he surrendered the Presidency to a Council of Ministers and retired to a farm, considering his public life ended. Shortly afterwards the Peruvians invaded Bolivia, and on July 6 a treaty was signed by victor and vanquished in which General Sucre had no part.

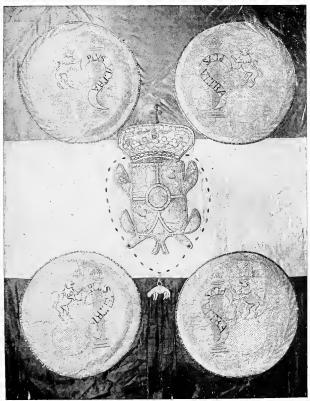
Vainly did the Bolivian people, en masse, demonstrate their loyalty to him who had given them a country and free institutions. Sucre, refusing both honors and power, left Chuquisaca August 2. After trying in vain, while in Callao, to effect a reconcilation between the Governments of Peru and Colombia, he went to Quito, where the peace of his hearthside was to be again disturbed by the war which ensued between Colombians and Peruvians. This war, in which he was obliged to take part and in which he was again victorious, afforded new and striking proof of his magnanimity of spirit with respect to his enemies in Tarqui, and his trip to Bogota, whither he went in an attempt to compose the differences between "Granadinos" and Venezuelans, was to end in his becoming, at last, the victim of the assassin in Berruecos, June 4, 1830.

Before his retirement Sucre sent his final message to the Congress of Bolivia. In this message he frankly sets forth his conduct of affairs and, waiving his personal inviolability under the constitution, demands that he be judged; he begged moreover that the work he had begun be cherished; that the independence of Bolivia be maintained at whatever cost; the document closing with the following words, worthy of a Pericles: ". . . although as a result of foreign instigation I bear a broken arm, the arm which in the field of Ayacucho ended the war for American independence, which broke the fetters of Peru and gave being to Bolivia, I resign myself in these difficult circumstances, with a conscience free from guilt. When I crossed the Desaguadero River I found men divided between assassins and victims, between slaves and tyrants, devoured by rancor and thirsting for vengeance. I conciliated opposing spirits; I formed a people ruled by laws of their own making, a people which is in process of being transformed, both in education and customs, from mere colonials; a people which has earned the recognition of its neighbors, is free from external debt, and whose internal is small and for its own benefit; a people who, guided by a wise government, can not fail to be happy. When I was called by the assembly to assume the government of Bolivia I told myself that the independence and organization of that state would be based on my acts. In order to achieve the benefits mentioned, in spite of party strifes which have lasted 15 years and in spite of the exhaustion and desolation of the country, no Bolivian has suffered through act of mine; not a single widow, not a single orphan has wept because of me; I have raised from slow martyrdom many unhappy men condemned by the law, and my administration has always been distinguished by clemency tolerance, and kindness. I may, perhaps, be told that in this leniency lies the origin of my wounds, but I shall be more than content if my successors, with equal leniency, accustom the Bolivian people to a government by law, without the perennial menace of the bayonet to

men's lives and liberty. When in my retirement I look upon my scars, I shall never regret them, when I remember that to create Bolivia I preferred to rule through law, rather than be the tyrant or executioner who keeps a sword suspended over the citizens' heads."

As Bolivia completes 100 years of existence as a free Republic, and as she recalls with pride the immaculate name of her founder, she will doubtless be happy to see that she has preserved and increased the treasure received from the hand of the invincible hero of Ayacucho, the hand which signed the convocation of the Constituent Assembly and the First National Congress,—the hand which was destroyed in Chuquisaca.

Inspired by the imperishable spirit of the greatest hero of the American wars, may the country whose proudest boast is that illustrious forefather, continue without interruption her march toward national progress and glory!



Courtesy of Guillermo A. Sherwell

BANNER OF UPPER PERU



Courtesy of the painter, Felix Aparicio Acevedo

ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE

Grand Marshal of Ayacucho

"A portrait in oil of Marshal Sucre, painted by Don Félix Aparicio Acevedo, of Táchira, and exhibited with notable success in the salon of the Caracas Academy of Fine Arts on the occasion of the Centenary of Ayacucho. Señor Aparicio Acevedo has devoted his entire life to the study and practice of art, his skillful brush having produced works of undoubted merit. The picture reproduced here testifies to the painter's talent by its penetrating delineation of character and the admirable modeling of the head. The canvas depicts a memorable historical occasion: On the countenance of General Sucre may be read his satisfaction with the victory, on the glorious and ever-memorable field of Ayacucho, as he prepares to report to the Liberator Bolívar from his head quarters in an humble dwelling the decisive defeat of the Spanish troops of the Viceroy La Serna by the forces under Sucre's command."

FUNDAMENTAL DOCUMENTS IN THE NATIONAL LIFE OF BOLIVIA

I. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

THE sovereign representatives of the provinces of Alto Peru, deeply conscious of the magnitude and gravity of their responsibility toward Heaven and their fellowmen, divesting themselves on the altar of justice of every prejudice, selfish interest, and private inclination now, at the moment of enunciating the future of their constituents; having humbly and fervently implored the paternal guidance of the Divine Creator, tranquil in conscience because of the good faith, care, justice, moderation, and profound thought to which the present resolution owes its being, solemnly declare, in the name and by the unlimited authority of those whom they represent, that the happy day in which the fervent and unalterable desire of Alto Peru for emancipation from the unjust, oppressive, and contemptible rule of King Fernando VII, a desire a thousand times attested in the blood of its sons, shall be proclaimed with due solemnity and authority in the present instrument; and they do further declare that for this privileged region the inferior status of being a colony of Spain must cease, as, likewise, all dependence on that country, or its monarchs, present and future; that, moreover, since it is for the best interests of Alto Peru not to join any of the neighboring republics, it hereby constitutes itself a sovereign state independent of all nations, whether of the Old World or the New, and furthermore the departments of Alto Peru, united firmly in this just and high resolve, proclaim to the world their irrevocable decision to govern themselves, subject to the constitution, laws and authorities which they themselves establish, and which they believe most conducive to their future happiness as a nation, pledging their steadfast adhesion to the Holy Catholic religion and their inherent and sacred rights to honor, life, liberty, equality, property and security. And in witness of this deep and steadfast resolution, those Departments hereby ally and unite themselves and through this sovereign Assembly of representatives do covenant to maintain this high resolution firmly, unfalteringly, and courageously sacrificing thereto, if needs be, their life, property and all else that men hold dear.

This is to be printed and communicated to the proper official for its publication and circulation.

Given in the hall of sessions, August 6, 1825.

Signed by our hands and legalized by our secretary-deputies.

José Mariano Serrano, deputy for Charcas, president.—José María Mendizábal, deputy for La Paz, vice president.—José María de Asín, deputy for La Paz.—Miguel José de Cabrera, deputy for Cochabamba.—MIGUEL FERMÍN APARICIO, deputy for La Paz.—José Miguel Lanza, deputy for La Paz.—Fermín Eysaguirre, deputy for La Paz.—Francisco Vidal, deputy for Cochabamba.—Melchor Daza, deputy for Potosí.—Manuel José Calderón, deputy for Potosí.—Dr. Manuel Antonio Arellano, deputy for Potosí.—José Ballivián, deputy for La Paz.— Dr. José Manuel Pérez, deputy for Cochabamba.—Martín CARDÓN, deputy for La Paz.—Dr. Juan Manuel Velarde, deputy for La Paz.—Francisco María de Pinedo, deputy for La Paz.— José Indalecio Calderón y San Ginés, deputy for La Paz.— CASIMIRO DE OLAÑETA, deputy for Charcas.—MANUEL ANSELMO Tapia, deputy for Potosi.—Manuel María Urcullu, deputy for Charcas.—Dr. Rafael Monje, deputy for La Paz.—Dr. Eusebio GUTIÉRREZ, deputy for La Paz.—Nicolás de Cabrera, deputy for Cochabamba.—Manuel Martín, deputy for Potosí.—Manuel MARIANO CENTENO, deputy for Cochabamba.—Dionisio de la Borda, deputy for Cochabamba.—Manuel Argote, deputy for Potosí.—José Antonio Pallares, deputy for Potosí.—José Eusta-QUIO GARECA, deputy for Potosí.—José Manuel Tames, deputy for Cochabamba.—Dr. Pedro Terrazas, deputy for Cochabamba.— José María Dalence, deputy for Charcas.—Melchor Paz, deputy for Cochabamba.—Francisco Palazuelos, deputy for Charcas.— MIGUEL VARGAS, deputy for Cochabamba.—Antonio Vicente SEOANE, deputy for Santa Cruz.—MANUEL MARÍA GARCÍA, deputy for Potosí.—Marcos Escudero, deputy for Cochabamba.—Mariano Méndez, deputy for Cochabamba.—Manuel Cabello, députy for Cochabamba.—Dr. José Mariano Enríquez, deputy for Potosí.— Isidoro Trujillo, deputy for Potosí.—Juan Manuel de Montoya, deputy for Potosí.—Ambrosio Mariano Hidalgo, deputy for Charcas.—Martiniano Vargas, deputy for Potosí.—Vicente Caballero, deputy for Santa Cruz.—José Ignacio de San Ginés, deputy for Potosí, secretary.—Ángel Mariano Moscoso, deputy for Charcas, secretary.

II. THE LIBERATOR BEGS SUCRE TO ACCEPT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOLIVIA

Caracas, April 6, 1827.

To His Excellency

THE GRAND MARSHAL OF AYACUCHO,

President of the Republic of Bolivia.

SIR: The Bolivian people has chosen you for its chief magistrate; you are worthy of this testimonial of national gratitude. The Congress of that Republic earnestly begs me to urge you to accept the Presidency of the State in accordance with the Constitution. If I loved you more than I love Bolivia, I should advise you to avoid the cruel suffering entailed by the exercise of the supreme power; but no; Bolivia for you, as for me, is our favorite daughter; Junin and Avacucho begot her; the Liberator should preserve her at the cost of any sacrifice. Your name will go down in history among the founders of republics. Bolivia is your achievement; like a tender and beloved daughter, she has a right to parental care. Avacucho imposed this duty upon you; there you received from the hands of Victory the title of Father and Founder of Bolivia. I know you, sir, and therefore I venture to petition you; you can command without fear and without reproach; your ability and your great soul answer for the prosperity of Bolivia. I have committed you to the Bolivian Congress. I have gratuitously constituted myself your guarantor. I hope that you will pardon me a liberty which honors you, although it immolates you on the altar of public life; but glory must ever be the felicity of the hero.

I am supplicating you, sir, for the felicity of Bolivia; do but swear to be the constitutional president of that Republic, and its good fortune will endure forever.

Accept the expression of my distinguished consideration and respect.

(Signed) Bolívar.

ACTUAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF BOLIVIA

By Señor Don Alberto Palacios

Consul General of Bolivia in San Francisco, Calif.

BOLIVIA is at the present time developing a comprehensive and ample plan of public works in several regions of the Republic. This plan contemplates principally the construction of three railroad lines: one of which runs toward the north, its object being to reach a navigable point of the Beni River, tributary to the Amazon, connecting in this manner the immense valleys of the northern and northwestern parts of the Republic with the Andes region; the second line runs toward the east in order to connect Sucre, one of the principal centers of the Republic, with the rest of it; and the third is to join the Bolivian Railroad system with that of Argentina.

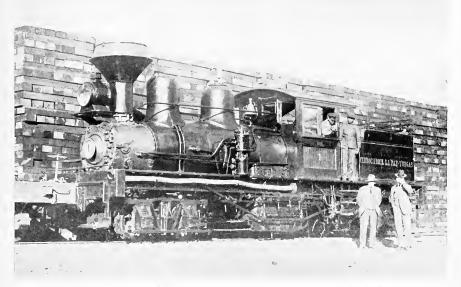
The line to Argentina is being financed with part of the loan of \$33,000,000, floated in the United States in 1922, and which was used first to convert the Bolivian debt, and second to carry out several public works. The railroad to the Beni River is being constructed with funds appropriated by the treasury of the Department of La Paz. For the continuation of the line to Sucre, 102 miles in length, the Bolivian Government has just negotiated an internal loan of 10,000,000 Bolivian pesos (that is about \$3,000,000), with Patiño (Inc.), the biggest Bolivian mining concern, which proves first, the existence of sufficient Bolivian capital to undertake enterprises of such magnitude, and secondly, that the American loan has served to strengthen our credit, and has not depleted the resources of the Bolivian treasury.

This loan of 10,000,000 Bolivian pesos is being issued at par, bearing 8 per cent interest and 2 per cent redemption. It should be noted that it is perhaps the only South American loan that has been issued at par.

The railroad to Argentina is considered as the most important one constructed by the country, since it is to connect the southern part of the Republic, which is extremely rich in mineral and agricultural production, with the Argentine Republic and with the European and American markets, this new line establishing an outlet to the Atlantic. The distance from La Paz to the Argentine frontier is 519 miles, and from this point to Buenos Aires 1,195 miles. Consequently, this railroad also places the Argentine Republic in direct communication with the northern part of Chile and the southern part

of Peru, through the Bolivian territory, affording new markets for Argentine wheat, cattle, hides, wool, etc.

The line to Yungas is one of the most interesting in America; leaving La Paz at an altitude of 12,136 feet, and climbing the Andes chain of mountains up to 15,258 feet, it descends by the eastern slope and will eventually reach the northern plains at an altitude of 2,000 feet, and at a navigable point of the Beni River, whence steam navigation is established. At the present time it reaches the Yungas Valley, the construction work being located 60 kilometers from the city of La Paz. Its maximum grade is 6 per cent in some places and it is electrically operated.



TYPE OF LOCOMOTIVE ON THE LA PAZ-YUNGAS RAILROAD

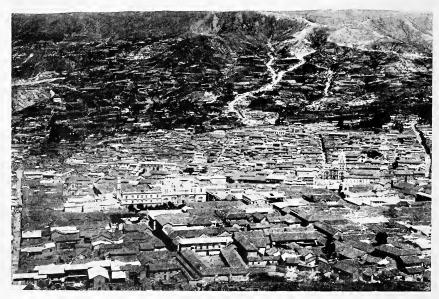
Bolivia has actually been able to establish a railroad system in its western section, joining it with the Pacific by three railroad lines which terminate in the ports of Antofagasta, and Arica (Chile), and Mollendo (Peru); thus connecting its principal mining centers, which are situated on the Bolivian plateau in the Andes region. Its program now contemplates uniting the highlands with the plains of the east and northeast. The principal line planned in this program is the one from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, the definite specifications of which have been completed.

In this same Santa Cruz region, a highway is being constructed, which is to unite the city of this name with Yacuiba, a town situated on the Argentine frontier.

With Argentina, as has been stated above, Bolivia will soon be connected by means of the completion of a railroad which unites the Bolivian lines with those of Argentina in the frontier town of La Quiaca (Argentina).

PUBLIC WORKS

Last year the Ulen Contracting Co. completed the contracts that it had entered into with the Government for the sewerage system in the cities of La Paz and Cochabamba, representing a cost of \$2,253,000. These public works have notably improved the sanitary conditions of both cities, the first of which has a population of 130,000 and the second of 50,000.

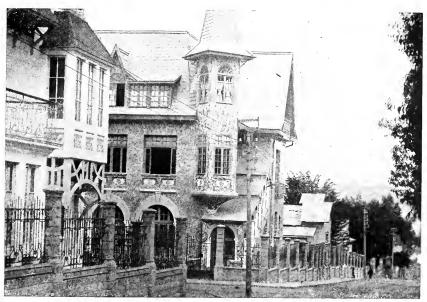


A GENERAL VIEW OF LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

The city of La Paz has voted a loan of 1,800,000 Bolivian pesos, in order to pave the greater part of its streets, which loan was fully subscribed within the country, and the work is now under construction. The paving of sidewalks is to be paid for by the property owners, the city undertaking only the paving of the streets.

The material that is being used is exclusively the product of the country. It is all of granite, which after several tests has proven to be the best to resist the climatic conditions of the great altitude at which these cities are located, and where both cement and asphalt crack easily on account of the dryness of the climate. Many Ameri-





VIEWS OF LA PAZ

Upper: One of the many public squares in the city Lower: A scene in the residential district

cans who live in Bolivia state that the sidewalks made from blocks of this very hard stone will have no equal in the world. This loan is guaranteed and will be redeemed by taxes on automobiles, trucks, and all kinds of vehicles and building material used in the city.

For many years a cathedral of immense proportions has been under construction. All of it, including the domes, is of granite, many millions having been spent in its building. To complete it the board of the association in charge has voted a loan of 600,000 Bolivian pesos, and this year it will open for religious services; nevertheless, it will not be entirely completed, as the towers and decorations yet remain unfinished. In 1923 it expended 185,000 Bolivian pesos.



A SPANISH-COLONIAL RESIDENCE IN LA PAZ

The same city of La Paz has torn down its three old hospitals which were in the center of the city and is now building a modern one in the suburbs, of which several units are already completed. The total cost will reach a sum over 2,000,000 Bolivian pesos.

The Banco de la Nación Boliviana has at present under construction a new building to house its institution which will be the best of its kind in Bolivia. Its corner site is 98 by 131 feet and the four-story building will occupy a space of 12,838 square feet. The underground vaults will also occupy all this extension and the safe-deposit boxes, as well as all the iron doors, will be furnished by the well-known English firm Chubb & Co.

The Tiahuanacu Palace is now completing the installations incidental to housing the museum of antiquities, ethnography, ceramics, etc., and the library of the Geographic Society. The palace embodies architectural and decorative motives of the Tiahuanacu ruins, which date back to before the time of the Incas. La Paz is also building a new city hall, the first unit being finished this year, costing 500,000 Bolivian pesos.

The Chamber of Commerce of La Paz has donated 65,000 Bolivian pesos to the city for improvements in the children's public playgrounds.

The city of Sucre, capital of the Republic, has recently appropriated the sum of half a million Bolivian pesos for the opening of a new park and a paving program, and this work is also under active construction. The city of Potosí has voted a program of public works amounting to 1,800,000 Bolivian pesos, the main part for the construction of a new municipal market to serve as model for others, which will be fitted with all the latest improvements in this kind of modern structure, and the enlargement of the mint, the building of a new municipal hospital, and new schools.

It would be in order to mention that the city of Potosí is located in the center of the mining region of Bolivia, from which come large quantities of silver, tin, and bismuth.

The city of Cochabamba which is located in the agricultural center of Bolivia and which has been connected with the rest of the Republic by means of a very expensive railroad, which is rated as the most costly line in the world, each of its 127 miles having cost an average of \$150,000, has likewise voted a large sum for public improvements, of which the sum of 1,000,000 Bolivian pesos is for the increasing of its water supply, which was proving inadequate in comparison with the increase in population, and also for the paving of a portion of the city. In addition it has appropriated the sum of 100,000 Bolivian pesos for the construction of a stadium for the use of the high-school students, and 50,000 Bolivian pesos for new grammar-school buildings. The city is also building a new hospital.

The city of Oruro has appropriated another million Bolivian pesos for the construction of a new city hall, a municipal market, and for the enlargement of its hospital.

Santa Cruz, situated in eastern Bolivia, and quite distant from other centers, is at this time engaged in the construction of a system of water-piping and distribution at a cost of 300,000 Bolivian pesos. It also has under construction a new municipal hospital, and a new municipal market which will cost 40,000 Bolivian pesos.

It is not only in the cities of large population that works of improvement are being effected; many small towns of from 1,000 to

8,000 population have undertaken them also, among them Achacachi (8,626), Department of La Paz, has appropriated 25,000 Bolivian pesos for public works. Cliza (6,979), Department of Cochabamba, appropriated 100,000 Bolivian pesos for water mains; Quime (1,746), Department of La Paz, is installing water mains and paving its streets, at a cost of 50,000 Bolivian pesos: Inquisivi (6,056), Department of La Paz, is expending 15,000 Bolivian pesos to extend its electric-light service; Ayquile (5,656), Department of Cochabamba,



Photograph by I. F. Scheeler

THE CAPITOL, SUCRE, BOLIVIA

is also constructing a modern system of water mains and is building a municipal hospital; Pasorapa (2,835), of the same Department, will also soon have a modern system of water mains. Huanuni (1,677), Department of Oruro, a new town, is also completing several public works. Arani (Cochabamba), is replacing its water mains. It has received for this purpose 14,000 feet of Manessman iron water pipe in order to conduct water to the city. Chulumani (6,000), has imported hydroelectric machinery for its electric service.

NEW PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

During the last three years several automobile roads have been constructed, among which the principal are as follows:

From—	Miles
La Paz to Sorata	93
Atocha to Villazón	125
Potosí to Sucre	106
Sucre to Cochabamba	191
Tarija to Villazón	270
Sucre to Padilla	116

An automobile service is maintained over these roads for the transportation of passengers and the concessionaires receive a subsidy from the Government for the maintenance of such roads, the Government appropriating for this purpose in 1924 the sum of 278,387 Bolivian pesos.

The sum of 250,000 Bolivian pesos is now being spent for the construction of an automobile road from Sucre, the capital, to the town of Monteagudo, of which a stretch of 116 miles, as far as Padilla, has been completed. This road passes through a region rich in agricultural products.

The firm of Guggenheim Bros., an American concern, owner of an important tin mine, has constructed a road 70 miles in length from the railroad station of Eucaliptus to their property at a cost of \$800,000. The West Coast Leader says: "It is claimed to be the longest and the best road ever built in South America by private interests." This road is from 13,000 to 15,000 feet above sea level. A road from Chiquitos to Cordillera (Department of Santa Cruz), has been opened to public traffic, and two contracts made for the construction of the road from Punata to Vallegrande (Departments of Santa Cruz and Cochabamba), at a cost of 50,000 and 240,000 Bolivian pesos, respectively.

The city of Tarija, with its 10,000 inhabitants, has been connected with the Bolivian-Argentine Railway by means of an automobile road extending a length of 270 miles, at a cost of 815,530 Bolivian pesos, which was built by the Government, and at the present time the town has voted the sum of 500,000 Bolivian pesos for paving and sewerage improvements.

From San Borja (Yacuma) to the counties of Inquisivi, Ayopoya, La Paz, and Cochabamba, a distance of 357 miles, a road for the transportation of cattle is being built, at a cost of approximately 330,000 Bolivian pesos. This will relieve the shortage of cattle in the highlands and open the market to the plains of the north.

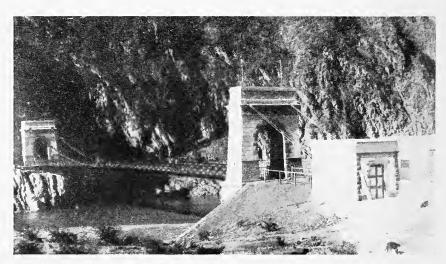
The Government has appropriated 200,000 Bolivian pesos to take care of rebuilding and extending the roads in the valley of "Rio Abajo" near the town of La Paz.

The automobile road from La Paz to Sorata, a mountainous road 93 miles long, has been completed and opens up one of the richest and most picturesque sections of the Republic.

NEW INDUSTRIES

One of Bolivia's most serious handicaps in building railroads and in general construction, will be greatly relieved by the organization of the Sociedad de Cemento Nacional, which will manufacture cement. It will be located in Calacoto, county of Pacajes, near La Paz.

Three years ago a cardboard factory was established in Bolivia which, having obtained satisfactory results, extended its business



SUSPENSION BRIDGE ON THE SUCRE-COCHABAMBA ROAD

to the manufacture of different kinds of paper, and finally has commenced to produce newsprint paper on which some of the Bolivian dailies are already being printed. Its machinery is operated by means of electricity and the raw material used is straw and wild grass, the use of these being especially notable, since up to this time the hindrance which can be said to have absolutely prohibited the manufacture of paper in many countries was the want of the raw material. Among its products are the following: Letterhead paper, dull and glossy; paper for newspapers; paper, plain and ruled, white and in colors. It also manufactures envelopes of various sizes, wrapping paper, paper bags and waterproof roofing paper and has a capacity of four and one-half million pounds yearly.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The exports of Bolivia during the last three years amounted to the following figures:

Year	Metric tons	Value, Bolivian pesos
1921	95, 983 121, 725 122, 736	66, 919, 445. 62 94, 789, 561. 28 107, 693, 861. 98

During the first four months of 1924 the exports were valued at 46,936,474.47 Bolivian pesos, which represents a 30 per cent increase as compared with the exports during the first four months of 1923, which came to 35,975,573.29 Bolivian pesos.

The principal articles exported in 1923 were the following:

	Bolivian pesos
Tin	80, 612, 468. 57
Silver	9, 376, 450. 52
Copper	6, 762, 441. 87
Rubber	
Bismuth	
Lead	1, 980, 351. 55
Miscellaneous	3, 030, 490. 43

The imports during the same time were as follows:

	Bolivian pesos
1921	70, 853, 152. 19
1922	53, 092, 129. 05
1923	55, 589, 505. 72

The exports from San Francisco during the year 1924 were 9,500 tons, with a value of \$374,380.30; and from Seattle 15,000 tons, valued at \$775,098.23.

NATIONAL DEBT

The public debts on June 30, 1924, were as follows:

	Dollars
External debt	30, 465, 500
Internal debt	15, 330, 600

Therefore, the per capita external debt was \$10.15 and the per capita total debt \$15.26.

The bonds floated by the American loan of 1922 in the various issues reached a sum total of \$29,000,000. From this sum there has already been paid through the operations of the sinking fund (August 13, 1924) \$1,188,500. Bonds outstanding at that time were \$27,811,500.

Bolivia produces almost half of the world's supply of tin, the average price during 1923 being £202 a ton, and during the first six months of last year £247. Bolivia is also the principal producer of bismuth, whose price is controlled by the Bolivian mines.

NATIONAL BANKS

The paid capital of the three national banks up to June 30, 1924, was as follows:

	Bolivian pesos
Banco de la Nación Boliviana	22, 000, 000
Banco Nacional de Bolivia	12, 000, 000
Banco Mercantil	12, 500, 000
-	
Total	46, 500, 000

The reserves of each one of these banks are the following:

	Bolivian pesos
Banco de la Nación Boliviana	3, 573, 268. 39
Banco Nacional de Bolivia	8, 150, 000. 00
Banco Mercantil	3, 750, 000. 00
Total	15, 473, 268. 39



INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE SPANNING THE QUIACA RIVER

These reserves incorporated with the paid-up capital give a total banking capital of Bs/61,973,268.39. The reserves in gold of these three banks amount to Bs/21,068,995.80, and the profits made during the first six months of 1924 to Bs/2,909,648.29.

The money received in deposit from the public amounted to Bs/53,356,371.20. To this should be added Bs/26,894,725.68 more received in trust from the public, giving a total of Bs/80,251,096.88.

Bolivian exchange at par is that of 2.5 Bolivian pesos for one dollar.

The exchange during the last three months has fluctuated around 2.95 Bolivian pesos per dollar.

NATIONAL BUDGET

The appropriations for expenses for the present year are:

	Bolivian pesos
National budget	44, 876, 203. 87
Department budgets	10, 551, 286. 29
Sum total	55, 427, 490. 16

The appropriations for the Department do not include those for the municipalities that have the right to vote certain taxes (with the consent of Congress) to care for their local needs (sanitation, public lighting, water mains, paving, etc.).

The 1924-25 Congress voted 42,220,400 Bolivian pesos, which covers all expenses for this year and balances the budget.

TRANSPORTATION AND FREIGHT

La Paz is an important railroad center, four different lines leaving from there: (1) To Mollendo (Peru); (2) to Arica (Chile); (3) to Antofagasta (Chile) and the Argentine Republic; (4) to Yungas, partly constructed, which is to terminate at a point on a navigable river flowing toward the Amazon and therefore making a connection with Brazil.

Mr. Nelson Rounsewell, in an interesting study on the economic plans of the Argentine-Bolivian Railroad, states the following: "As the terminal of four great international railroads, La Paz will be the most important railway center in South America. Travelers from all directions will find the route "via La Paz" to be the quickest and most interesting, combining a variety of scenic and commercial interest not to be equaled by any other transcontinental route."

Following are some distances and passenger rates on the abovementioned international lines.

From La Paz to Antofagasta722 miles—rate, 81.65 Bolivian pesos and
22.40 Bolivian pesos for 2 nights Pullman.
From La Paz to Arica274 miles—rate, 43.85 Bolivian pesos and
9.40 Bolivian pesos for 1 night Pullman.
From La Paz to Mollendo529 miles—rate, 91.80 Bolivian pesos.
From La Paz to Buenos Aires1,714 miles—rates, 380 Bolivian pesos,
not including Pullman.

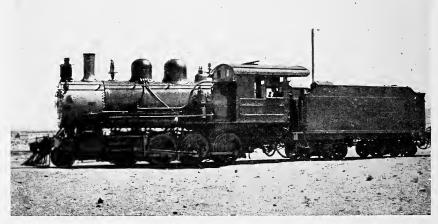
On the Buenos Aires line 60 miles under construction were to be completed in May of the present year; this distance was covered by automobiles until the completion of the railroad. In addition to the above rates we give the following for people who may wish to travel to Bolivia by water from this country:

From New York to Arica (first class)	\$235
From San Francisco to Arica (first class)	285
50400—25†—Bull. 8——3	

As there are many companies that provide passenger service to South America, it is possible that there may be slight differences in the above rates, just as there are also differences in those of the railroads, which are revised each year.

Current freight rates (Pacific coast to west coast of South America):

Lumberper M feet 1	\$11-12
Flourper 2,000 pounds_	10
Ricedo	10
Oil and gasolineper ton W/M	10
Canned goodsdo	15
General cargodo	18
Machinerydo	25
Explosivesper 2,000 pounds_	



ANOTHER TYPE OF LOCOMOTIVE IN USE ON BOLIVIAN RAILROADS

From west coast of South America to Pacific coast:

Oresper 2,240 pounds	\$4. 50
General cargoper ton W/M	

Following are cablegram rates to Bolivia:

Full ratefor each word_	\$0.62
Deferreddo	. 31
Week endfor 20 words	3. 10

The consular dispatch of merchandise to Bolivia requires the following:

The consular invoice is to be made out in five copies, except on shipments going via Mollendo, which requires six copies, presentation of commercial invoice, payment of 3 per cent on the f. o. b. value of the shipment, stating in all the documents that the shipment is going

¹ According to destination and size of parcels.

forward "en tránsito a Bolivia," which notation must also be shown on the packages besides the respective marks and weights in kilos. Each consular invoice blank is valued at \$0.25.

PASSPORTS

To be allowed to visit Bolivia, the following documents are required:

- (a) Passport visad by the Bolivian consul;
- (b) Certificate of good health, showing the bearer not to suffer from any contagious disease.
 - (c) Certificate of good conduct issued by the police authorities.



Photograph by I. F. Scheeler

COPPER ORE AWAITING SHIPMENT AT COROCORO

MINING NEWS

Pulacayo is an old mine which is said to have produced more silver than any other. American capital now owns a part of it, working it with very good machinery. Shafts and excavations have already reached a depth of 1,700 feet. However, the most notable thing about this enterprise is that the mine dumpings that were entirely valueless a few years ago, by means of the modern process of concentration can now be exploited. The cubic measurement of such dumpings amounts to about 3,000,000 tons, valued at 45,000,000 Bolivian pesos, which now constitute an actual reserve for the company.

On the Bolivian plateau, near the city of Oruro, have been discovered extensive deposits of tri-basic phosphate of lime, a substance

considered as one of the best for soil fertilizing, and superior to Chilean nitrates. If this fertilizer is a hydrated tri-calcium phosphate it will represent considerable riches, since this substance is considered as a very pure calcium phosphate—in fact the finest to be found in the world. Petitions have been filed for its exploitation, foreigners who are interested being able to obtain grants under the same conditions as Bolivian citizens. In this connection it is in order to repeat the following opinion on the Bolivian mining laws expressed by Mr. W. L. Schurz, trade commissioner of the United States, in Series No. 208 of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

There is probably no country in the world where the mining laws in general are more favorable to the foreigner than in Bolivia. All foreigners, regardless of nationality, may acquire mineral claims under exactly the same conditions as citizens of Bolivia. Nor are these conditions onerous or difficult of fulfillment.

GENERAL NEWS

In the Chapare region (Cochabamba) a plan for foreign colonization there is being developed. Fifty colonists are now established and preparations are being made to receive 150 European families.

Col. William H. Murray, of Oklahoma, has obtained a concession of Bolivian Government lands in order to establish American farmers on them. The first colony of 30 families is now established there.

According to the latest information of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, the drilling operations which they are carrying on in the eastern part of Bolivia, Bermejo No. 2 well has reached a depth of 1,960 feet and is producing 500 barrels daily.

According to a recent report from the Central Telegraph office, there are 266 branch telegraph offices, and in those sections isolated from the cities 12 wireless stations have been installed and are in operation.

Heating by electricity is meeting with great approval in La Paz.

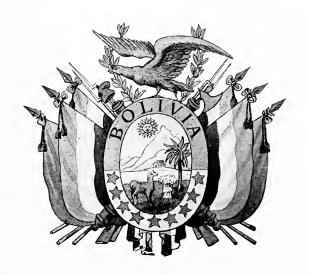
There are already installed 2,300 electric heaters, according to a report of the Bolivian General Enterprise Co.

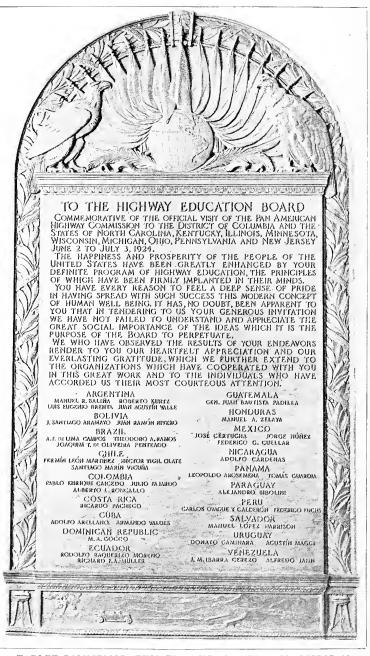
Prof. Waldemar Lindgren, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has recently made very interesting studies on Bolivian geology.

Johns Hopkins University is publishing a series of monographs devoted to the presentation of investigations on the geology of Bolivia. Two numbers are devoted to the following subjects:

No. 1. The Geology of the Corocoro Copper District of Bolivia, by Joseph T. Singewald, jr., and Edward W. Berry, 115 pp., 7 plates. The Johns Hopkins Press, \$1.25.

No. 4. Paleobotanical Contributions to the Carboniferous and Lower Cretaceous of Peru, the Miocene of Southern Chile, and Pliocene of Bolivia, by Edward W. Berry.





TABLET COMMEMORATING THE VISIT OF THE PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY COMMISSION

This bronze tablet, commemorative of the visit of the Pan American Highway Commission to the United States, June 2-July 3, 1924, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in the patio of the Pan American Union Building on the morning of June 15, 1925. The tablet has since been set in permanent position in the north wall of the lower corridor.

TABLET COMMEMORATING PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONFERENCE UNVEILED :: :: ::

O COMMEMORATE the visit to the United States in June, 1924, of the Latin American delegates to the Pan American Highway Conference, a bronze tablet was recently unveiled at the Pan American Union, with appropriate ceremony, in which the Secretary of State of the United States, members of the Latin American Diplomatic Corps, and other prominent officials participated. The tablet, which is 5 feet high by 3 feet in width, bears an inscription, addressed to the Highway Education Board and signed by all the Latin American members of the conference, which reads as follows:

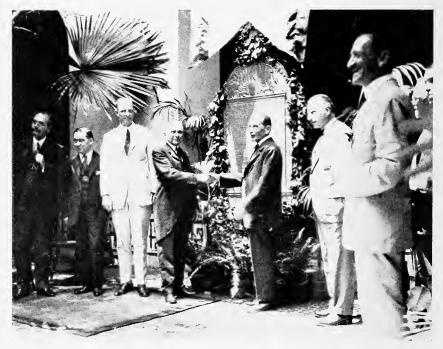
Commemorative of the official visit of the Pan American Highway Commission to the District of Columbia and the States of North Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, June 2 to July 3, 1924.

The happiness and prosperity of the people of the United States have been greatly enhanced by your definite program of highway education, the principles of which have been firmly implanted in their minds.

You have every reason to feel a deep sense of pride in having spread with such success this modern concept of human well being. It has no doubt, been apparent to you that in tendering to us your generous invitation we have not failed to understand and appreciate the great social importance of the ideas which it is the purpose of the board to perpetuate.

We who have observed the results of your endeavors, render to you our heartfelt appreciation and our everlasting gratitude, which we further extend to the organizations which have cooperated with you in this great work and to the individuals who have accorded us their most courteous attention.

It will be remembered by readers of the BULLETIN that the conference which met at Washington in June, 1924, was organized by the Highway Education Board of the United States with the cooperation of a group of automobile and road machinery manufacturers, for the purpose of demonstrating to the road engineers of Latin America the most modern methods of highway construction and the economic advantages of improved means of communication. That conference was the forerunner of the official Pan American Highway Con-



THE UNVEILING CEREMONIES

The Ambassador of Chile, Señor Don Beltrán Mathieu, presented the tablet to the Highway Education Board on behalf of the members of the commission. Dr. John J. Tigert, chairman of that board, accepted the tablet and transferred it to the custody of the Pan American Union

In the photograph, left to right: M. Hannibal Price, the Minister of Haiti; Señor Don Manuel C. Téllez, Ambassador of Mexico; Dr. John J. Tigert; Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State; Señor Don Beltrán Mathieu; Señor Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón, the Ambassador of Argentina; and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union

gress which will assemble at Buenos Aires in October, 1925, in accordance with the resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States and the recommendation of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education, which was organized at the conference in 1924, presided at the unveiling of the tablet at the Pan American Union. In introducing the Ambassador of Chile, Doctor Rowe said in part:

I can not let this opportunity go by without referring very briefly to the splendid record of achievement of the delegates from the Republics of Latin America who attended the Pan American Highway Congress. They have spared no effort in arousing public interest in the improvement of the highways of their respective countries, and have thus rendered a service of which they may well be proud.



MR. KELLOGG DELIVERING ADDRESS OF ACCEPTANCE

The Secretary of State, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, representing the Pan American Union, accepted the custody of the tablet

We have assembled to witness the unveiling of a tablet which is, as it were, the expression of their gratitude for the stimulus received during their visit to the United States.

The presentation of this tablet, on behalf of the delegates of the Latin American Republics, will be made by His Excellency, the Ambassador of Chile, whom I have the honor of presenting to you.

The Ambassador of Chile, Hon. Beltrán Mathieu, who presented the tablet to the Highway Education Board on behalf of the Latin American delegates, spoke as follows:

The pleasant and grateful task has fallen to me to present, on behalf of the Latin American delegates to the Pan American Highway Congress, the tablet commemorative of the holding of that important meeting. This tablet has, however, a much deeper significance than a mere historical reminder of that international congress. It is intended to express the deep appreciation and gratitude of the delegates from the Republics of Latin America for the many courtesies and kindnesses shown to them in the United States and, especially, for the inspiration and stimulus which they derived from their visit to this great country. The inspection tour which they made not only convinced them of the marvelous progress of road building in the United States, but also kindled their enthusiasm to foster similar movements in their respective countries.

It is because of the inspiration thus received that they were prompted to make this gift to the Highway Education Board, and it is with great pleasure that, in the name of the Latin American delegates to the Pan American Highway Congress, I transmit herewith this commemorative tablet.

The tablet was accepted on behalf of the Highway Education Board by the chairman of the board, Hon. John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education of the United States. In accepting the tablet, Doctor Tigert said:

It is to me a most pleasing duty to accept, on behalf of the Highway Education Board, this artistic bronze tablet, commemorative of an event of more than passing significance to all the Republics of this Western Continent of ours.

The movement for better roads is not alone a matter of national importance, but concerns in a far-reaching way our international relations. Through improved channels of communication nations come to know and appreciate one another, opportunities for the interchange of ideas and the promotion of mutual commercial interest are enhanced and the possibilities of misunderstanding are diminished. This truth applies with peculiar force to the Republics occupying the American Continent, where the spirit of friendly association and sympathetic cooperation has been so effectively nurtured. The Pan American Highway Conference marks a distinct and golden link in the chain of happy circumstances which bind our respective countries.

Accordingly, as chairman of the Highway Education Board, under whose auspices the Pan American Highway Conference was conducted, I am greatly honored and gratified to accept this testimonial of appreciation offered by the delegates and at the same time desire to transfer it to the perpetual custody of the Pan American Union, in whose safe-keeping it has been appropriately placed.

The Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States and chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, in accepting the custody of the tablet on the part of the Union, spoke as follows:

I deem it a very real privilege to accept, on behalf of the Pan American Union, the custody of this beautiful tablet which is, as it were, the material expression of that spirit of cooperation and mutual helpfulness so characteristic of the relations between the Republics of the American Continent.

The delegates to the Pan American Highway Congress, who assembled here in June, 1924, came together for the purpose of securing a first-hand view of the effort made in the United States to improve the roads of the country, and, at the same time, to formulate plans by which the great movement for highway improvement might be fostered in their respective countries. There is real inspiration in the thought of the representatives of the American Republics assembling with a view to placing their best thought and experience at the disposal of one another. It is thus that the true spirit of Pan Americanism is developed.

In accepting, on behalf of the Pan American Union, the custory of this beautiful tablet, I desire at the same time to express the deep appreciation of the Union to the delegates to whose generosity we are so deeply indebted, and, at the same time, to wish them the fullest measure of success in the important work which they have undertaken in their respective countries.

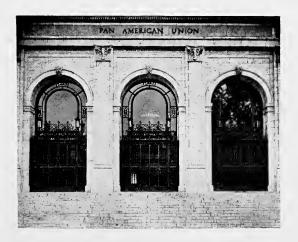
This tablet has been attached to the wall of the corridor immediately to the north of the open court, where it will be an enduring record of an occasion rich in that human sympathy and friendly understanding which are the underlying principles and the very essence of the Pan American ideal.

In connection with the far-reaching movement in the Latin-American countries toward more and better roads it is interesting to recall that it was Juan Martín de Pueyrredón, the distinguished great uncle of the actual Ambassador of Argentina in the United States, who, as far back as 1817, expressed his lively interest in roads in the following practical fashion:

In view of the fact that well-kept roads for the transportation of city supplies and the ready distribution of the fruits of the outlying countryside are the best means of obtaining abundantly stocked markets and of encouraging the farmers by providing inexpensive transportation for the products of their industry; and bearing in mind that on numerous occasions the zeal of the Government has embraced, on broad lines, this interesting subject to the great and immediate benefit of the rural towns and districts; and having in consequence observed that as the provisions of inspection were strictly applied in determined sections of the country, other sections of the country not less important were greatly neglected, so that the farming and commercial classes were often handicapped in their enterprises; and finally, being convinced that nothing is more worthy of the paternal care of the chief authority than the removal with vigorous hand of all those obstacles which time, negligence, and the fact that this is a new country have accumulated in the public channels of industrial transportation—a deed more honorable in the doing by reason of the fact that it is undertaken in the midst of the unrest and disturbance of a war which claims the greater part of the Government's attention; I now decree that there be immediately appointed in this capital city a commission of roads to consider everything which may conduce toward the betterment, order, and good administration of the roads of these provinces, to suggest methods whereby they can be brought to the greatest state of perfection, and duly maintained therein.

In order that this Decree may be communicated to the respective authorities to the end that these may facilitate to the various commissioners whatever may be necessary to the execution of this decree, the latter shall be published for the information of the public and, also, to arouse the interest and zeal of the inhabitants of these provinces, who, the Supreme Government hopes, will in their turn work toward the success of this measure.

(Signed) Pueyrredón, Head of the United Provinces of El Rio de la Plata.



TROPICAL FORESTRY IN YALE UNIVERSITY :: ::

By Prof. Samuel J. Record School of Forestry, Yale University

THE TROPICAL FORESTRY PROBLEM

HE vast, but little known, forest resources of the Tropics are beginning to command attention as never before in the history of the world. The inhabitants of temperate regions have known the tropical forests chiefly as sources of rare and fancy woods and special products, but they are now turning to them for materials for everyday use. The people of the United States are just awakening to the realization that our virgin forests, supposedly inexhaustible, are nearly cut over. Adequate forestry measures have been too long delayed to meet the situation we are facing.

In the past, when one region had been culled of its valuable timber, the lumber industry moved on to another. Now the limits within our own borders have been reached; the next move is into tropical America. Such a movement is already under way and is going to have a profound effect, not only upon our industries, but also upon the countries in which the forests are situated. Ignorance of the values of the new woods is sure to involve confusion and waste in utilization, as well as needless destruction of the forests. Herein lies unusual opportunity for service, as well in the interest of humanity as of science.

WHAT YALE HAS DONE

The condition now confronting us was foreseen by Yale University, and in 1916 the activities of the School of Forestry were extended to include Tropical Forestry. In so doing, the school but attempted to carry out in a wider field the Yale tradition of public service. Even with the limited resources, it has been possible to collect material and publish the results of investigations, particularly in forest products, which have won recognition for the school as a pioneer in this field.

There are now in the Yale collections over 7,500 catalogued wood samples, many of which were secured with botanical specimens which permit correct identification by systematic botanists. This authentic material serves as the key for classifying the woods for scientific

purposes and for determining the identity of the timbers of commerce. Such information is also essential to a critical compilation of the literature. There is also at Yale the nucleus of a herbarium of tropical trees; an excellent collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscript reports; microscopic slides of representative woods of the various natural families; and a limited amount of material for exhibit or museum purposes.

The publications include one large volume entitled "Timbers of Tropical America" (Yale Press, 1924); two bulletins, one on lignum-vitae and one on cocobolo, in the School of Forestry series; a bib-



YALE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY

The School of Forestry of Yale contains a valuable collection of over 7,500 specimens of woods

liography of foreign woods; and several papers and articles in various journals and magazines. Two important contributions by students have been published, one on the woods of Hawaii, the other on the woods of New Zealand. A report on Boxwood, to be issued as a school bulletin, is nearly ready for press, and various other projects are under way.

WHAT YALE IS PLANNING TO DO

So important has the work become and so urgent the need for continuing it that a member of the faculty who has been associated with the undertaking from its beginning will next year be relieved of his

other duties, so that he can devote his entire time to tropical forestry and forest products. The proposed lines of activity are as follows:

Research in the laboratory.—Continue the investigations of tropical woods with reference to their structure and classification, their mechanical and physical properties, and the problems involved in seasoning and preservation. This work is of a fundamental nature and is essential to other lines of investigation. Yale has already made substantial contributions in this field and the opportunities are limited only by the resources at command.

Economic investigations.—Study the needs of our wood-using industries and the adaptability of tropical woods to these needs. Supplement laboratory tests with fabrication and service tests in cooperation with industries. Eliminate so far as possible the confusion resulting from a multiplicity of strange names. Collect and publish data of educational value to the trade.

Field investigations.—Obtain as much information as possible regarding the location, extent, and composition of the forests, and the various factors involved in their utilization and conservation. Much of this work can be done in cooperation with other agencies. It is intended that Yale should, at least at first, become a clearing house for information of this kind, rather than undertake extensive field expeditions.

Cooperation.—Considerable progress has already been made in establishing relations with forestry departments and research institutions in tropical countries. This can be very materially extended with good results. It leads to an interchange of material and information, encourages local agencies, and helps coordinate otherwise dissociated activities. In this way Yale can be very influential and helpful.

There are also opportunities for cooperation with various institutions in the United States which are now or may become interested in tropical forestry, such as the United States Forest Service, the Pan American Union, forest schools, and museums.

Education.—Afford instruction in tropical woods and tropical forestry problems for the students in the general course at Yale and provide opportunities for research by advanced and special students.

Encourage students from tropical countries to study forestry at Yale with a view to practising their profession at home and promoting forestry and other conservation measures there. The success of the work in the Philippines under the direction of Yale foresters is sufficient evidence of the possibilities for similar service in Latin America.

As evidence of the growing appreciation of the importance of education in tropical forestry it is interesting to note that the Impe-

rial Forestry Institute of Oxford University is arranging for a full-time post of lecturer in tropical forest botany. The work at Oxford will presumably be considered primarily with the Old World Tropics, as is that at Yale with the New.

WHAT IS NEEDED

The results already obtained at Yale, even under the handicap of very limited resources, have demonstrated the possibilities of the tropical work and the opportunities for development and expansion. Yale's tropical forestry program is definite and practical, but it can not be carried out in a manner at all commensurate with its importance without additional funds for this purpose.

What is needed most is an endowed foundation of tropical forestry in Yale University. This should be ample to provide the salary of one full-time professor and cover the costs of clerical and laboratory assistance, collections, publications, and travel.

Pending adequate endowment, there is urgent need for gifts to income which may be used in building up the collections, preparing them for study, and publishing the results. It is proposed to issue a quarterly journal containing original contributions from the Yale laboratory as well as notes of interest to all concerned in tropical forestry. The Yale output will be sufficient to fill a small journal and there are excellent possibilities of later increasing its size and scope so as to include outside contributions.



ART IN ECUADOR

By Dr. José Gabriel Navarro

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Fellow of the National Historical Academy of Ecuador, Corresponding Member of the Historical Academy of Venezuela, and Honorary Member of the Paris Society of Americanists

HE history of the art of Ecuador is one of the noblest, richest, and most interesting in the New World. As has been often said, Quito can with justice pride herself on having been, of all the American colonies, the only one where art was permanently established. From the earliest colonial times there were in Quito schools of painting and sculpture, nearly always supported by the friars, and studios founded by artists sent from Spain by their Catholic Majesties Ferdinand and Isabella. The talent of the natives of these regions profited by the teachings of the Spanish artists, and in time there was developed what is known as the Quito school which, made famous by the illustrious Miguel de Santiago, has for three centuries lived up to its traditions. Among the Hispanic American republics only Mexico can claim for her art the same antiquity as Ecuador. In actual achievement, however, Ecuador stands higher, for the painters José Juárez and Sebastián de Arteaga are hardly the equals of Gorivar and Miguel de Santiago, while the sculptors Manuel de Tolosa and Salvador de la Vega were Spaniards, whose work has nothing in common with Caspicara's unaffected and charming pro-Father Cappa, of the Society of Jesus, who traveled throughout the Latin-American countries in search of material for his book Estudios críticos acerca de la dominación española en América, in summing up his discussion of Hispanic American artistic culture, 1 says:

Judging without partiality, I believe that the verdict must be unhesitatingly in favor of Ecuador. Miguel de Santiago alone is worth more than all the other painters of South America taken either individually or collectively.

The history of art in Ecuador may be divided into three periods: The Primitive Colonial, the Architectural, and the Modern, or Contemporary. The first extends from 1535 to the latter part of the seventeenth century; the second comprises the whole of the eighteenth century and a large part of the nineteenth; and the third dates from 1860. The Primitive Colonial period derived special distinction from two noble painters, Gorivar and Miguel de Santiago; one sculptor, Manuel Chili Caspicara; and one architect, Fra Antonio

¹ Vol. XIII, page 342.

Rodríguez, a Franciscan. In the architectural period nearly all our splendid churches and convents were built or finished. The Modern or Contemporary period is characterized by the brilliant work of a group of artists that well maintains the traditions and reputation of the old Quito school, and by the support afforded by the Government to the revival of all the arts in our country.

According to tradition the first artists of the Colonial period were the sculptor Diego de Robles and the painters Juan de Illescas and Luis de Rivera. These Spaniards may be regarded as the forerunners and founders of Ecuadorian art. It was Diego de Robles who in 1586 made the statues of Our Lady of Quinche and Our Lady of Guadalupe, as also The Baptism of Christ for the high altar of the church of San Francisco in Quito. He executed also the decorations of the old church of Quinche. His colleagues, Illescas and Rivera,

made paintings for the cathedral of Quito and the church of San Francisco. Rivera was not only a good painter, but a most skillful sculptor and gilder besides. He colored the statue of Our Lady of Quinche, made by Diego de Robles, and painted and regilded the table of the altar, also made by Robles.

The half-breed Miguel, a son of Sebastián de Benalcázar, was a painter of some renown, but not so able as Juan Sánchez de Jerez, who served as a spy during the revolt against the alcabala system of taxation. After



FRAY DOMINGO DE BRIEVA

Head from the notable portrait by Miguel de Santiago in the convent of San Francisco, Quito

the pacification of the colony, Sánchez requested the King to order from him a picture representing the spy, on his knees, delivering to his sovereign an informative letter—a symbol of the supposed merit of Sánchez's machinations—for which he asked, in recognition both of his artistic efforts and of his past services, the trifle of twelve thousand pesos!

In the early part of the seventeenth century, Hernando de la Cruz, a native of Panama and coadjutor of the Society of Jesus, founded in Quito one of the first schools of painting, where many good artists were trained, among them the Franciscan Fra Domingo, a Quito Indian who emigrated to Spain in 1644, and later died in a convent in Granada.

One of the noted contemporaries of Fra Hernando de la Cruz was Fra Pedro Bedón, a Dominican born in Quito, where he was the first Provincial of his order. He distinguished himself both as a prominent and learned priest and as a painter of great merit. Quito has one of his Virgins and a few other paintings by him, but nearly all his works are in the Dominican convent of Bogotá. He died on February 27, 1621. His portrait hangs in the library of the Quito Dominican convent.

But the brightest lights of that period are the painters Miguel de Santiago and Gorivar González, and the sculptor Caspicara. Miguel de Santiago lived from about 1620 to about 1680. He also was a half-breed born in Quito, where he attended the schools of the first artists who came from Spain to the colony. It is certain that he visited Spain, where he made the acquaintance of Velázquez (1599–1660) and Zurbarán (1598–1663), and saw the paintings of



FRAY PEDRO PECA-DOR

Another portrait by Miguel de Santiago, now in the Franciscan convent of Quito, which is considered one of the best examples of this artist's work

Ribera (1588–1656), of El Greco, and of that constellation of artists that shone in the golden century of the Spanish Renaissance. A skillful draftsman, his figures are distinct and true; a bold, inspired and self-reliant painter, his strokes are long and mellow, while his technique is both direct and effective. He apparently has no exclusive style, and can as readily imitate Velázquez's handling of his theme as El Greco's daintiness or the nicety of Raphael's precursors. The shield heading the beautiful picture gallery in the convent of San Agustín in Quito has the delicate grace of a Perugino; the Immaculate Conception, kept in San Francisco, reminds one of El Greco; and a Trinity that I have seen in a private collection is an open imitation of Velázquez. It may be said that Miguel de Santiago mastered all branches of painting. I have seen a full-size encaustic Ecce Homo by him, which is truly marvelous. I have one of his

pen drawings, which shows him to be a skillful, graceful, and accurate draftsman of lofty ideals. These qualities are well illustrated in his painting, San Agustín Dando su Regla a las Innumerables Órdenes Religiosas y Militares que la Han Abrazado ("St. Augustine Giving His Rule to the Many Religious and Military Orders that Have Adopted it"), an enormous canvass, 20.6 by 17.3 feet, no less remarkable in size than grand in conception and wonderful in execution. He gave form to the artist's ideals as only the Venetian painters of

the Renaissance could have done. His portraits of Fra Domingo de Brieva and Fra Pedro Pecador, now in the Franciscan convent of Quito, are, in my opinion, the best of Miguel de Santiago's works, and true jewels of the art of the world.

Among his pupils, the most faithful were Bernabé Lobato and Simón de Valenzuela, but the most proficient was his nephew, Gorivar González, who painted The Prophets, which decorates the columns of the Jesuit church. Goriyar had great talent for painting. Expelled from his master's studio through professional jealousy, according to tradition, he was compelled to relinquish art for some time and find employment as manager of one of the many ranches which the Jesuits then owned in Ecuador. His



THE PROPHET HABAKKUK
Painting by Gorivar González in the Church of La Compañia de Jesús, Quito

employers, struck by his rare artistic gifts, intrusted him with the execution of several paintings for the magnificent church they were building in Quito. He died young, in 1671 or 1672, having, nevertheless, worked much and accomplished much. Among his best works are *The Prophets*, already mentioned, and *The Kings of Judah*, for the chapel of the Dominican church. He seems at times to have drawn his inspiration from Miguel de Santiago, judging by some of

the heads in the paintings just mentioned, in spite of the fact that the two artists differed widely. De Santiago has greater freedom and more independence in his technique, while Gorivar more closely approximates the classicism of the Italian Renaissance. De Santiago is reminiscent of both Velázquez and El Greco, while Gorivar's Prophets might well bear Tintoretto's signature. Gorivar had several pupils of some worth, among them Morales and Vela.

The sculptors contemporaneous with these painters were Manuel

The sculptors contemporaneous with these painters were Manuel Chili (Caspicara), an Indian born in Quito, whose genius gave him lasting fame, and Father Carlos, a Jesuit. Caspicara's works won admiration not only in his native country, but in Europe. A genial artist, he followed the Spanish tradition of polychrome wood sculpture, producing several beautiful works, among them The Assumption of the Virgin, now in the church of San Francisco, and the bas-relief, The Impression of the Wounds on St. Francis, for the chapel of Cantuña. "It is a Della Robbia!" exclaimed the artist Sartorio on seeing this relief. Father Carlos was a good draftsman and skillful anatomist. The Franciscans of Quito possess several of his works; the Jesuits have his Señor de la Agonía (Gethsemane), and the cathedral his beautiful group, La Sábana Santa (The Sacred Shroud).

Caspicara's best pupil was José Olmos, whom tradition has surrounded with a halo and raised to a high rank in Ecuadorian art. His Jesus Crucified is in the parochial church of San Roque.

During this period the history of art in Ecuador is further enriched by the work of the painters Antonio Estudillo, Francisco Albán, and Casimiro Cortés, many of which are in a Mercedarian convent; of the great miniature sculptor Toribio Ávila; of José Cortés de Alcocer, who made a portrait of Humboldt; and of the Carmelite nuns María de San José and Magdalena Dávalos, natives both of Riobamba, and both sculptors of note. María was much admired by La Condamine, who heard her play the harp, guitar, clavichord, violin, and flute, and saw her paint with true maestría.

This period ends with the notable painters Bernardo Rodríguez and Manuel Samaniego, half brothers. Samaniego, who was versed in all branches of painting, excelled in the execution of religious themes which he painted all his life with a distinctive style that gave rise to a separate school. The cathedral in Quito has his best works, namely, The Assumption of the Virgin and the paintings that decorate the tympana on the arches of the central aisle. Softness of coloring and deftness of brush stroke are his main traits. He valued his work highly, and would not paint unless substantially remunerated. He painted a whole gallery for the Marquis of Selva Alegre's country residence. He did not like portrait painting, saying that "in that field even hogs have a voice and vote." He delighted in miniature



"THE PRINT OF THE WOUNDS ON ST. FRANCIS" Polychome wood sculpture by Manuel Chili (Caspicara) in the Chapel of Cantuña, Quito

work. He died at an advanced age, leaving many pupils, among them Ramón Lombeida, who achieved some distinction.

Samaniego's half brother, Bernardo Rodríguez, was noted for his knowledge of the principles of drawing, especially those relating to perspective. In the cathedral of Quito are several of his canvasses which adorn the left-aisle altars, and also four paintings hanging on the right-aisle wall. He left some able pupils, among tham Oviedo, El Pincelillo, El Apeles, El Morlaco, Vicente Sánchez Barrionuevo, Antonio de Silva, and Francisco Villarroel, who followed in his footsteps. The three last mentioned, together with Antonio and Nicolás Cortés de Alcocer, went to Santa Fe de Bogotá at the request of Mutis and by order of the Viceroy, to make the drawings and pictures illustrating the scientific work of that great naturalist during his botanical expedition.

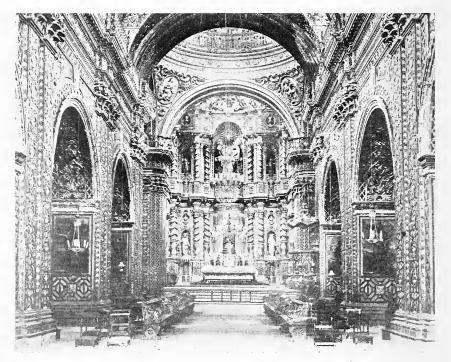
Little is known of the Ecuadorian architects of the notable period characterized by the building of the beautiful churches and convents that adorn the city of Quito, the Guápulo chapel and the Jesuit church in Ibarra destroyed by the 1872 earthquake. The only thing certain is that about the middle of the seventeenth century there were two prominent architects: Brother Marcos Guerra, a Jesuit, who in 1653 drew the plans of the old Carmen church and convent. and Fra Antonio Rodríguez, a Franciscan lay brother, who directed much of the construction of the church of Santa Clara, an architectural gem, and who also drew the plans for the convent of Santo Domingo. Brother Marcos was appointed official architect by the Quito municipal council, after the earthquakes of 1660, 1661, and 1662, to direct the reconstruction of the city buildings, especially that of the council itself, which had been very materially damaged. Fra Antonio Rodríguez was held in such high esteem that the municipal council, on learning that the commissary general of the order had called him to take charge of some work in Lima, entreated the president of the Real Audiencia to use his authority to prevent the artist from leaving Quito, "which owes him many of its public buildings, both completed and in process of construction, which he directed without compensation." Brother Marcos and Fra Antonio were both from Quito, as were also many of those who contributed to the building of such churches as San Francisco, La Companía, and the Capilla del Sagrario, which are without equal or rival in American art.

The minor arts also were much cultivated during the Colonial period. Gold, silver, glass, and tapestry work, cabinetmaking, crockery, pottery and ceramics each had their artists whose productions are still preserved in private residences, and more especially in the churches and convents, despite the ransacking by foreign amateurs and dealers to which for years Quito was subjected before the passage of the law forbidding the export of such works.



CHURCH OF LA COMPANIA DE JESÚS, QUITO One of the early colonial churches of Ecuador

The nineteenth century was the golden age of Ecuadorian art, not so much because of the artists it produced as the enthusiasm for art which prevailed among the people. It was initiated by Antonio Salas, a pupil of Rodríguez and Samaniego, both of whom he surpassed in drawing and in coloring. Twice married, both wives bore him children who, having inherited his talent for art, transmitted it in turn to their posterity. Ramón, born of Salas' first wife, Doña Tomasa Paredes, was a man of learning, who stamped Ecuadorian art with his own individuality and created the new yenre of costumbres quiteñas (Quito manners and customs), which he illustrated in water colors of



INTERIOR OF CHURCH OF LA COMPAÑIA DE JESÚS

charming naturalness. Antonio Salas did a great deal of work. He was the official painter of the heroes in our war for independence, many of whom visited his studio. He was a thorough draftsman who prided himself on his accomplishment, often painting without a previous drawing. He died in 1867 leaving many portraits and religious paintings, the most famous of which is *The Prophets*, which hangs in the archiepiscopal place. . . .

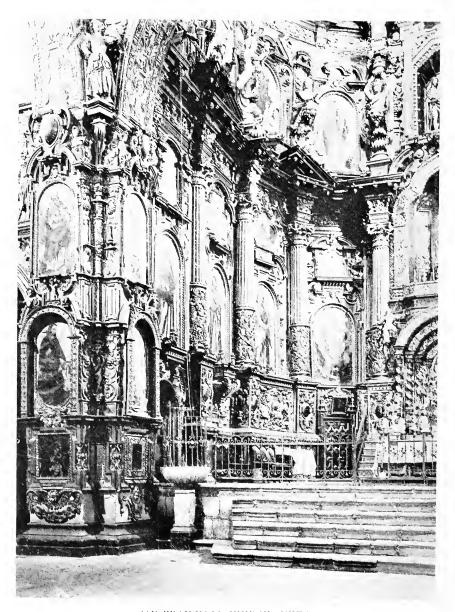
Other distinguished artists of this period were Agustín Guerrero, who not only painted beautiful oil, water-color, and pastel miniatures, but was also an expert musician and wrote an interesting work on

Ecuadorian musical art and its history; Manuel Benalcázar, who taught Domingo Carrillo, the great sculptor of the San Francisco de Paula group now kept in St. Francis' Church; Diego Benalcázar, a renowned miniaturist; Antonio Santos Cevallos, a striking general painter, and skillful portrait painter, who was endowed with a special talent for cartoon drawing; Nicolás Manrique, a native of Latacunga, of great artistic gifts and an able draftsman who, with Juan Manosalvas and Luis Cadena, revived interest in the nude; Nicolás Cabrara and his brothers Tadao and Ascancia the former of Nicolás Cabrera and his brothers Tadeo and Ascensio, the former of Nicolás Cabrera and his brothers Tadeo and Ascensio, the former of whom taught Joaquín Pinto, who improved on his teacher's technique; the Carmelite nun Sor Ángela de Madre de Dios Manosalvas, who studied with Nicolás Cabrera and taught the illustrious artist Juan Manosalvas, her nephew; Nicolás Palas, whose father was another painter of the same name; Juan Díaz, a fairly good sculptor, author of the statue of the Constitution now in the stairway of the presidential palace in Quito; Juan Pablo Sanz, of whom more anon; Mariano Aulestia, an architect, Juan Pablo Sanz's pupil, who built the church of the Virgin of Las Lajas, in Colombia; Ramón Vargas; José Jesús de Araújo; the Carmelite nun, Sor Victoria del Carmelo Dávalos; José Benigno Correa, who finished his studies in the United States and became a professor in an American university; the United States and became a professor in an American university; Leandro and Rafael Vanegas; Telésforo Proaño; Nicolás Vergara, called *El Cabezón* ("Big Head"), who died in Chile in 1852; the painters Miguel Vallejo and Ildefonso Páez, the latter of whom died at Paita in his early youth; Miguel Nicanor Espinosa, an able landscape painter; and the sculptors Camilo Unda, Bernabé Palacios, Cosme Rodríguez, and the famous Gaspar Zangurima, of Cuenca. By a decree issued on September 24, 1822, Bolívar assigned to Zangurima a life pension of \$30 per month in order that the artist might pursue his work further and that he might also teach the rudiments of art to 30 young students.

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José Carrillo, Juan Pablo Sanz, Rafael Salas, Luis Cadena, Juan Manosalvas, Joaquín Pinto, Antonio Salguero, and Alfonso Medina Pérez deserve separate treatment.

José Carrillo was a pupil of Antonio Salas. Having run away from home, he finally arrived at Guayaquil, where he offered himself as a volunteer to Lord Cochrane, then at that port. Lord Cochrane discerned the lad's talent, took him to England, and placed him in a London school of painting. Afterwards he sent him to Italy, and later took him to Greece, where Carrillo remained many years as head of an Athenian school of painting. The artist then returned to Italy. He lived a long time in Rome, engaged in making copies of paintings



 ${\bf SAN\ FRANCISCO\ CHURCH,\ QUITO}$ Showing the numerous paintings and elaborate sculpture of the chancel

in the museums for Englishmen whom he had known while in England. From Italy he went to France, then again to England, and thence to the United States. He sailed from New York for Ecuador in 1851, was wrecked near Panamà, and lost all he had, which included copies and reproductions made in Greece and Rome of noted paintings and sculptures. He earned some money in Panamà, whence he went to Lima. In 1863 he returned to Quito, where, after achieving some distinction as a miniaturist, he died in great poverty.

Juan Pablo Sanz was born in Quito, of wealthy parents. He learned drawing in 1838 from a dumb man known as "Maestro León." He studied engraving with the Jesuit father Juan Albán, gilding and photography with Manuel Paz, and architecture with Don José Pácz. In 1847 he opened a school of drawing, and in 1849 cooperated in the foundation of the art society known as Escuela Democrática Miguel de Santiago (Miguel de Santiago Democratic School), in which he excelled as a painter and won a silver medal. Don Diego Noba's administration appointed him professor of drawing and perspective at the Jesuit College of San Fernando. In 1852 he promoted one of the first art exhibitions held in Ecuador, himself exhibiting a perspective drawing of the Jesuit church. In the same year he established a school of painting and architecture. In 1854 he went to Cuenca to execute various works. On returning to the capital, he established a printery in the Jesuits' College, and engaged in the teaching of geometry and drawing.

In 1859 he founded a lithographic studio, where he made use of stones he had brought from Tolontag, Province of Pichincha, and in 1862 he showed, at an art exposition, the first multicolor lithographic prints. An able engineer and architect of repute, he directed in 1860 the construction of the chapel of the Jesuits' College; in 1865, that of the Pansaleo Bridge; in 1866, that of the cloisters of the convent of Santo Domingo, and in 1870 and 1880, the reconstruction of the steeples of the churches of Santa Clara and Carmen Alto, and the restoration of the church of San Agustín, the main quadrangle of the convent of La Merced, the convent of San Juan, and the new church of the orphan asylum. He also directed the building of the Chapel of La Beata Mariana de Jesús, belonging to the Jesuits' church, and gilded its retable. In 1888 he restored the part of the presidential palace overlooking the present courtyard, and in 1892 reconstructed the steeple of the Church of Santo Domingo.

Sanz died in 1897, at the age of 77. On January 31, 1867, the great architect Thomas Reed, called to Ecuador by President García Moreno for the construction of many of the public buildings erected under that illustrious ruler, conferred on him the following curious title:

In the name of science, and for the honor of Señor Juan Pablo Sanz, who has devoted a great part of his life to the study and mastering of such subjects as

are required by all academies in the world of culture for bestowing the title of architect, and there being at present in the Republic no other professor of architecture than the undersigned, nor much less any institution that can examine the said Sanz and confer upon him the degree of architect, which he deserves, I declare him to be such.

(Signed) Thomas Reed.

And, indeed, Sanz was one of the worthies of that art.

Rafael Salas was Antonio Salas's son, and the most illustrious representative of that family of artists. His father taught him drawing and painting. Rafael completed his studies in Europe, having been sent there by President García Moreno. He became a professor at the Academy of Fine Arts founded by the same president. When, after the death of García Moreno, the academy was closed, Salas turned his studio into a school of painting, in which he taught his sons and a great many other professional and amateur artists. He introduced landscape painting in the national art. He distinguished himself in this genre, as did also later his pupil Luis Martínez. The municipality of Guayaquil decorated him with a gold medal in 1888, and in 1902 Congress granted him a life pension. Old and ailing, he was a member of the first faculty of the present School of Fine Arts, where he filled the chair of landscape painting from 1904 till the time of his death (March 24, 1906). The Government defrayed the expenses of his funeral, which was held with much pomp at the Metropolitan Cathedral of Quito.

Luis Cadena was born in Machachi, in 1830. He showed from childhood so obvious an aptitude for painting that as soon as he finished in college his studies of philosophy his father had him enter Antonio Salas's studio, where he distinguished himself. He was taken to Chile by Don Manuel Palacios, a wealthy gentleman, and there made the acquaintance of Monvoisin, who was then establishing painting in that country, and from whom young Cadena received valuable advice, which he later turned to advantage. From Chile he went to Europe, with a scholarship given to him by President Robles' administration. There he studied very assiduously, giving special attention to Velázquez. On his return in 1872, García Moreno appointed him director of the Academy of Fine Arts. Disheartened by the sad end of this institution after its founder's death, he retired to private life, but continued to work steadily until 1889, in which year he died. He left many magnificent works, mainly portraits, executed in classic style with great effectiveness.

Juan Manosalvas, born in 1840, is justly deemed one of the brightest lights in our national art. He took his first drawing lessons from his aunt, Ángela de la Madre de Dios Manosalvas, a Carmelite sister, and afterwards, through the influence of his guardian, don Francisco Navarro y la Graña, was admitted to Landro Venegas's studio. Venegas was the best teacher of his time. The noted

French draftsman Charton, who saw young Manosalvas work, predicted for him a brilliant future. At the age of 12, Manosalvas joined The Miguel de Santiago Art Society. There he made so much progress as a draftsman and painter that the Government of García Moreno sent him to Rome, with an allowance. He arrived at Rome in 1871, and entered the celebrated Academy of St. Luke, where he rose to the highest positions, being helped by private lessons he took from Alexander Marini. He became acquainted with Fortuny, whose water colors fascinated him and aroused in him a great desire to learn that art, a desire that was soon gratified. He returned to Ecuador in 1873. Mexico offered him the directorship of the School of Fine Arts, and Colombia and Bolivia invited him as a professor of painting. The first offer was declined on account of García Moreno's opposition; the other two, on account of the artist's nostalgic disposition. He was director of the Academy of Fine Arts, where he taught also, until 1876, when García Moreno was assassinated and the academy was closed. In 1904 he was intrusted with the foundation of the present School of Fine Arts, of which he became a professor. This position he held until February 23, 1906, when he died. The Government decreed for him an official funeral, and the Church of Ecuador offered its cathedral as a fit resting place for the distinguished artist.

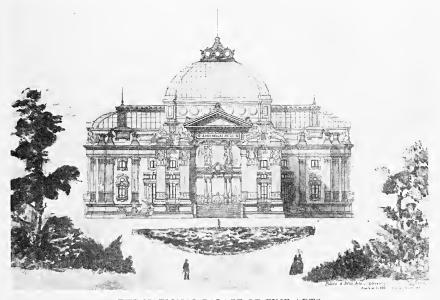
Joaquín Pinto, a true genius and a man of rare intellectual powers, was taught to draw by one of his schoolmates. His parents, seeing the boy's aptitude, engaged Ramón Vargas as his teacher. He later studied in the studios of Rafael Venagas, Andrés Acosta, Tomás Camacho, Santos Cevallos, and Nicolás Cabrera. The last-mentioned artist was a noted painter, whose influence no doubt contributed to the naturalness of Pinto's works. Cabrera died in 1859, but his sons Nicolás and Manuel continued the education of his favorite pupil. He profited also by a study of the paintings brought from Europe by Cadena, and of Gorivar's *Prophets*. He studied French, English, German, Greek, Latin, and even Hebrew, and acquired a comprehensive knowledge of universal history, geometry, anatomy, sculpture, perspective, mythology, and other subjects, in some of which he attained great erudition. He gave lessons both in his study and at pupil's residences, and taught in colleges and convents. He excelled in water-color painting, and left a large number of little pictures on Quito customs. Of all the painters of the Quito school, he was no doubt the most original. His best work is his Dies Irae, now in the National Museum. In 1903 he was called to Cuenca as director of the Painting Academy of that city. In 1904 he was made a professor at the National School of Fine Arts, a position that he filled during the rest of his life. He died on June 24, 1906, shortly before his sixty-fourth birthday.

Antonio Salguero is the last noted representative of the old Quito school. He is a son of Doña Josefa Salas, and grandson of Antonio Salas. He was born in 1864, and was educated in the Jesuit college of San Gabriel, where he studied the humanities with great success. After studying painting in his cousin Alejandro Salas's studio, he opened a studio of his own in 1886. Ten years later he went to Chile, where he worked two years, and was much admired. In 1901 President Alfaro sent him to Rome with a scholarship. There, and later in Paris, he copied a large number of masterpieces. On his return in 1904, he was appointed professor of painting in the School of Fine Arts. He resigned this position in 1912, and now works in his private studio with his son Luis, who has inherited his father's artistic gifts.

Alfonso Medina Pérez, a native of Guayaquil, is already a painter of high rank. He has lived in Rome over 20 years, having created there a broad field for his work. His genre and landscape paintings are admirable, but still better are his sea pieces. Two of these were singled out by the King of Italy in the contest held during a recent art exhibition in Italy.

Worthy of mention are also Luis Martínez, a prominent public man and distinguished landscapist, who founded the School of Fine Arts; Rafael Troya, an excellent painter, who originated a distinctive school in Ibarra, and accompanied the scientists Reiss and Stuebel in their explorations, making for them several beautiful landscape paintings; Wenceslao Cevallos, just deceased, who was a pupil of Alejandro Salas and who, on his return from Rome in 1897, where he had been sent by President Alfaro in 1895, became a professor of drawing and water-color painting at the School of Fine Arts; César Villacrés, a handy portraitist, and Ezequiel Tamayo. These close the part of the Contemporary period preceding the foundation of the School of Fine Arts in 1904, from which year dates what may be called the New period of Ecuadorian art. Among the sculptors of that same generation must be mentioned Ignacio Benalcázar, one of Camilo Unda's pupils, who was director of the Miguel de Santiago Academy and whom President García Moreno sent to Europe to study, although, on account of illness, Benalcázar was obliged to return before he had even reached his destination; Severo Carrión, the maker of the statue of Justice standing on the stairway of the presidential palace; Miguel Armas; Manuel Vaca Rivas, a pupil of Manuel Salas and winner of several exhibition prizes; Fidel Cruz; Urcisino Ávila, who studied with Professor Minghetti in Quito and with the Chevalier Enrique Astorri in Turin; and Miguel Vélez, of Cuenca, doubtless the best Ecuadorian sculptor since Caspicara. Vélez left a great many works and trained excellent artists, such as Alvarado and Avabaca.

The present National School of Fine Arts had its inception nearly a century ago. In 1849 a painting lyceum, named after Miguel de Santiago, was founded in Quito under the direction of Ernesto Charton, whose salary was paid by Dr. Ángel Ubillús, an ardent lover of art. A year later the Academy of Sculpture was inaugurated under the direction of Camilo Unda, in the building that is now the Palace of Justice. In 1857 the lyceum held a large exhibition. A short time later the lyceum was discontinued. In 1871 President García Moreno founded the school under the direction of the Spanish sculptor González Jiménez, brought from Rome, but the institution died with the president, and was not revived until thirty years later,



THE NATIONAL PALACE OF FINE ARTS

Luis Aulestia's drawing of the handsome building now under construction in the capital of Ecuador

during the administration of Gen. Leonidas Plaza and through the influence of the great artist Luis Martínez, then Minister of Public Education. It was on February 24, 1904, that the school was founded, and that date ushers in a whole period in the history of Ecuadorian art. At first the faculty was composed of native professors, but in 1906, after the death of Manosalvas, Pinto, and Salas, the Government brought the Europeans Raúl María Pereira and Luis Camarero, painters, the sculptor Libero Valente, and the architect Giaccomo Radiconcini. These, with Wenceslao Cevallos and Antonio Salguero, both from Ecuador, reorganized the school, whose influence as a powerful factor in national art did not begin to

be felt until 1912. In that year was created the chair of ornamentation, first occupied by the French professor, Paul Alfred Bar. the present time Ecuador has a school of decorative painting, which, although restricted to modern styles of ornamentation, is self-sustaining and renders very great services to the nation.

Three years later, in 1915, Ecuadorian sculpture was revived by the eminent Italian professor, the Chevalier Luigi Casadio, who executed in Italy, to comemorate one of the victories of Victor Emanuel, the Pincio bust of Verdi, and the best-known bust of the immortal Dante. In nine years Casadio has developed a stable school of sculpture, and many of his pupils have already won renown by works that are scattered throughout the Republic and have commanded the admiration of both experts and amateurs.

The School of Fine Arts has produced artists who are justly growing in fame: among the painters, Camilo Egas, Víctor Mideros, José A. Moscoso, Luis Toro Moreno, Pedro León and Luis Salguero; among the sculptors, Rosario Villagómez, Luis Mideros, Antonio Salgado, and Carlos Mayer; among the architects, César Cadena, Félix Mogollón, Luis Bendía, Rafael Barahona, and Enrique Pasquel; among the decorators, Ciro Pazmiño and Luis Ruiz; among the draftsmen and engravers, Guillermo King and Alejandro Redín. must we forget the names of the lamented José Salas Salguero, who died at Rome in the prime of life; the sculptor Luis Veloz; the painters Juan León Mera and Eugenia Mera de Navarro; and the architects Luis and Pedro Aulestia, formed outside the Quito school. Veloz, a cultured writer and fine poet, studied in Rome with Professor Ferrari. Luis Aulestia, who is the leading architect in Ecuador, was educated in the famous Brera School of Milan. The painters Mera are selfeducated. Veloz is engaged in the restoration of the paintings of the convents and churches of San Francisco, San Agustín, San Diego, and Guápulo, a task that he is performing with good judgment and great patience, under the auspices of the Quito Junta de Embellecimientos (Art Commission). Aulestia is engaged in the construction of the Palace of Fine Arts, authorized by Congress in 1912. work was begun in 1922 by President José Luis Tamayo, with the enthusiasm of one who understands his duty and realizes the importance of Ecuador in the development of American art.

In order to promote this development, several scholarships have been created for the support of students both in Europe and at the national school. In 1911 there were in Rome 8 and in the School 40 students holding scholarships. Besides, the Government has passed several laws and issued several decrees for the furthering of national art. In 1911 the exportation of works of art and archeological objects was forbidden. In 1913 the General Board of Fine Arts was created, and the construction of the Palace of Fine Arts was ordered. In 1917 the Museum of Archeology and the Gallery of Painting and Sculpture were founded. Ever since 1913 there has been an annual Salon of fine arts, which has contributed greatly to the development of the plastic arts, especially from the time when the Quito philanthropist, Dr. Mariano Aguilera, filled with enthusiasm by the results of the first expositions, bequeathed a large part of his fortune for the reward of able exhibitors. To all this must be added the bill now before the national Congress, laying upon the Quito Board of Embellishment the obligation of devoting a fixed annual sum to the conservation and restoration of the Republic's historical monuments.

In view of the foregoing brief summary of Ecuadorian art, one can readily understand the noble words uttered by the great Italian artist Giulio Aristide Sartorio when he visited Quito in August of 1924, where he arrived with Ambassador Giuriaty. I can not refrain from quoting them here as a fit ending of this short sketch, for they show that what has been said here is founded on nothing but the purest and strictest truth. Said the illustrious master:

The impression that the monuments and art works of Quito have made on me has been a most agreeable surprise. Quito is the Athens of the New World and the heart of Latin America.

It can be positively asserted that Quito will become the center of the spiritual development of American native, independent art.

Quito's architecture is closely allied to the Italian Renaissance and reminiscent of the Spanish Renaissance. Sixteenth-century Flemish art, the strange gaudiness of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and fantastic decorative sculpture of Asiatic origin have transformed the churches of Quito into mysterious shrines, asylums for Christian mysticism, and symbols of a deep religious sentiment.

The images of Christ and the saints have become, in the hands of local sculptors, tragic and eloquent, and an exaggerated feeling of Catholic transcendentalism has brought to the churches of Quito a peculiar plastic art heretofore unknown.

When this sculpture shall be studied as a native product, in the same manner as the sculpture of the Far East is studied, it will reveal an ideal world independent of European influence.

It is an unknown soul, the soul of this native art, but a soul in which we, the Latins of Europe, are naturally interested, since it presents an aspect, not yet clearly discerned, of the neo-Latin mind of America.

For this reason I, being an artist, am deeply interested in your art. We Italians shall hail with the satisfaction of kin the development in your marvelous country of a brilliant civilization similar to that of the Mediterranean.

Perhaps—who knows—your national soul will again offer the magnificent spectacle of Athens and Rome rising to lofty heights, and we shall behold it with wondering expectancy, happy that we were the first to foresee it.

ARGENTINA OFFERS AMERICAN FARMERS ROOM TO EXPAND

N the eve of his departure for Washington to resume his duties as Argentine ambassador to the United States, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón granted a notable interview in which he stated that he hoped very soon to put into effect several measures that will result in a very much closer relationship and more complete interchange between Argentina and the United States.

In the course of the interview, Doctor Pueyrredón remarked:

There are two things in the United States that I greatly admire: The American people, and the American roads, and I want to see more of both of them in my own country.

The ambassador mentioned several plans toward realizing his desire to see more Americans in Argentina. One is to facilitate tourist travel in Argentina by assisting travelers to obtain adequate hotel accommodations, interpreters, etc., this assistance to be supplied by the railway offices throughout the country.

This is only part of the ambassador's plan for closer relationship between the railways of Argentina and those of the United States, both in the handling of freight and passengers. The outstanding feature of this plan is a through bill of lading, whereby customs inspection in Argentina will be at the final point of destination instead of at the port of entry. This project has already been accepted in principle by the railway authorities of both nations and Doctor Pueyrredón stated that, following a close study of details by a commission of railway men appointed by President Alvear some time ago, he expects an official announcement on the matter from the Argentine authorities very soon.

Doctor Pueyrredón must be credited as the first to state publicly what has recently been repeated by many: That the United States must soon turn to Argentina for its beef and wheat. On this point Doctor Pueyrredón said:

Argentina is to-day in about the same stage of industrial development as was the United States at the end of the Civil War. We are overwhelmingly an agricultural country, 95 per cent of our exports being agricultural. On the other hand, the United States has become one of the world's greatest industrial nations.

¹ American Weekly, Buenos Aires, Apr. 18, 1925.

We fatten steers on alfalfa on the great open estancias and export our corn, while in the United States the steers are fattened for market on corn, so that the great corn belt is practically the only part of the United States where cattle can be raised profitably. Now the rapidly increasing population has so encroached on this corn belt from both coasts that you have now to ship as far to get your meat to California as to get it to the East, and it now costs as much to ship a pound of beef from Chicago to Boston as it does from Buenos Aires to Boston.

In Argentina there are four beef cows per person, whereas in the United States there are three persons for each beef cow. Confining our attention for a moment to beef production, there is no reason to expect Argentina to lose her dominant position, as this is assured by thirty-five dollar cows, thirty-dollar land, and twenty-five dollar cowboy wages. No other country can boast a comparable area of land so beautifully adapted to alfalfa, corn, winter pasture and beef. A year-round grazing season helps to give us supremacy in the export-beef trade.

And we have only begun to develop our pastoral resources. Argentina has millions of acres of grassland, admirably adapted to alfalfa, which have never been plowed. And we can fatten two steers a year on every acre of that land.

Your beef producers have moved farther and farther west in search of cheap pasture land. They can now go no farther within the boundaries of the United States.

Doctor Pueyrredón expressed his belief that the present moment is propitious for a closer approach between the two Americas, and that the way may be prepared by an exchange of citizens. He said:

Some of our young men may wish to go to the United States in search of industrial openings. And if any farmers of livestock in the United States are seeking an opportunity for greater expansion in the strictly pastoral and agricultural regions of Argentina, I will gladly undertake to direct them to Government officials and responsible private persons from whom they will receive a genuine welcome and dependable advice in choosing a location where success may be expected.

The ambassador believes that Argentina offers a bright future for American farmers, but while he wants to see them go there, it should be clearly understood that he has no scheme for colonizing them on Government land. Doctor Pueyrredón does maintain, however, that American farmers can buy the finest agricultural land in the world in Argentina, within easy access of railway lands, at a cost per hectare (2.47 acres) that is as low and sometimes lower than the cost per acre in the United States, but that any young farmer desiring to go to Argentina and to purchase privately owned land ought to have a capital of from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

"Four or more of your big packing companies conduct a flourishing business in Argentina," added the ambassador. "The logical corollary of this packing movement is for some of your cattlemen to follow those companies to Argentina for the purpose of supplying the respective plants with the steers needed for our growing export trade."

Doctor Pueyrredón repeated what has been said before many times about international commerce, but which can not be repeated too often, especially as regards the trade between this country and the United States:

Commerce is two sided; we buy where we sell, and sell where we buy. Argentina should not be asked to buy to an ever-increasing extent from any country which does not take our commodities in corresponding quantities to balance trade. Commerce must flow in two parallel currents, outgoing and incoming.

If Argentine farm products go to other industrial markets which may show a preference for them, we may quite naturally come to buy our manufactured goods there under pressure of the maritime factor of trade which augments or reduces exportation according as there is or is not a return cargo.

"The whole purpose of my returning to Washington," concluded the ambassador, "is to promote increased trade activities through better understanding and closer association between the two Americas. And I shall take pleasure in furnishing all available information concerning Argentina to individuals or associations who may be seeking commercial connections in the hope that commerce and diplomacy may become the twin guardians of prosperity."

THE WATERING PLACES OF CHILE : :: :: ::

HILE, with its glorious climate, its extended coast line from which the most inland towns are in no case more distant than a day's journey, should be, and doubtless will become, as famous for its seaside resorts as Switzerland is for its winter sports.

Twenty years ago, it may be said, no "real" seaside resort existed in Chile. This is not to say that families did not make an annual migration to the coast, or that the beauty spots that are now so rapidly rising into fame did not find many visitors to appreciate them. There was, however, little or no accommodation; it was the custom to hire a fisherman's hut or some similar structure, and make the best of it. It was all very jolly, and there are plenty of people who look back upon those premotor-car days as the golden age. Later, when the stream of summer visitors had established some sort of definite course, the inhabitants of many little places within reach of Valparaiso or other centers of population began to count on the letting of rooms or small houses as a source of income, and conditions so greatly improved that even to-day this custom of house hiring exists and finds favor with many.

¹ The South Pacific Mail, Valparaiso, Chile, Feb. 12, 1925.

A new spirit has breathed over the seaside resorts of Chile of late years. The possibility of profitable investment has been realized by business men, and land agents have been quick to appreciate and to advertise the scope for development afforded by places that in the past have been little more than hamlets. The slow but steady improvement in the road communications, brought about in great measure by the automobile associations, has enabled families to get farther afield independently of the railways; private houses and chalets for summer occupation have sprung up, often of a palatial character and in the course of a very few years summer settlements have made their appearance which have every likelihood of developing into seaside towns with all the customary attractions of such resorts.



THE BEACH AT MIRAMAR

A popular resort situated on the ocean front between Valparaiso and Vina del Mar.

Taking Valparaiso as a center of observation, a glance to the north and south shows at once the importance of good roads to the development of the coast line. Torpederas, at the present moment thronged with bathers and picnicking families, not so many years ago was a rock-bounded inlet, with a few fishing boats and a rivulet patronized by local washerwomen. The making of the road along the sea front from Valparaiso at once made the park and woods more popular, and the trams took out thousands of people every Sunday. In due course much money was expended in the building of a restaurant and in improving the accommodation for bathers, so that to-day its "season" may be said to last the whole year round. Torpederas,

admittedly, has its disadvantages, but none the less it is a boon of inestimable value to the people of Valparaiso.

"Over the hills and far away"—but not too far for a splendid walk, lies Laguna, reached by a stiff climb over the heights that circle Valparaiso, and an equally steep descent that cars have to negotiate carefully. Laguna is a wide inlet, opening on the Pacific, with a grand sweep of view to Curamilla Point with its lighthouse. Here there is a hotel with accommodation for families, and a restaurant greatly favored at week ends. Bathing accommodation is at present practically nonexistent, though the essentials—sea, sand, and rocks—are very much in evidence.



VINA DEL MAR

A section of the beach at Vina del Mar, the largest and most attractive of Chile's numerous watering places

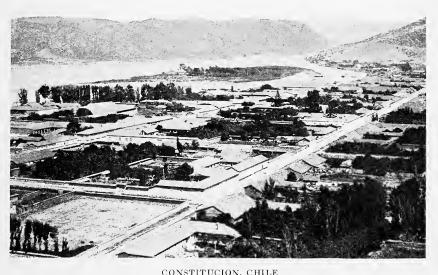
The difficulty of reaching this place by car militates somewhat against its development, but in the eyes of those energetic persons for whom the stiff climb going and returning has no terrors, this is but an added charm.

A pleasant detour may be made from the road to Laguna by turning to the right and hitting the "Pipe Road" with its astonishing cliff scenery. Many people fail to realize that within 2 or 3 miles of the busy port of Valparaiso there are sheer precipices hundreds of feet deep, so sheer in places that a stone may be dropped on rocks so far below that the roar of the surf comes to the ear softened by distance.

For the carless, Laguna represents the "farthest south" from Valparaiso, and for others the coast road is not very tempting to drivers at present.

Valparaiso itself is regarded by some people as a watering place. Those who live in it can scarcely regard it in this light, but none the less hundreds of people come down from Santiago and elsewhere in the summer months to the port itself. It is certainly very easy nowadays to reach the more attractive spots by train, tram, or car, and at the same time to reside in proximity to shops and theaters.

Half way between Valparaiso and Viña del Mar, Recreo, long frequented as a bathing place, has been "made" by the new Camino



CONSTITUCION. CHILE

A general view of the city of Constitucion, which has long been popular as a summer resort

plano. Before the modernization of this road, the trip to Recreo had to be taken seriously, for the trams of those days frequently went off the lines. At the place itself there was only a line of wooden bathing huts, with few conveniences. The foreshore was considerably deteriorated by the great storm of July, 1919, when most of the beach disappeared. To-day the place has been changed beyond recognition by the laying out of "Seaside Park" with its splendid accommodation for summer visitors, replacing the somewhat featureless terrace and shelters of the past. Approached by a subway beneath the railway line, the "Seaside Park" with its spacious dancing and dining rooms, its comfortable seats, swings, and multiple attractions for children, is a favorite resort during the day, and at night blazing with

electric light, its popularity is established beyond question. Every convenience for bathers is supplied, and perfect safety is insured.

The beach of Miramar has been a well-known rendezvous for many years past, when as yet it was nothing but a landing place for fisher boats. It is now the show place, which will be reluctant to abandon its claims even in favor of Recreo. It has the advantage of much more "elbow room," while it is in close proximity to Viña del Mar and off the busy traffic of the main road. Miramar has had fair accommodation for passing visitors for yéars, but of late it has been very greatly improved. Many of the former installations were swept away in the storm of 1919 referred to above. The beauty of Miramar is greatly enhanced by the magnificent private residences that crown the cliffs, and by the canalization of the "lagoon" that represents the outlet of the Marga Marga River, an old source of offense which has been turned into a picturesque addition to the view.

From Viña del Mar a fine road runs northward to Salinas, where it falls from grace decidedly. The long stretch alongside the oil tanks and the port works can not by any stretch of imagination be called beautiful. None the less the effect of contrast is increased when once the Salinas Bridge is crossed the "Gap" leads to a series of perfect seascapes, terminated in the distance by Concon Point. Reñaca, with its picturesque sweep of beach would seem at first a tempting spot for development, but apparently there are insuperable obstacles in the dangerous shifting sands, exposure to wind, heavy surf, and strong undertow which make bathing dangerous. At present, therefore, Reñaca is vacant, save for one private house recently erected.

Montemar, with its one building, the hotel, is crowded every holiday by families, to whom its sheltered bathing pool and safety for children more than make up for more showy attractions. The hotel now provides good accommodation for families, and the restaurant is always well patronized. It is well sheltered from the wind, and lends itself to further development. Much could be done at little cost—the removal of uncharted rocks which the bather is likely to discover inconveniently.

The Concon Road, giving easy access to the village and to the road that runs inland along the Aconcagua River, is gradually becoming, throughout the stretch from Punta Concon, one continuous summer resort. There are splendid beaches and safe spots for bathing. Chalets and summer bungalows are increasing in number every year, each adding something to the "civilized" aspect of the place, while the long, sunlit beaches are crowded with tents and bathing huts. An excellent hotel has been erected recently at a strategic point, with good accommodation for visitors who prefer its quiet to the more claborate hospitality of the big establishment "round the corner."

Concon, situated at the mouth of the Aconcagua River, has been inhabited from time immemorial. It has certainly been frequented by summer visitors for the past 30 years, but it was long before any sort of arrangements for their convenience came into existence. Today, however, it is preeminently a seaside resort with a very fine hotel overlooking the sea on the one side and with a splended view up river to the distant Andes on the other. Scores of convenient and well-lighted rooms are available for visitors, with all modern services. The fine hall accommodates 250 people, while there are admirable tennis courts, etc.



PUERTO MONTT

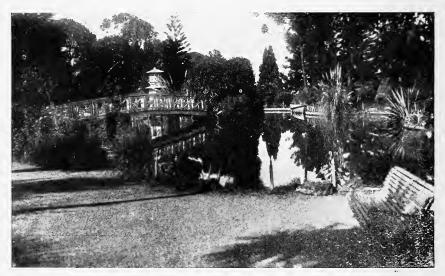
Because of its attractive location and temperate elimate, this town is destined to grow in popularity as a summer resort

North of Concon, Quintero, still a very small place, is none the less favored by many people for whom it has great charm. As the base of the naval aviation service and with the prospect of becoming the center of an important fishery, it is gaining in animation. It is, moreover, on the railway and is thus not wholly dependent on the road service.

Of more importance at present, however, are the watering places of Zapallar and Papudo, which have long since become actual residential centers with magnificent private dwellings of the most luxurious character. The beautiful climate of these places and their undoubted scenic attractions must eventually lead to their develop-

ment, and the estate agents are busily advertising them as offering sites. Of late a great deal of money has been expended at Papudo in converting it into a modern watering place, a large terrace having been built facing the sea, with a fine dance hall. A vast improvement has also been made in the bathing accommodation. An orchestra is engaged for the season, and swarms of summer visitors come from Santiago and Valparaiso. Papudo and Zapallar have the advantage of possessing a railway service. There can be no doubt that a well-devised system of excursion trains would be greatly appreciated by the public and would tend to the rapid development of these very delightful spots.

In search of watering places, we now have to turn southward again. The ports of the north have, of course, their local resorts,



THE COUSIÑO PARK IN LOTA

many of which are very pleasant places, with excellent bathing. In our "Antofagasta Number" mention was made of the charming seaside clubhouse of the Automobile Association, which no visitor to the north is likely to miss. A good holiday can be spent in all of the northern towns, but they are not generally considered from this point of view.

Santiago people have long favored Cartagena, a little to the north of the growing port of San Antonio, which was itself considered as a watering place not long since. There are many places in this neighborhood which merit the name of seaside resorts, the more so as they are within easy reach of the capital by the San Antonio Railway.

Constitución has long been popular as a summer resort. It is a very pleasant, picturesque place, and possesses a natural curiosity that has been famous for centuries in the rock arches hollowed by the sea, so familiar in all views of Chile. A famous sanatorium, under German management, attracts many people to Constitucion.

The naval base of Talcahuano, with its beautiful surroundings, including the famous island of Quiriquina, is in close proximity to San Vicente, where there is an excellent hotel, much patronized by visitors from Concepcion. There are several places on this part



CORRAL, AT THE MOUTH OF THE VALDIVIA RIVER
Noted for the attractive boating excursions on the reaches of the river

of the coast where an interesting visit may be made; among others, Coronel, and the wonderful Cousiño Park and palace at Lota.

Last among watering places to be mentioned here is Corral, the port of Valdivia, famous for boating and motor-launch excursions on the reaches of the beautiful river. The above list of summer resorts might easily be added to, but enough has been said to show that the visitor to Chile has plenty of choice whether in search of quiet and scenery or of social life with all its conveniences.



ARGENTINA

Long-distance telephone line from Buenos Aires to Córdoba, connecting 36 cities and towns, was inaugurated. The construction was completed in 3 months by 500 workers.

VEGETABLE OILS.—The General Bureau of Rural Economics and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture reported in April that the vegetable-oil production of Argentina for 1924 was 18,617,134 kilograms of oil from 85,096,411 kilograms of seeds, or a yield of 22 per cent. Oil cakes were manufactured to the amount of 43,588,789 kilograms. The preceding figures show a decrease of 3,821,510 kilograms of oil as compared with the production of 1923, which amounted to 22,438,644 kilograms. The following table gives the comparison of the two years, 1923 and 1924:

Seed	Year	Kilograms	Oil (kilo- grams)	Percent- age of oil	Oil cakes (kilograms)
Linseed	1923	21, 059, 446	5, 710, 112	27	15, 209, 628
Do	1924	20, 287, 094	5, 287, 640	26	14, 905, 486
Turnip	1923	10, 525, 037	3, 000, 716	28	7, 323, 019
Do	1924	17, 258, 112	4, 790, 275	28	12, 114, 601
Peanut	1000	47, 797, 337	12, 085, 675	25	21, 208, 712
Do	1924	26, 172, 475	6, 571, 237	25	11, 360, 702
Cotton	1923	8, 381, 000	870,000	10	3, 134, 000
Do	1924	12, 587, 000	1, 487, 000	12	4, 884, 000
Spurge	1923	1, 385, 000	377, 000	27	550,000
Do	1924	763, 000	155, 171	20	184, 000
Maize	1923	10, 884, 442	395, 141	4	
Do	1924	7, 746, 619	273, 011	4	
Sunflower	1924	282, 111	52, 800	19	140,000

Immigration statistics.—The Bureau of Immigration of the Ministry of Agriculture on April 20, 1925, issued immigration statistics covering the years 1857 to 1924. These figures show the immigration of 5,481,276 second and third class passengers and the emigration of 2,562,790, which leaves a balance of 2,918,486 remaining in the country.

BOLIVIA

REESTABLISHMENT OF EXPORT DUTY ON WOOL.—By virtue of a decree issued May 8 the ad valorem duty of 6 per cent on exports of sheep's wool, alpaca and llama wool, created by law of April 7, 1922 has been reestablished in the form prescribed by article 3 of the above-mentioned law.

BRAZIL

Foreign trade in 1924.—According to the Consul General of Brazil in New York, foreign trade figures for 1924 show that imports were valued at 2,815,630,000 milreis, or £68,949,000, and exports at 3,863,554,000 milreis, or £95,103,000, giving a favorable balance of trade of 1,047,924,000 milreis, equivalent to £26,154,000. This balance is larger than any other for the last five years. The increase of 466,521,000 milreis (£21,919,000) in the value of exports for 1924 over those for 1923 is attributed to the rise in the price of coffee, which in January, 1924, was 19.6 milreis per 10 kilos of coffee 7's and in December of the same year 38.4 milreis for the same quantity and grade.

Immigration.—Immigration to the Republic for the year 1924 is reported to have been 98,125 persons against 86,679 in 1923 and 66,968 in 1922. The largest numbers according to nationality were Portuguese, 23,267; Germans, 22,168; and Italians, 13,844. The number landing at Santos was 51,360 and at Rio de Janeiro, 40,711; smaller numbers entered the country at Belém (Pará), Recife (Pernambuco), São Salvador (Bahia), Paranaguá, Florianopolis, and Rio Grande do Sul.

The São Paulo State Department of Labor has recently published statistics of immigration into that State from 1827 to 1923, quoted by the $Brazilian\ American$ as follows:

Years	Immi- grants	Years	Immi- grants
1827-1840 1842-1864 1865-1887	1, 330 7, 400 76, 890	1888–1908 ₋ 1909–1923 ₋	1, 205, 089 701, 790

Immigration from other parts of Brazil was first included in the total in 1888. Of the 701,790 immigrants arriving between 1909 and 1923, the number from other sections of the Republic was 76,673, while Spaniards numbered 168,788, Italians 150,897, and Portuguese, 134,053. The maximum number of immigrants in any one year of this period was 119,756 in 1913.

The National Agricultural Society has sent out a questionnaire regarding immigration, requesting the opinion of its correspondents on such points as the necessity of immigration, Government stimulation or subvention thereof, admission of members of the yellow and negro races, and other pertinent matters.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Under the able presidency of Sr. Geminiano Lyra Castro an organizing committee is going forward with the work of preparation for the First Brazilian Dairy Products Conference and Exhibition, which will be held in Rio de Janeiro from October 12 to 30 of this year under the auspices of the National Agricultural Society.

CHILE

FIRST NATIONAL HIGHWAY CONGRESS.—This congress was held in Santiago from April 12 to 18, at the call of the Valparaíso and Santiago Automobile Associations and the Chilean Federation for Highway Education, Señor Héctor Vigil being president. Three of the interesting features of the congress were the exhibition of photographs and charts regarding highway problems, to which many firms contributed, the showing of highway films, and the parade of vehicles, led by an old oxeart, followed by antiquated carriages as well as the most modern automobiles, trucks, tractors, and motor ambulances.

The congress adopted many important conclusions, among which may be mentioned that favoring direct national construction of highways, the basis of the national highway system to be the longitudinal road from La Serena to Puerto Montt, with the necessary branches. The congress also recommended certain new taxes and the increase of others already in force in order to supply funds for construction, a bill for an increase in vehicle licenses being formulated. The establishment of an independent highway bureau was also regarded with approval.

VITICULTURE.—The cultivation of the grape, with the manufacture of wine, is one of the most important branches of agriculture in Chile. Both the lower and the higher grades of wines and brandies are made, considerable quantities being exported to the neighboring countries. There is now an area of 650,000 hectares planted to vines of French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, and American stock, the yearly production of wines being more than 3,500,000 hectoliters. The Panquehue vineyard, in the Province of Aconcagua, which has 3,593 hectares of irrigated vineyards and 10,146 hectares of planted hillsides and hillocks, is said to be the largest vineyard in the world. The Government has aided in the development of the industry in various ways, having established schools for the study of viticulture and viniculture and introduced new methods and machinery.

Railroad Profits.—At a meeting of the Administrative Council of the National Railways on May 6 of this year it was announced that the railways showed a profit of 5,352,000 pesos for the year 1924.

COLOMBIA

General warehouses.—By Government decree the Ministry of Finance is charged with the oversight of general warehouses which may be authorized to facilitate credit operations based on the storage, custody, and sale of national and foreign merchandise, products, and fruits, and to issue negotiable documents, or make loans with merchandise guarantees.

Pacific Railroad.—The Pacific Railroad has extended its lines as far as Piendamó, 118 kilometers south of the city of Cali, Department of El Valle, and 295 kilometers from the port of Buenaventura on the Pacific. The station at Piendamó is now completed. There a new town is being laid out at the convergence of roads from the rich surrounding regions, including that which connects the productive Departments of Cauca and Huila. The climate at this point is delightful and the water supply ample.

Construction on oil pipe line.—In May work was begun on the oil pipe line from the wells of Barrancabermeja to Cartagena Bay, an operation on which it was expected to employ 5,000 workmen.

COVEÑAS PACKING HOUSE.—In July, 1925, the Coveñas packing house began making its first shipments of frozen and canned meats to foreign countries. The Government has appointed a competent veterinarian as sanitary inspector of all products shipped.

Improvement of commercial aviation service.—In accordance with Law 31 of 1924, the Government conceded a subsidy of 65,000 pesos to the Colombo-German Aerial Transport Co. so that the company might establish a semiweekly super-hydroairplane service between Girardot and Barranquilla, with stops at the Magdalena River ports. The new planes will accommodate eight passengers. The same law concedes a subsidy of 10,000 pesos to the aerial lines whose route follows the Cauca River, and one of 5,000 pesos to the Santander Aviation Co.

The Colombo-German Co., as readers of the Bulletin are aware, has established a 24-hour mail service between Barranquilla and Bogotá, this service formerly requiring 15 to 20 days by other means of transportation.

CUBA

GAIN IN POPULATION.—The population of the Republic of Cuba increased from 3,143,210 inhabitants at the close of 1923 to 3,368,923 at the close of 1924, according to statistics recently published by the national census bureau. The total is comprised of a white population of 2,294,115, a colored population of S30,791, and unclassified amounting to 244,017. (Commerce Reports, May 25, 1925.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Haina Experiment Station and Agricultural School.—A consulting department on plant diseases has been established at this school. The services of this new department are entirely free, and anybody interested in agricultural development desiring information on plant diseases may receive instructions on their cause and cure.

Manufacture of Jute Bags.—The Dominican Bag Co., an industrial concern recently established in Puerto Plata for manufac-

turing jute bags suitable for packing such commodities as corn, cacao, coffee, and similar products, expects to be working to full capacity by July 1. The production of this factory will be from three to six million bags per year.

ECUADOR

Textile industry.—During the past 10 years the textile industry, which now employs about 2,000 persons, has shown quite a remarkable growth. Mills have been established at Quito, Riobamba, and Ambato. The present capitalization of the textile mills in Ecuador is estimated at 8,500,000 sucres. In the beginning of the industry most of the mills imported second-hand machinery, but the present tendency is to purchase the most modern and improved equipment. The total value of the cloth produced annually reaches about 11,000,000 sucres. (Commerce Reports, May 25, 1925.)

Government control of Guayaquil to Quito Railway.—A contract has been signed for the purchase by the Government of 57,069 shares of preferred and common stock of the railroad from Guayaquil to Quito, for \$600,000. By this transaction the Government acquires control of the Guayaquil—Quito Railway Co. The Government agrees to deposit in the Pichincha Bank of Quito 400,000 sucres representing \$100,000, the remainder of the purchase price, amounting to \$500,000, to be paid into the hands of a trustee in New York.

RECONSTRUCTION OF RAILROAD DESTROYED BY RECENT FLOODS.—Owing to the recent washouts on the railroad from Guayaquil to Quito the service on that line was discontinued the latter part of March, thereby causing great inconvenience to travelers. In order that the necessary repairs might be accomplished promptly the Government made a contract with a firm of engineers for reconstructing the line from Palmira to Bucay, at a cost not to exceed 300,000 sucres. Work was begun April 14, and in order that the repairs might be finished with in 30 days, as required by the contract, 2,000 workmen were put on the job.

GUATEMALA

Broadcasting station.—The new radio broadcasting station—said to be the most powerful in Central America—presented by the Government of Mexico to Guatemala was formally inaugurated on May 8, 1925. The station, which is located near Fort San José, was visited on this occasion by the President of the Republic, the Mexican Minister, and other officials and diplomats. The President of Guatemala sent a message to the President of Mexico conveying the gratitude of Guatemala for the gift, and received a reply from the President of Mexico expressing sentiments of friendliness and hope for even closer relations through the new medium of intercommunication.

HAITT

TRADE FOR FIRST HALF OF PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.—Imports increased from 41,818,000 gourdes during October to March, 1923–24, to 58,182,000 gourdes during the same months of 1924–25, an increase of 16,364,000 gourdes. Exports increased from 50,593,000 gourdes to 68,516,000 gourdes during the same period, an increase of 17,923,000 gourdes.

Total customs receipts for the first six months of 1923–24 were 18,730,000 gourdes, and for the similar period of the present year they amounted to 22,179,000 gourdes, an increase of 3,449,000

gourdes.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION.—Twenty-nine agricultural fairs were held on May 1, 1925, at various points in the Republic, 5,000 gourdes being allocated for payment of prizes at the different fairs. At the fair for the Port-au-Prince district, held at the Damier experiment station farm, 174 prizes were awarded for farm crops and animals, and 47 for industrial exhibits.

VETERINARY CLINICS.—From July, 1924, to May, 1925, 241 clinics were held in 93 different towns and villages by the veterinary bureau of the agricultural service. A total of 16,832 animals were submitted at the different clinics for diagnosis, surgical and prophylactic treatment, or an average of 64 animals at each of the 241 clinics.

HONDURAS

Commercial aviation service.—In April Dr. T. C. Pounds started a commercial aviation service for mail and passengers between the north coast, Tegucigalpa and the western section of the country. The pilot was formerly with the United States Navy and Air Mail Service. Landing fields are to be completed in La Ceiba, Santa Rosa, and Santa Bárbara.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—See page 848.

MEXICO

Motion pictures for agricultural propaganda.—Two motion-picture films produced by the United States Department of Agriculture and entitled respectively Four Hundred Million Chickens and Productive Poultry Raising have been lent to the Mexican Bureau of Agriculture and extensively shown both in the Chapingo School of Agriculture and in the leading motion picture theaters, as part of the bureau's effort to promote poultry raising throughout the Republic, an effort in which more than 600 cities and towns have promised to cooperate.

Other motion pictures taken on the model farms and in the factories of the United States are being exhibited in the State of Durango, a

projection machine being mounted on a motor truck which goes from town to town and farm to farm. Pictures to be exhibited in the United States are being filmed in Durango to show the *guayule* plantations and the extraction of that variety of rubber; some of the fine cattle ranches; and the irrigable land and other natural resources of the State.

Highways.—As reported in previous issues of the Bulletin, the question of highways continues to receive much attention in Mexico. The sum of 500,000 pesos has been added to the appropriation of the Department of Communications for the completion of the Mexico City-Acapulco highway, 458 kilometers in length. The same department is cooperating with the States of Puebla and Veracruz by sending tools for the construction of roads; in the first State Federal troops will take part in the construction, as has also been done in other sections of the Republic.

Other States in which much activity is noted in road construction are Coahuila, Mexico, Yucatan, and Sinaloa, in the last of which a highway is almost completed from the port of Mazatlán to Culiacán, capital of the State, more than 200 kilometers distant. Several other roads have been built out of Mazatlán to villages in the municipal district.

NICARAGUA

Coffee AND SUGAR.—Coffee shipments for the year have amounted to 8,000 tons and the prevailing prices have been very favorable, making the value of the crop equal to that of 1924 though the volume is not as great. It is estimated that there still remain for shipment 1,500 tons of coffee. The outlook for the next crop is favorable. Sugar shipments up to May 22, 1925, were 6,600 tons, with 9,500 tons as the estimated amount yet to be shipped. (Report of United States Consul, May 22, 1925.)

PANAMA

Passenger and freight service.—The Standard Fruit and Steamship Co., the parent organization of the San Blas Development Co., located in Panama, is to open a fast passenger and freight service from Colón to New Orleans. Two new ships with a speed of 17 miles an hour will make weekly sailings from the port of Colón, after having loaded the output of the San Blas and Gatún banana plantations.

COAL AND OIL LANDS.—Eleven thousand hectares of land lying 4 miles west of Gatún Lake, property which experts are said to have declared to be rich in coal and oil, has been subleased to a large oil

company of the United States, which is shipping machinery for drilling. One engineer who examined the coal veins says that coal high in volatile content exists in commercial quantities. One vein, which was traced for 3 miles, was tested 30 feet below the surface.

Highways.—According to a report in the Panama Times for May 16, 1925, the road program, which includes highways connecting the interior towns, Santiago, Las Tablas, and Mensabé, with the capital, Panama City, by way of Aguadulce, Penonomé, Antón, Chamé, and Chorrera, is nearing completion. The report on the highway between Penonomé and Chorrera shows that seven bridges are being constructed between Penonomé and Antón, nine between Antón and constructed between Penonomé and Antón, nine between Antón and constructed between Penonomé and Antón, nine between Antón and Chamé, and six between Chamé and Chorrera. No less than 19,000 tons of steel is being used for these bridges. The road work finished to May 16 was 63 kilometers from Santiago to Aguadulce; 43 kilometers from Aguadulce to Penonomé; and 19 kilometers from Penonomé to Antón. On the highway from Antón to Chorrera there are yet six bridges to be built, a total length of 945 feet, but according to the engineer these would be finished by July. The Panama Times for May 23, 1925, states that within six months the mileage of macadamized roads will be more than doubled.

PARAGUAY

CLASSIFICATION OF TOBACCO.—The administrator of the Banco Agrícola of Paraguay called a meeting of tobacco exporters on April 28, 1925, to appoint a commission to form standard samples of tobacco. Tobacco has previously been shipped without classification by growers, leaves of poor quality having been found in bales with the good. This has often resulted in the rejection of the tobacco in the markets. Now the Banco Agrícola is sending out instructions to its country agents regarding the proper classification of tobacco.

PERU

Foreign commerce for 1924.—The foreign commerce of Peru for 1924 amounted to 43,036,348 Peruvian pounds, as compared with 38,083,294 Peruvian pounds for 1923, or an increase of the former over the latter of 4,953,054 Peruvian pounds. The value of imports for last year was 17,963,873 Peruvian pounds against 14,132,307 Peruvian pounds for the previous year, or an increase for 1924 of 3,831,566 Peruvian pounds. Exports for 1924 were valued at 25,072,475 Peruvian pounds, an increase over those for 1923 of 1,121,488 Peruvian pounds. It should be noted that the figures for 1924 do not include data for the Iquitos customhouse for November and December, nor for parcel post imports through Mollendo and Iquitos for the same months. Iquitos for the same months.

The leading exports in 1924 were cotton, valued at 6,548,286 Peruvian pounds; sugar, worth 4,976,430 Peruvian pounds; petro leum and petroleum products, worth 6,019,856 Peruvian pounds; and copper bars with silver and gold, worth 3,577,314 Peruvian pounds.

STOCKING FACTORY.—A concession has been granted for establishing a stocking factory, the capital of which must not be less than 25,000 Peruvian pounds. This gives the concessionary the exclusive right of stocking manufacture for 10 years, except in the eastern section of the Republic, unless it is established there.

AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND MINING EXPOSITION.—On the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of Puno on July 28, an exposition of the agriculture and industries of that Province was held in the city of the same name, at which agricultural experts and civil and mining engineers were invited to give addresses. Dealers in modern agricultural machinery gave demonstrations of such apparatus.

SALVADOR

Cotton crop.—The crop harvested at the end of February, 1925, by the General Bureau of Cotton Production at the Izalco experiment station from 114.75 manzanas of land (1 manzana equals 1.72 acres) yielded 205,426 pounds of raw cotton. The cost of production per pound was 8.05 cents United States gold prior to harvesting, 2.3 cents for harvesting, and 2.45 cents for ginning, or a total of 12.8 cents. The total receipts for lint and seed were approximately \$21,900, the cost of production \$9,700, and the net profit \$12,200.

URUGUAY

Public works.—In January of this year the National Council of Administration approved a plan for public works to cover the next five years, with an approximate budget as follows:

v , ii	
	Pesos
Public buildings	6, 000, 000
Railroads	
Hydrography	3, 700, 000
Port of Montevideo	24, 000, 000
Sanitation (to be covered by the national sanitation debt and in	
small part by the law of Oct. 31, 1921)	7, 000, 000
Topography	375, 000
Highways	8, 500, 000
	39, 575, 000

The Minister of Finance has been commissioned to study methods of financing this work without using the general revenues of the nation.

STOCK CENSUS.—According to data published in the recent message of the National Council of Administration, the most recent

stock census shows that the cattle in the Republic number 8,431,613 and the sheep 14,514,060, thus proving that this source of national wealth has not diminished.

Highways.—The National Council of Administration is considering a systematic plan of highway construction, including the use of natural routes. Mention should be made of the large amount of highway conservation and repair work which has been done in recent years, necessitated by the marked increase in traffic. The Council is devoting considerable attention to the study of types of highway construction less expensive than macadam for use on new roads; various experiments have been carried out on the Montevideo-Florida highway in order to establish helpful standards, in accordance with the most advanced highway practice.

HISTORY OF THE TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH IN URUGUAY.— Under this title Dr. Victor M. Berthold, chief foreign statistician of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., has published an interesting monograph containing a complete account of the development of the telephone and telegraph in Uruguay, information which is probably not available in any other single publication. The account covers the period from 1866 to 1925. It will be recalled that Doctor Berthold has written similar monographs for other Latin American Republics.

VENEZUELA

Petroleum development.—Referring to the development of the petroleum industry in Venezuela, the President of the Republic in his message to Congress on April 25, 1925, stated that during the relatively short period from 1922 to 1924 Venezuela has risen to the seventh place among the petroleum-producing countries of the world, having produced 2,201,000 barrels of oil during the year 1922, 4,059,000 barrels during the year 1923, and 8,676,633 barrels in 1924. Petroleum concession.—A concession, covering approximately 6,961 hectares, has been grand to the Venezuelan Oil Co. to prospect

Petroleum concession.—A concession, covering approximately 6,961 hectares, has been granted to the Venezuelan Oil Co. to prospect for oil in the Municipality of Altagracia, District of Miranda, in the State of Zulia, and to exploit any oil fields that may be located there. By virtue of this concession the company has the exclusive right, to exploit this district for a period of three years and to construct roads and other means of transportation and any buildings that may be required.

POPULATION OF VENEZUELA.—The estimated population of Venezuela on December 31, 1924, was 2,563,334 inhabitants. During the year 1924, immigration amounted to 13,070 persons, and the emigration to 11,170, a difference in favor of immigration of 1,900.

Highways.—The Governor of the State of Trujillo, by a decree of March 25, 1925, has ordered the construction of a branch road;

starting from the city of Escuque, capital of the district of that name, and joining the great transandine highway at the city of Valera. The State Treasury has appropriated 6,000 bolivares as the first allotment made by the Government for carrying out this project. Another highway financed by the State Government, and already under construction, is a road which will connect Barquisimeto and Río Claro, the latter an agricultural and livestock center. Among the roads recently completed and opened to traffic special mention should be made of the Falcón-Lara highway, between the abovementioned city of Barquisimeto and the city of Coro, and of the new road connecting the port of Caño Colorado with the city of Maturín. The construction of the concrete road from Puerto Cabello to Valencia, now under way, is also worthy of note.



ARGENTINA

Pension funds.—At the end of the first year of operation of pension law No. 11289, which provided for four pension funds for employees and workers occupied respectively in mercantile establishments, the press and graphic arts, industrial establishments, and the merchant marine, the total amount collected was 18,370,926.83 pesos. Expenditures, amortizations and commissions to the Bank of the Nation for the payment of coupons amounted to 562,678.45 pesos, and the balance of the fund, on December 31, 1924, to 18,245,-899.87 pesos.

BRAZIL

COOPERATIVE RURAL BANKS.—Two new rural cooperative banks on the Raiffeisen system were opened in April in Carmo and Sapucaia, cities in the State of Rio de Janeiro, bringing the total number of such banks in that State to 24. Loans, which are made to members only, are granted exclusively for agricultural or industrial purposes.

CHILE

FINANCIAL EXPERT.—Prof. E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, the financial expert who was head of the United States Financial Mission to Colombia in 1922–23, has been engaged by the Chilean Government to make a study of national finances and propose any needed reforms. Professor Kemmerer arrived in Chile early in July.

COLOMBIA

Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada.—The Royal Bank of Canada is to conduct banking operations in Columbia, opening its first branch and main office in Bogotá, and later other branches in Medellín, Cartagena, Barranquilla, Manizales, Cali, and Girardot.

BUDGET OF EXPENDITURES FOR 1925.—According to a decree of the Ministry of the Treasury the national expenditures for 1925 are estimated at 40,440,130 pesos, as follows:

	resos
Ministry of Government	6, 400, 203
Ministry of Foreign Relations	577, 634
Ministry of Treasury	11, 907, 452
Ministry of War	3, 275, 581
Ministry of Industries	383, 623
Ministry of Public Instruction	2, 854, 734
Ministry of Mails and Telegraphs	4, 123, 343
Ministry of Public Works	10, 406, 592
Comptroller's Bureau	295, 598
Bureau of Supplies	215, 370

CUBA

EXTENSIVE STREET REPAIRS.—By an executive decree issued May 12, 1925, an appropriation of \$500,000 was made for repairing the streets in the city of Habana and outlying districts.

HABANA CLEARING HOUSE.—Monthly clearings for the year 1925 up to April 30 were as follows:

	Amounts	Balances
January February March April	\$91, 898, 756. 70 97, 209, 244. 45 109, 976, 101. 76 106, 240, 484. 79	16, 224, 266. 35 17, 849, 204, 81

HAITI

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS.—For the first seven months of the present fiscal year 1924–25 total revenue receipts were 27,769,000 gourdes, showing an increase of 5,601,000 gourdes over the same period of the former fiscal year, when the receipts amounted to 22,168,000 gourdes.

HONDURAS

Inter American High Commission reorganized.—On April 26, 1925, the Honduran section of the Inter American High Commission was reorganized in Tegucigalpa, the new officers being the following: President, Dr. Ramón Alcerro Castro; secretary, don Salvador Turcios R.; commercial attaché, Toribio Ponce; and other members,

don Trinidad E. Rivera, Licenciado Rubén R. Barrientos, don Juan E. Galindo, Licenciado Serapio Hernández y Hernández, and Ingeniero Manual A. Zelaya. The proceedings of the commission are to be published in the *Bulletin* of the Chamber of Commerce of Honduras.

PARAGUAY

FISCAL YEAR 1923-24.—According to the message of the President read before Congress on April 1, 1925, the financial report for the fiscal year 1923-24 was as follows:

	Pesos gold	Pesos paper
Estimated receipts	945, 128. 67	104, 488, 949. 95
Authorized expenditures		113, 534, 895. 67
Deficit	442, 377. 13	9, 045, 945. 72
Actual receipts	1, 158, 137, 60	142, 346, 866, 75
Actual expenditures		108, 474, 546. 18
Deficit in gold	74, 086, 48	
Surplus in paper		33, 872, 320. 57
Deficits of fiscal years 1912 to 1922–23	1, 976, 364. 66	42, 508, 920. 89
Actual deficit carried over to the fiscal year		
1924–25	2, 050, 451. 14	8, 636, 600. 32

According to a report made April 29, 1925, by the United States consul at Asunción the Paraguayan paper peso is exchanged at the fixed rate of 42.61 to the gold peso.

Central Bank of Paraguay.—On April 5, 1925, the President sent to the National Congress a bill providing for the establishment of the Central Bank of Paraguay. This is to be the Government reserve bank to stabilize national finances and prevent fluctuations in monetary values.

URUGUAY

Banking statistics.—According to the message of the National Council of Administration to the National Assembly on March 15 last, on December 31, 1924, the total capital of Uruguayan banks, including that of the Bank of the Republic, was 43,868,044.68 pesos. The cash on hand amounted to 72,974,940.60 pesos; deposits to 116,015,081.72 pesos, and loans to 170,469,475.49 pesos. Stocks of gold coin were equivalent to 55,117,598.06 pesos. The tax of one-half of 1 per cent on bank checks produced 196,771.30 pesos during 1924.

BUDGET.—The National Council of Administration approved a budget of revenues for the fiscal year 1924–25 of 45,182,207.50 pesos, the expenditures being estimated at 42,120,051.94 pesos, divided as follows:

	Pesos
Legislative power	961, 427. 95
Presidency of the Republic	57, 920. 45
Ministry of the Interior	4, 374, 379. 32
Ministry of Foreign Relations	654, 908. 10
Ministry of War and Marine	6, 932, 045. 76
National Council of Administration	148, 190. 00
Ministry of Finance	3, 431, 851. 00
Ministry of Public Instruction	6, 524, 947. 00
Ministry of Industries	1, 488, 140. 82
Judicial power	631, 090. 00
National obligations	18, 159, 111. 72
Electoral court	43, 200. 00
Minimum wage	435, 000. 00

VENEZUELA

NEW BANK OPENED IN CARACAS.—The Dutch-Venezuelan Bank, a new banking institution organized with native capital amounting to 3,200,000 bolívares, commenced operations April 27 last in Caracas.

NATIONAL TREASURY.—In his message to Congress on April 25 last the President stated that the Treasury reserve funds on December 31, 1924, amounted to 64,692,080 bolívares, and on March 31 last to 68,000,000 bolívares. The President further stated that during 1924, 3,182,661.78 bolívares had been allotted for payment of the interest on the internal and external debts, and for amortization and costs of these same debts 4,459,383.72 bolívares, thus reducing the national debt to 99,445,723.91 bolívares, of which 40,141,153.81 bolívares represents the internal debt and 59,304,570.10 bolívares the external debt.



CHILE

RECENT LEGISLATION.—Among important new laws may be mentioned the following: General railway law, applying to both present and future railroads; law on freedom of the press, according to one provision of which the National Library shall send to the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union a copy of any printed matter desired; the organic law of lower civil and criminal courts; and the law establishing the duties of the trademark and patent office.

COSTA RICA

Pure-food regulations.—The Gaceta Oficial for April 19, 1925, published the regulations issued by the President of the Republic for the preparation of foods and beverages in a sanitary manner and under sanitary conditions as provided by articles 1 and 9 of the law for the Protection of Public Health. The regulations bring under the control of the sanitary authorities all factories or establishments where beverages or foodstuffs are sold or manufactured. Authority is given for the confiscation of all foodstuffs in poor condition.

GUATEMALA

Legal representatives for foreign companies.—Legislative Decree No. 1370 published in the *Guatemalteco* of April 28, 1925, provides that all foreign companies or business associations domiciled in Guatemala must appoint a representative for legal and nonlegal matters, with all the general and special powers which the law requires. Foreign companies or associations domiciled in the country which have no such representative are given three months in which to appoint one under penalty of suspension of business. New companies may not be established in the country without having appointed a legal representative.

Women's rights.—The bill for women's rights in matters of property, freedom from marital consent in the making of contracts and the exercise of a trade, industry, or profession, mentioned in last month's issue of the Bulletin, was approved by the Legislative Assembly on April 17, 1925. Hereafter Guatemalan married women who are legally of age may enjoy their property rights without the interference of their husbands. Property belonging to the husband and wife jointly may not be mortgaged nor disposed of without the consent of both parties. A wife of legal age is free to bring legal action, and in suits against her husband, the latter must furnish her the necessary funds.

Death Penalty.—The official Guatemalteco for April 29, 1925, publishes Legislative Decree No. 1366 approving governmental decree No. 887 which amends the common penal code, among the changes being the institution of the death penalty for crimes formerly punishable by 15 years' correctional imprisonment. Persons convicted of murder or of more than two homicides, and those who intentionally cause disasters such as the derailing of trains or wrecking of ships or vehicles, are to suffer the death penalty, being shot within 24 hours after notification that their appeal is denied.

MEXICO

Woman suffrage in Chiapas.—It is reported by *El Universal* of Mexico City for May 19, 1925, that a law has recently been

passed in the State of Chiapas giving women in that State equal political rights with men. It is also stated that members of Congress from Chiapas will present at the next session of that body a similar bill applicable to the entire Republic.

LABOR ACCIDENTS.—The State Legislature of Yucatan has just passed a new law governing the indemnities to be paid to laborers when injured or to their families in the event of death. In the case of companies whose capital is more than 50,000 pesos the indemnity is not to be in excess of 5,000 pesos. For death 1,000 days' pay is to be received by the family. In cases of total disability the same is to be paid up to the limit. For partial disability a sliding scale is fixed and the company is ordered to pay all medical bills. (Mexican American, May 16, 1925.)

NICARAGUA

Public health law.—According to a law passed March 26, 1925, the following provisions are made for the maintenance of public health in Nicaragua:

The direction and administration of the sanitation service of the country is placed under a National Bureau of Public Health as a branch of the Ministry of Police. The National Bureau of Public Health is to consist of a General Bureau of Sanitation which will control all dependencies of the sanitation service by means of the following sections:

- 1. Central administration and clerical section in charge of international hygiene regulations, port and quarantine regulations, and the observance of international sanitary conventions.
- 2. Section for control of epidemics and communicable disease, in charge of vital statistics, vaccination, the administration of preventive serums, the direction of prophylaxis of venereal disease and venereal clinics, isolation for
- contagious disease, disinfection, and education in hygiene.

 3. Laboratory section, or the National Hygiene Institute, which will investigate public health conditions, make chemical analyses and microscopic and bacteriological examinations, prepare serums, obtain seriological reactions, and carry on other special work, together with educative propaganda in public hygiene.
- 4. Rural sanitation and local sanitary organization section, including the hookworm division, which is in charge of the prevention of contamination of the soil by improper drainage and the consequent spreading of hookworm, parasitical infections, typhoid, paratyphoid and dysentery; prevention of malaria; sanitary inspection in towns; direction of departmental and rural hygiene inspectors, and the organization of local sanitation in small towns and rural districts.
- 5. Sanitation work and sanitary, engineering section, which will pass on all plans for sanitation in towns, such as water supply, sewer construction, drainage, and paving undertaken by the Government, municipal bodies or private concerns; the sanitation of ports, construction of docks and methods for the prevention of the entrance of foreign epidemics, such as bubonic plague; the approval of plans for public and private buildings in their relation to public hygiene; sanitary inspection of such buildings, the direction of antimalarial work, special investigations, etc.

6. School health section and National Hygiene Council, the advisory body of the General Sanitation Bureau in matters referring to public health and hygiene. This section is to have charge of school, medical and dental clinics, the direction of courses of school hygiene, the personnel of the school medical service, the prevention and control of communicable diseases in schools, special studies in infant mortality and the inspection of sites for schools and school buildings. The National Hygiene Council is to be composed of the Minister of Police as honorary president; the Director of Sanitation, president ex officio; two delegates elected by the medical schools of León and Granada; the chiefs of the other sections; and a lawyer appointed by the President of the Republic.

Bureau chiefs, who will be appointed by the Director General of Sanitation, must be graduate physicians and surgeons.

Funds for municipal hygiene service are to be furnished by an appropriation of not less than 10 per cent of the receipts of the municipality, to be supplemented by the Nation and by special municipal taxes if necessary. The National Bureau of Public Health will control all expenditures.

For the organization and maintenance of the sanitary institution created by this law, effective July 1, 1925, the President is to appropriate 50,000 córdobas, further adequate sums to be provided by Congress in the annual government budgets.



CUBA-MEXICO

Extradition treaty.—On May 25, 1925, an extradition treaty was signed in Habana between the Republics of Cuba and Mexico. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Secretary of State of Cuba, Señor Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, presented to Señor Aarón Sáenz, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico and Special Ambassador to the inauguration of President Machado, the decoration of the Cuban Red Cross, conferred upon Señor Sáenz by the Red Cross Society. (El Mundo, Habana, May 26, 1925.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-UNITED STATES

New convention ratified.—On May 23, 1925, the Dominican Legislature ratified the new convention between the United States and that Republic. This convention, which now awaits ratification by the United States Senate, provides for a loan of \$25,000,000 with which to refund and consolidate the four existing loans, and for the extension of the customs receivership until amortization of the consolidated loan. It is expected that the loan will produce approximately \$10,000,000 for public improvements.



ARGENTINA

QUARTERS FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.—The Higher Council of the University of Buenos Aires has approved a project to establish living quarters for the students, including residence cottages, dining halls, recreation centers, assembly halls, a gymnasium, and an athletic field. This will enable nonresident students to secure good living accommedations at reasonable prices.

Vocational education.—In the Province of Santa Fe an extensive project for the reorganization of vocational education has been planned. Besides the establishing of schools of arts and trades, schools of decorative arts and a school for sculptors, the following changes will be made:

1. The normal school at Rafaela will be converted into a normal school for special teachers, offering also applied arts and commercial courses.

2. The business college of Santa Fe will be made more up-to-date and annexed to it there will be established a school for post office, telegraph, and railroad employees.

3. The normal schools at Cañada de Gómez, Villa Constitución and Venado Tuerto will become regional vocational schools.

4. The night schools will be changed into continuation institutes.

BOLIVIA

TEACHERS' CONGRESS.—By a decree of April 8 the Chief Executive called a congress of teachers to convene in La Paz during the first two weeks of August in connection with the centennial celebrations. The main purpose of this congress is to draft a law governing public education, which the Minister of Public Instruction shall submit to Congress for enactment, the bill to cover the following subjects:

- (a) Establishment of a National Board of Education, its organization and duties.
 - (b) Establishment of university boards, their organization and duties.
 - (c) Rectors of universities and their duties; duties of faculty deans.
 (d) School principals and their duties.
- (e) General plan of university studies and special courses; program for each course.
 - (f) General plan of secondary instruction; program for each course.
 - (g) General plan of primary education; program for each course.(h) General plan of elementary instruction. Education of the Indian.
 - (i) Provision of funds for the Department of Education.
 - (j) Unification of rules on school discipline.

Each of these subjects will be discussed by a special committee elected by the Congress, there being 10 committees in all.

BRAZIL

IMPORTANT DECREE ON EDUCATION.—The Diario Official of April 7, 1925, publishes in full the text of Decree No. 16,782A, the principal points of which are as follows:

A National Bureau of Education under the Department of Justice and of the Interior is established. The director general of this bureau will serve as president of the National Council of Education and may also, under certain conditions, be chancellor of the university.

A division of statistics, including all branches of public and private instruction, is created.

The National Council of Education is created to take the place of the former Higher Council of Education. It will be the duty of this National Council to discuss, propose, and give opinions on all educational matters that are submitted to it. The Secretary of the Council will be the Director of the Division of Records. The National Council of Education will be divided into three sections: Secondary and Higher Education; Art Education; Primary and Vocational Education. The membership of each section will be made up of specialists in the respective branches and delegates from the different States.

In order to foster primary education the National Government will cooperate with the different States in the establishment of rural primary schools and of night schools for adults. The nation will pay the teachers' salaries, provided the States furnish the schoolhouses, residences for the teachers, and the necessary teaching material. Preferential attention will be given to children 8 to 10 years of age.

The secondary school will cover a period of six years instead of five as formerly. The medical course will be six years in length. The courses in pharmacy and dentistry at the University of Río de Janeiro have been reorganized into schools with four and five year curricula respectively. The courses in civil, electrical, and industrial engineering will cover six years, the first three common to all branches, and the last three differentiated.

The decree also prescribes rules and regulations governing the rights and duties of teachers and students, the requirements for State aid and recognition of private schools and for the future establishment in several of the States of new universities modeled after the University of Rio de Janeiro.

Schools to combat tiliteracy.—As part of the celebration of Labor Day (May 1) in Brazil, in at least three cities schools were opened to combat adult illiteracy. In Belem (Pará) the school is especially for factory workers and stevedores, in Natal the classes take the form of a popular university, and in Manáos instruction is offered to all illiterate male adults by the city.

CHILE

NEW RECTOR OF UNIVERSITY OF CHILE.—Señor Ruperto Bahamonde, whose name headed the list of three selected by the Uni-

versity Chapter, was named rector of the University of Chile by a decree of the Minister of Public Instruction issued on April 20. Seño Bahamonde, who was acting rector of the University when appointed to the rectorship, was formerly a member of the National Council of Education.

COLOMBIA

RURAL EVENING SCHOOLS.—The Assembly of Cundinamarca recently authorized the establishment of 25 evening schools in that Department for the education of adults engaged in agriculture. These schools will give courses in reading, writing and arithmetic, lectures on domestic hygiene and economy, thrift, temperance, civics, and the special duties of the city worker and the tiller of the soil.

Fellowships in Engineering.—On April 8, 1925, the President issued Decree No. 568 inviting Colombian civil and mining engineers to compete for two Government foreign fellowships in general geology, and geology in its relation to petroleum deposits, as well as petroleum exploration, exploitation, refining, transportation, and distribution. A third fellowship is offered for the study of the theory and practice of the iron and coal industries.

COSTA RICA

Society of Geography and History.—On May 16, 1925, the Costa Rican Society of Geography and History was founded, the following officers being elected: Honorary president, Licenciado don Cleto González Víquez; president, Don Ricardo Fernández Guardia; treasurer, Don J. Francisco Trejos; first secretary, Licenciado don Teodoro Picado; and second secretary, Don Leovigildo Arias.

Patronato Escolar farm.—The Patronato Escolar, a national organization with headquarters in San José, has purchased a farm in San Isidro de Coronado so that it may have a permanent school colony for poor children. On the property are a large comfortable house, a smaller house, a building which may be converted into a dormitory, an electric plant, a garden, poultry yards, and grounds for cultivation. Here agriculture will be taught as well as primary education.

ENROLLMENT IN THE LAW SCHOOL.—According to the last report on the Law School of Costa Rica, the number of students enrolled in 1924 was as follows, by classes: 13 in the first year, 22 in the second, 13 in the third, 18 in the fourth, and 15 in the fifth, a total of 81 students.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

School construction.—In the school budget approved May 20, 1925, an appropriation of \$5,000 was made for completing the

Normal School of San Pedro de Macorís. Provisions were also made for building a new assembly room in the graded school of San Juan and for two primary schools, one to be established in the section of Los Ríos and the other in some place to be determined by the Inspector of Schools, and for two rural schools in San Francisco de Macorís

ECUADOR

Archeological investigations.—Dr. Max Uhle has been engaged by the Minister of Public Instruction for the professorship of American and Prehistoric Ecuadorean Archeology in the University of Quito. Doctor Uhle will also make archeological investigations and excavations in the territory of the Republic, any antiquities found by him becoming the property of the University Museum.

GUATEMALA

A NEW LIBRARY.—By presidential decree of May 4, a public library was established in the town of Nuevo Viñas. The sum of 1,500 pesos was provided for its installation and a monthly subsidy of 460 pesos for its upkeep and improvement.

HAITI

Progress of school buildings.—Work is well under way on the Sisters' School at Jacmel, also on those at Gonaïves and Cap-Haïtien. Work has been started on the addition to the Brothers' School at Jérémie. Construction has also commenced on a rural school for the Department of Agriculture at Grand Rivière, and on another near Petit-Goave. At the new agricultural school at Damien most of the out-buildings are completed, and the residence for the director and the veterinary clinic building are now also ready for occupancy.

HONDURAS

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—The agricultural school founded by Don Manuel M. García on his property named Birichiche on the Ulúa River is to be enlarged. According to the contract approved by the Government Señor García is to cede 250 hectares of his property to the school for agricultural and other purposes, to pay the instructors, provide the implements and agricultural machinery, animals, and buildings necessary for the maintenance of a complete agricultural school. The Government is to pay \$15 a month for each pupil, at least 100 to enter each year, and also a subsidy of \$15 a month. All other expenses are to be borne by the concessionary, Señor García. Equipment for the school is to be admitted to the country duty free.

LIBRARY IN JUTICALPA.—Due to the generosity of Mr. Cecilio R. Mahaffey, who as a friend of Honduras has at various times presented books to the National Library, the city of Juticalpa is to have a library bearing his name, the first 200 books for the purpose being presented by that gentleman. The subjects treated in the gift volumes will be: Stockraising, agriculture, sciences, geography, travel, mechanics, civil engineering, architecture, etc. Mr. Mahaffey, who has lived in Honduras, promises to contribute 150 more books upon his return, and within five years to complete a donation of 500 books. The conditions of the gift are that the library be free, and under the care of a competent person.

MEXICO

University students.—The university authorities reported in May the following registration in the various schools of the National University in Mexico City:

Medicine:		Law	360
Medicine and surgery	1,039	Music	1,094
Nursing	376	Fine Arts:	
Obstetrics	167	Architecture	1,336
Dentistry	119	Elective courses	41
Engineering	179	Graduate School of Philosophy and Letters	
Chemistry and pharmacy:		and Teachers' College	545
Pure science	202	School of Public Administration	501
Applied science	227	Total	6, 186

In addition, 2,536 students are attending day classes and 209 evening classes in the preparatory school for the university.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—An agricultural school of a new type is to be founded on an estate of 4,000 hectares near Morelia which is now in the hands of the Loan Bank. According to the plans of President Calles, who personally inspected the proposed site for the school, 200 or 250 boys between the ages of 12 and 16 years, sons of peasants, will be received as pupils and given a two years' course in practical agriculture and farm management, including the use of modern farm machinery. The farm will be stocked with pure-blooded animals. To the 50,000 pesos which the State of Michoacán has contributed for the school, the Federal Government is adding 200,000 pesos.

Four other schools of the same type are to be opened in the States of Veracruz, Guanajuato, Oaxaca, and Durango, respectively.

NICARAGUA

NEW BUILDINGS FOR NATIONAL LIBRARY AND SCHOOL.—The Central National Institute for Boys and the National Library, including the Archives and Museum, are to have new buildings in Managua, capital of the Republic. Funds for construction will be derived from the liquor import tax.

PANAMA

International Students' Congress.—On May 8, 1925, the organization committee for the Congress of Students from the countries freed from Spain by Bolívar—Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador—met in the National Institute in Panama City to consider plans for the congress, which is to be held on the centenary of the first Pan American Congress on June 22, 1926. As part of the program literary competitions will be held and a students' library opened. All the students of America are to be invited.

PARAGUAY

Public instruction.—According to the President's message read before Congress on April 1, 1925, there were over 90,000 children enrolled in the schools in 1924, a larger number than ever before. Although this number did not represent all the children of school age in the Republic it was too great for the school accommodations. Seven elementary and superior normal schools were open, 360 new students being enrolled for the courses. Thirty-one were graduated from these schools.

PERU

Normal education for indigenes.—The National School at Puno, on Lake Titicaca, has been authorized to add an elementary normal section for the purpose of training teachers especially for the indigenes. Teachers in this section will be required to know the Quechua and Aymará languages, these being two widely-used native tongues.

University statistics.—The University of Cuzco has about 20 professors and an enrollment of 170 students, distributed among the different schools as follows: Law, 70; liberal arts, 62; natural sciences, 30; and political sciences, 8. There are 9 women in the schools of arts and sciences who expect to teach after graduation.

SALVADOR

Illiteracy congress.—Under the auspices of the Popular University a congress to enlist forces to combat illiteracy was called in San Salvador in April, 1925. Educators connected with the national department of education, and with private schools, as well as editors of reviews and magazines, civil officials of Salvadorean cities and other prominent persons took part in the congress.

Salvadorean Academy of History.—On April 1, 1925, the Salvadorean Academy of History held its first meeting, which was attended by the President of the Republic. The new academy will doubtless affiliate itself with similar bodies throughout the Americas, and with the parent Academy in Spain.

URUGUAY

Public Instruction.—In the school year 1924 elementary schools throughout the Republic numbered 1,068, served by 2,830 teachers. The total enrollment was 124,109 pupils and the average attendance 98,074. There were also 65 evening schools for adults, taught by 308 teachers, in which the enrollment was 6,706 and the average attendance 4,455; 2 normal schools; 2 schools for deaf-mutes; 3 openair schools; 1 kindergarten; 25 itinerant teachers; various school dental clinics, children's libraries, etc. As in former years, special courses were included both in the day and evening school curricula in gymnasium, singing, modeling, sloyd, dressmaking, fancy work, commercial subjects, drawing, and languages. Many stereopticon-lectures were given.

Industrial education was given increasing attention, two new industrial schools being opened and new shops added to those already in operation. In the four Montevideo industrial schools, one of which is for women, 28 different practical subjects were taught, in addition to drawing and theoretical instruction complementary to the trades. There was a special course in drawing for draughtsmen associated with architects and engineers, 12 evening courses for workers and apprentices, and 1 for women. Outside of the capital there were 5 industrial schools, which also offered evening courses. The total attendance at the industrial schools and courses was 5,330 pupils, of whom 2,566 were women and girls. The students in Montevideo numbered 3,687 and in other cities 1,643.

Students of secondary education totaled 6,137.

Progress in vocational education.—The Higher Council of Industrial Education has sent to the heads of the various industrial establishments a circular letter and a questionnaire to secure data which will serve as a basis for improving the vocational education program, so as to meet more adequately the needs of industry. The data requested includes the quality and nature of the work done by former pupils in the industrial schools, influence exerted by them on the development of the particular industry, their strong and weak points as workmen, etc.

Housed in excellent up-do-date buildings, two new industrial schools were recently inaugurated, one in Salto and the other in Rivera. Due to the efforts of interested persons in Nueva Palmira the Higher Council of Industrial Education has started an evening industrial course there.

VENEZUELA

SECOND CENTENARY OF CENTRAL UNIVERSITY.—On August 11 the Government will celebrate the founding, two hundred years ago, of the "Royal and Pontifical University of Caracas", now known as

the Central University of Venezuela. This year the number of students by schools is as follows:

	School of Pharmacy7
School of Political Sciences 137	School of Diplomacy5
School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences 45	Total
School of Dentistry 34	10041580

Of these, 3 are from Colombia, 2 from Spain, 1 from Mexico, 1 from Morocco, and the others are Venezuelans.



Commercial Employees' Association.—This active labor organization of the Brazilian capital carries on many interesting activities in behalf of its members. It possesses a library of 18,000 volumes, from which members may draw out books for home reading. The association has recently reestablished its evening courses in Portuguese, English, shorthand, typewriting, and penmanship, and to complement these courses has made arrangments with Rio de Janeiro schools offering instruction in special subjects to accept members of the association at reduced tuition rates and to give them classes at convenient hours. The medical, surgical, and dental clinics of the association are extensively utilized, the latter having treated 2,234 patients in the month of March alone. There are also special clinics for the treatment of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. The medical service includes home visits.

Schools to combat illiteracy.—See page 846.

CHILE

RAILWAY WORKERS' WAGES.—At the petition of the workers, monthly wages were fixed as follows by the Administrative Council of the National Railways at its meeting on April 6, 1925:

First, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth class engineers, 8,520, 8,100, 7,680, 6,900, 6,240, 5,400 pesos, respectively; first, second, third, fourth, and fifth class firemen, 5,100, 4,860, 4,560, 4,080, and 3,840 pesos, respectively; cleaners, 3,780 pesos; assistant cleaners, 2,940 pesos; boilermakers, 3,360 pesos; and water-tank tenders, 3,360 pesos. (The paper peso here used was quoted in New York on July 16 at \$.1165.)

CUBA

PROJECT TO AVERT STRIKES.—A very interesting and important bill relating to the settlement of disputes between capital and labor has

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been presented to the House of Representatives. This bill proposes the creation of an official organization to be known as the National Committee of Conciliation and Arbitration and composed of three members, one designated by representatives of labor organizations, and the second by representatives of capital. For the selection of the third member, the Governing Branch of the Supreme Court will-prepare a list consisting of three names, a copy of which will be sent to the representatives of both capital and labor for them to choose, subject to the approval of the President of the Republic, the third member, who will act as president of the committee. The members of said committee shall be elected for a period of two years, with the privilege of being reelected.

Any worker or employer would be permitted to apply to the Committee of Conciliation and Arbitration for a hearing on any labor question whatsoever.

MEXICO

STRIKE LOSSES.—The following figures regarding strikes and strike losses for the past three years were given out by the Bureau of Labor and quoted by the *Mexican American* for May 16, 1925:

	Number of strikes	Number of strikers	Financial loss—	
			To employers	To workers
1922 1923 1924	197 146 138	63, 000 54, 396 29, 244	Pesos 4, 134, 680 3, 694, 324 4, 627, 385	Pesos 2, 983, 610 1, 479, 055 1, 805, 191

The bureau, however, does not take these figures to indicate anything near the actual loss which resulted from the closing of the factories.

Building of Stevedores' Union.—The Stevedores' Union of Veracruz dedicated its new building in April. In addition to the cost of 90,000 pesos, the members of the union contributed many days of personal labor on the construction. The building contains a large assembly hall with stage, offices, and baths.

LABOR ACCIDENTS.—See page 843.

PANAMA

Head of Labor Department.—On May 5, 1925, President Chiari appointed Señor Narciso Navas chief of the Labor Office to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Señor Ismael Luzcando.



Third free school restaurant.—The third free school canteen or restaurant was opened in Buenos Aires on May 2, 1925, by the Mothers' Canteen Association, which provides medical care as well as food for its protegés. The ceremony was attended by the Minister of Public Instruction, the president of the National Council of Education and other officials as well as the women of the Mothers' Canteen Association. The initial cost of such a free school canteen is about 2,015 pesos, of which the medical service costs 550 pesos; kitchen equipment, 560 pesos; dining room and dispensary service, 765 pesos; and general hygiene equipment, 150 pesos. In addition to these expenses there are those of the building, the personnel, service, and food. Each school canteen has on its staff a physician, a general manager, a nurse, and a maid. It is estimated that for a canteen with capacity for 60 to 70 children and an average daily attendance of 57 the monthly maintenance cost is 498 pesos. first two canteens established served annually an average of 42,500 meals.

BOLIVIA

FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHILD WELFARE.—As previously announced in the June number of the Bulletin, the First National Congress of Child Welfare will meet in La Paz, from August 23 to 30 of the present year. The various committees of the congress, composed of 10 members each, will discuss the following subjects: Civil legislation; infant welfare legislation; medical assistance; instruction and education; care of mothers and infants; protection of very young children; protection of older children.

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.—One of the most important events of a scientific nature to be held in connection with the centennial celebration during the month of August is the medical congress, which will meet in Sucre under Government auspices. The following subjects will be taken up by the Medical Congress, the organization of which was intrusted to the Medical Institute of Sucre.

- (a) Sanitary code and legislation.
- (b) Infectious diseases and their prophylaxis.
- (c) Malaria, its prophylaxis and treatment; presentation of charts of malarial districts.

- (d) Organization of public charities.
- (e) Various subjects.

All works approved by the congress will be published, and approved recommendations for special legislation will be submitted to Congress to be passed as laws of the Republic.

BRAZIL

Dental clinic for poor children.—Worthy of the highest praise is the action of the Brazilian Academy of Odontology in building a free dental clinic for the children of Rio de Janeiro, in which 96 dentists will give their services. The clinic, which will be open four hours daily, contains a waiting room, two operating rooms, X-ray room, laboratory, library, assembly room, and offices. Fifty-four children were treated on April 21, the first day the clinic was open. Special mention should be made of Prof. Frederico Eyer, to whose indefatigable efforts the accomplishment of this beneficent plan are due.

Rural sanitation and prophylaxis.—On his return to Rio de Janeiro from a recent visit of inspection to some of the northern States, Dr. Lafayette de Freitas, an official of the Federal Department of Public Health, gave an interview to the press recounting some of the evidences of progress in public health which he had observed. In the State of Pernambuco 30 municipalities have health service, consisting of prenatal care, school medical inspection, inspection of foods and buildings, sanitary police measures, and other similar activities. There are also four regional hospitals. The city of Maceió, capital of the State of Alagôas, is reported to have rid itself completely of mosquitoes, and consequently of diseases transmitted by them. The same city is conducting an energetic campaign against filariasis. Natal, capital of the State of Rio Grande do Norte, has two general health clinics, as well as dispensaries for the treatment of tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

New Leprosarium.—A leprosarium for 250 patients has been installed on the Rio Negro, about two hours distant from Manáos by launch. This does away with the old isolation camp in that city, and will serve a wide area, since it is the only leper hospital in the State of Amazonas and the neighboring Territory of Acre.

CHILE

United States expert on public health loaned to Chile.—At the request of the Chilean Government, Dr. John D. Long, of Washington, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the division of foreign quarantine, immigration, and international relations, has been loaned to the Republic of Chile by the United States Government, and will become technical adviser in public health to the Chilean Ministry of Hygiene. Doctor Long

sailed from New York June 18, and took up his new duties immediately on his arrival in Santiago.

During the course of his 25 years of experience in the Public Health Service Doctor Long has served as chief quarantine officer for the Philippines and also as director of health for the Philippine government. He was a member of the United States delegation to the Fifth International Conference of American States at Santiago, in 1923, as technical adviser in public health, and has since made several visits to Chile and other countries of Latin America in his capacity as vice director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau or as delegate to international conferences.

Woman court official.—Señorita Claudina Acuña Montenegro, who graduated as a lawyer two years ago, was appointed in April secretary of the civil and criminal court in the Department of Santa Cruz, the most important court appointment which a woman has ever received in Chile.

Extension of service of Patronato Nacional de la Infancia.—This Santiago child-welfare organization, well known to Bulletin readers for its infant health centers and work for mothers with infants, is undertaking a study of how best to meet the health problem of the child up to 7 years of age, that is, before he enters school. It is expected that the proposed extension of the service, in which the Patronato will be the agent of the Government, will include an additional corps of visiting nurses and health examinations and medical attention at the health centers, where there will also befree baths. The Government has made an appropriation of 100,000 pesos for the new work.

Social Welfare Council.—The first meeting of this council was held on May 10. As previously noted in the Bulletin, this council takes over the functions of the former Housing Council in addition to its other duties. A committee was appointed to recommend the requirements to be fixed by the President for workers' houses built in accordance with the new law guaranteeing a return on such investments to the company constructing them. Nine offers for erecting such groups of houses in Santiago were received by the council, the number proposed being 1,557 and the approximate cost 38,716,000 pesos.

COLOMBIA

Antihookworm campaign.—From January 1 to May 16, 1925, 178,000 treatments were given to hookworm patients in Colombia. It is hoped that by maintaining this rate for the year 500,000 more treatments may be given. Thirteen traveling laboratories are visiting one municipality after the other to reach the rural population. The Departments of Huila and Santander del Sur have each appropriated 3,000 pesos annually for the antihookworm campaign. The National

Government has appropriated 60,000 pesos for the year's work, while the Rockefeller Foundation pays part of the expenses, as well as furnishing medical experts to direct the campaign.

COSTA RICA

Contract for the building of cheap houses.—On April 27, 1925, Congress approved a proposal for construction of cheap houses in the cities of the Republic. The minimum number of houses to be built is 1,000, distributed as follows: San José, 600; Limón, 50; Cartago, 100; Heredia, 100; and Puntarenas, 50. The prices of the houses will range from 1,800 to 20,000 colones exclusive of the value of the land. The terms of purchase are monthly payments for 14 years with 8 per cent interest.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

OBLIGATORY VACCINATION.—According to advices received from the Department of Public Health of Santo Domingo obligatory vaccination against smallpox will soon be put into effect in that Republic. The Health Department expects to receive very shortly a consignment of 3,000 tubes of vaccine, 3,500 vials of antityphoid serum, 1,000 vials of antidysentery serum, and 100 vials of diphtheria antitoxine.

ECUADOR

Donation to Quito Hospital.—In memory of Señor Pedro Janer, who bequeathed 5,000 sucres to the new Quito Hospital, the Central Board of Charities placed a plate bearing his name in one of the wards of the hospital.

School breakfasts.—The Ecuadorean Committee on Child Welfare has sent a circular to all the public schools in Quito asking the exact number of children who attend classes in the mornings without having had their breakfast, with a view to providing breakfast for poor children in the primary grades.

FEE FOR PERFORMING MARRIAGE SERVICE.—The Governor of the Province of Pichincha has issued an order prohibiting the authorities under his jurisdiction to collect any fee for performing the marriage service. According to the civil marriage law in force, this service is free, but the practice of accepting a gratuity from the contracting parties was permitted and became the established custom.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALAN RED CROSS.—President Orellana issued a circular letter in the middle of April urging Guatemalan citizens to join the Guatemalan Red Cross which, in common with the other Central and South American Red Cross societies, carried on an extensive membership drive during May, a notable month in the history of Latin American Independence.

The principal officers of the Guatemalan Red Cross are the following: President, Ingeniero Daniel Rodríguez R.; first vice president, Señor Enrique Goicolea; second vice president, Licenciado José A. Medrano; secretary general, Doctor Rafael Mauricio; and treasurer, Señor Manuel Zebadúa.

HAITI

Increase in hospital facilities.—The work on the new ward under construction at the general hospital in Port-au-Prince is progressing rapidly. At Hinche the new hospital is now ready for occupancy. The hospital at Cayes is also well under way, and at Port-de-Paix work has been commenced on a hospital building. The general work of overhauling the Justinien Hospital at Cap Haïtien, involving also the construction of several new buildings, is practically completed. The new surgical ward under construction at this hospital, a gift of the American Red Cross, will be completed in the near future. Several rural dispensaries are also being built, including one at Gros Morne, and similar structures will be started shortly at St. Michel, and at Camp Perrin. At the St. Marc hospital a large dispensary with an operating room and other facilities is being built and in the Jacmel district four rural dispensaries are nearing completion.

MEXICO

Average wages and cost of Living.—Estadística Nacional, published by the National Statistics Bureau, gives the following figures on average monthly salaries and wages for 1924 in its issue of February 28, 1925:

	Office workers	Artisans	Miners	Rural workers
Federal District. State of Jalisco State of Mexico State of Michoacán. State of Puebla. State of Vera Cruz	Pesos 151 76 73 84 78 144	Pesos 99 53 72 62 69 85	Pesos 42 45 42 60	Pesos 36 22, 50 24 22, 50 18 24

The same number of *Estadística Nacional* contains tables showing the expenditure of these earnings, under the divisions of food, clothing, rent, beverages, recreation, and miscellaneous, the family being considered as consisting of from three to five persons.

The issues of the aforementioned magazine for February 15 and March 15 also contain studies in the cost of living for various classes of wage earners, with prices of foodstuffs and the amount in kilograms and number of calories consumed.

Women suffrage in Chiapas.—See page —.

NICARAGUA

Public health law.—See page 843.

PARAGUAY

BILL FOR CHEAP HOUSING.—On April 28, 1925, Doctor Pérez, a Senator, presented to the Congress a bill for the erection of cheap houses for workmen by means of building loans. The bill calls for a new section to be added to the Banco Agrícola of Paraguay to be known as the building and loan section.

PERU

Hospital in Cuzco.—The Charity Society of Cuzco has funds in hand for the erection of a hospital in that city. An engineer appointed by the National Department of Promotion will have oversight of construction.

Water supply for Peruvian cities.—The plans of the Foundation Co. for supplying water to Arequipa at a cost of 213,375 Peruvian pounds have been approved by the Government, the work to include the construction of three reservoirs and the laying of the mains in the city. In addition, the Foundation Co. has been commissioned to draw up plans for a water supply for Huancayo and Mollendo. Steps are also being taken to provide water and sewer service for Pisco.

SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOME FOR CHILDREN.—The Child Welfare Board has been authorized by law to establish an annual lottery whose profits will be devoted to establishing and maintaining a seaside convalescent home for children, to be situated not far from Lima.

SALVADOR

Campaign for rat extermination.—The Ministry of Government and Sanitation has sent a circular letter to all the Governors of the departments requesting that they begin an active campaign for the extermination of rats which not only cause much damage to property and crops but are the host of the flea which spreads bubonic plague.

CHILDREN'S DAY.—December 25 has now been set aside by the Salvadorean Congress upon the suggestion of the President for the annual celebration of Children's Day, when organizations for the mental, moral, and physical well-being of children will hold appropriate exercises such as "better baby" competitions. The resolution making the above provision was adopted by the National Assembly on April 17, signed by the President on April 21, and published in the Diario Oficial of April 23, 1925.

URUGUAY

HEALTH ACTIVITIES IN 1924.—During the year mentioned the National Council of Hygiene carried on a campaign for inoculation

against typhoid fever, in the course of which 15,000 persons were inoculated. A serum was used of which only one injection is required, as this is more practical in the case of rural residents, since otherwise three trips to the clinic would be necessary.

Vaccination and revaccination against smallpox were also stressed, the total number of such treatments being 37,689.

The council issued several interesting publications, including one on vaccination against smallpox, a complete manual on disinfection, and advice on methods for preventing the transmission of scarlet fever. It also advised the competent authorities to make systematic blood tests of pregnant women with a view to detecting latent syphilis. The council suggested to the Executive the creation of a corps of school nurses.

An adequate disinfection center was opened in San José, and others will soon be provided in Rivera and Artigas.

The Syphilis Prophylaxis Institute, which operates under the auspices of the National Hygiene Council and the National Public Assistance, maintains 7 dispensaries in Montevideo and 39 in other centers.

VENEZUELA

Public health.—The following activities were among those pursued by the Central Office of Public Health during the first three months of the present year: Number of vaccinations, 830; analyses of different specimens sent to the chemical laboratory, 1,319; liters of larvicide prepared in the laboratory, 1,500; leaflets printed for different branches of the service and for sanitary propaganda purposes, 22,900; houses inspected, 5,252; inspections of foodstuffs, 1,048; reinspections of foodstuffs, 14,279; samples of various foodstuffs collected and sent to the laboratory for inspection, 1,061; articles destroyed in the public market, 29,169 kilos; articles destroyed outside the public market, 1,665 kilos; houses fumigated, 135; disinfections after various diseases, 261; and disinfections for preventive purposes, 341.



BOLIVIA

Conservation of trees on public thoroughfares.—The municipality of La Paz has issued an order requiring property owners to take particular care of trees growing on their grounds in front of

their houses or stores, holding them responsible for any negligence which may cause the loss of said trees.

New decoration created.—A decree was issued April 8 creating a new decoration, the Order of the Condor of the Andes, established for the special purpose of rewarding important public services of a civil or military nature rendered by foreigners to the State. This order, composed of five classes, the Great Cross, Grand Officer, Knight, Officer and Chevalier, will be awarded by the Chief Executive at the suggestion of the Minister of Foreign Relations, who shall state the particular service rendered by the person suggested.

BRAZIL

Museum of Early Brazilian Art.—In May the Fine Arts Society opened in Rio de Janeiro a Museum of Early Brazilian Art, in which examples of the painting, sculpture, furniture, and other handicrafts of the days of the Colony and Empire were placed on view. "The Fine Arts Society," says the *Jornal do Brasil*, "has opened another school, with but a single teacher—the Past."

COSTA RICA

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEES OF SEVENTH PAN AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.—In accordance with the resolutions of the Pan American Scientific Congress, held in Lima in January, 1925, the President of Costa Rica has appointed the following members of the organization committees for the Seventh Pan American Scientific Congress to be held in San José in 1929:

Licenciado Don Luis Anderson, delegate from Costa Rica to the Third Scientific Congress, President; Licenciado Don Cleto Gonzales Víquez; Licenciado Don Luis Cruz Meza; Dr. Carlos Pupo; Dr. Elías Rojas; Dr. Antonio Peña Chavarría; Licenciado Elías Jiménez Rojas; Licenciado Carlos Víquez; Dr. Clodomiro Picado; Ingeniero Ricardo Pacheco; Ingeniero Nicolás Chavarría Mora; Ingeniero Juan Matamoros; Prof. Justo A. Facio; Prof. Omar Dengo; Prof. Fidel Tristán; Dr. José J. Jiménez Núñez; Dr. Eduardo Montealegre; Dr. Raúl Orozco Casorla; Ingeniero Enrique Jiménez Núñez; Ingeniero Federico Peralta; Licenciado Don Horacio Acosta; Licenciado Don Marco A. Soto; and Licenciado Don José Aymerich.

Executive order No. 44 of April 29, 1925, provides that the commission established by Order 37 of April 17, 1925, shall submit to the Department of Foreign Relations the appointments for the subcommittees necessary for the proper representation of the different branches of science. Licenciado Don Luis Anderson, in charge of the organization of the Seventh Pan American Scientific Congress, will make the appointments for the various commissions.

CUBA

NEW CABINET.—The cabinet appointed by General Machado, whose inauguration took place on May 20, 1925, is the following:

Secretary of State, Señor Carlos Manuel de Céspedes; Secretary of Justice, Dr. Jesús Barraqué; Secretary of the Interior, Maj. Rogerio Zayas Bazán; Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Enrique Hernández Cartaya; Secretary of Public Works, Dr. Carlos Miguel de Céspedes; Secretary of Public Instruction, Señor Guillermo Fernández Mascaro; Secretary of War and Navy, Dr. Rafael Iturralde; Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, Dr. Andres Pereira; and Secretary of Public Health and Charities, Gen. Daniel Gispert.

FILMS AND PICTURES OF HABANA PRESENTED TO THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.—On April 26 Señor Rubén Díaz Irizar, one of the Cuban Delegates to the Pan American Conference of Capital Cities, presented to the Director General of the Pan American Union five reels of film of the charming city of Habana, sent as a gift to that institution by Señor José M. de la Costa, Mayor of Habana. Besides the films 170 beautiful photographs, which had been sent to Washington by the Municipality of Habana for exhibition at the Conference of Capital Cities, were also presented to the Pan American Union. These photographs, together with the films, represent a very valuable collection of views, showing many of the fine edifices erected in recent years in Habana and the suburbs of that city.

The films just mentioned, as well as others taken in various other Pan American countries, are loaned free of charge to educational clubs and institutions throughout the United States.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Conservation of historic monuments.—At the suggestion of Señor Alfredo Ricarte y Olives a meeting was held recently in Santo Domingo for the purpose of organizing a board to be charged with the duty of looking after the conservation of historic monuments and relics of that city. Said board will be under the patronage of the municipality and will receive both moral and material support from that body.

MEXICO

Mexican Photographs presented to Pan American Union.—At the evening session of the Pan American Conference of Capital Cities, held in the Pan American Union on April 28, 1925, Señor Arq. Ignacio López Bancalari, delegate of Mexico, presented to the Pan American Union on behalf of his Government nine magnificent albums containing nearly 1,000 large official photographs of the beautiful colonial churches of Mexico, so notable for the charm and richness of their architectural detail. These photographs, which constitute an unsurpassable collection on this subject, will be the delight of all students and lovers of architecture.



REPORTS RECEIVED TO JUNE 15, 1925

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Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA Cotton production in Argentina	1925 Apr. 17	Henry H. Morgan, consul general
Condition of Buenos Aires banks at the end of February,	Apr. 27	at Buenos Aires.
1925. First-official estimate of maize production, agricultural year 1924-25. BOLIVIA	Apr. 28	Do.
Preparations are going forward with interest toward the housing of the centenary exhibits, etc. $ \\$	Apr. 30	Stewart McMillin, consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Bahia commerce during March, 1925	Apr. 1 Apr. 8	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia. W. F. Hoffman, vice censul at Porto Alegre.
Report on Brazilian commerce and industries for March, 1925.	Apr. 10	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Review of commerce and industrics of the Pará district for quarter ending Mar. 31, 1925.	Apr. 12	Jack D. Hickerson, consul at Pará.
Coffee prices during the last 26 crop-years. New manganese mining company organized in Rio de Janeiro.	Apr. 16 do	A. Gaulin. Do.
British advertising in Brazil. Review for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1925, covering Porto Alegre consular district.	do Apr. 17	Do. W. F. Hoffman.
The Amazon Valley rubber market for March, 1925	do	R. Frazier Potts, vice consul at Pará.
The 1924–25 sugar crop The babassú nut industry	do	A. Gaulin. Jack D. Hickerson.
Hides and tanning industry in Pará. Bank of Brazil halance sheet for March, 1925. New petroleum company formed in Brazil.	Apr. 19 Apr. 20	R. Frazier Potts. A. Gaulin.
Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States	do	Do. Do.
quarter ended Mar. 31, 1925. Declared exports from Rio to the United States during the year 1924.	Apr. 22	Do.
Annual message of the Governor of Bahia to the State Legislature.	do	Homer Brett.
Trade review for January-March quarter, 1925	Apr. 25 Apr. 27 Apr. 28	Do. Jack D. Hickerson. Do.
Pará import trade during 1924. Fisheries concession at Maranhao Commerce and industries of Pernambuco consular district	Apr. 29	Do
for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1925.	May 2	Fred C. Eastin, Jr., vice consulat Pernambuco.
Cocoa crop of Bahia, crop year 1924–25	May 6 May 14 May 15	Homer Brett. A. Gaulin. A. T. Haeberle, consul at Sao
Crop prospects in Brazil	May 19 May 23	Paulo. A. Gaulin.
Cotton culture in Brazil during 1924.	May 26	Do. Do.
COLOMBIA		
Review of commerce and industrics of Cartagena consular district quarter ended Mar. 31, 1925.	Apr. 15	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
Motor-bus transportation in Cartagena Proposed railroad between Cartagena and Barranquilla	Apr. 30 May 5	Do.
Review of commerce and industries of Barranquilla consular district for April, 1925.	May 6	M. L. Stafford, consul at Barranquilla.
COSTA RICA		
Inland water transportation service in Costa Rica	Apr. 22	John James Meily, consul at Port Limon.
April report on commerce and industries of district	May 13	Roderick W. Unckles, consul at San José.
CUBA		
Cigarette manufacturing in Cuba	•	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana. James V. Whitfield, consul at
Economic situation in Matanzas district		Matanzas.
Electric light and power plant for Camaguey	May 4	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.

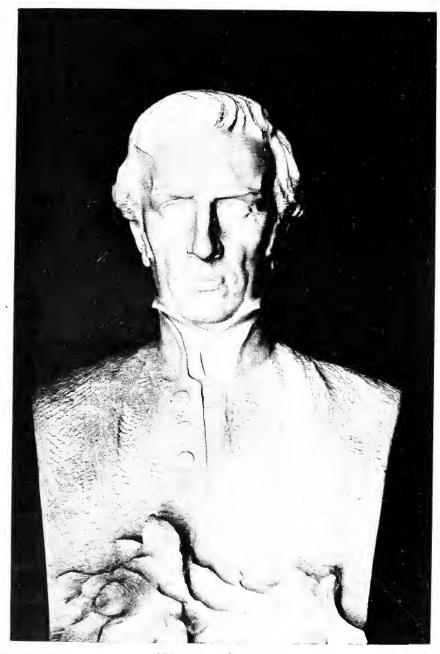
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Nicaragua. The banana situation in Bluefields district		
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Tourist seasons at Colon May 12 Odin G. Loren, consul at C April report on commerce and industries of Republic May 14 H. D. Myers, vice const Panama City.	olon d at	
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Cotton growing in Puerto Cabello consular district Apr. 23 Wm. P. Garrety, consu		
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GENERAL JOSÉ ARTIGAS

Marble bust of Uruguay's great patriot, in the Pan American Union, Washington

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No. 9

THE CENTENARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

FOREWORD

By Dr. L. S. Rowe Director General of the Pan American Union

NE can not read without deep emotion the epic struggle of the Banda Oriental during the momentous years from 1810 to 1825. In spite of innumerable discouragements which would have broken the spirit of ordinary men, the great patriots headed by Artigas, who led the movement for independence never for a moment abandoned their purpose, nor did they ever lose faith in the ultimate destiny of their country.

The temporary defeats that marked the early struggles did not in any sense represent wasted effort, but were preliminary chapters that led up to the final consummation of the great crusade in 1825 of the "Thirty-three" immortal patriots led by Lavalleja.

When, after the Declaration of Independence in the Assembly of La Florida, this small group of leaders undertook the final campaign for independence, the outlook was indeed dark and their task seemed almost an impossible one. They never for a moment flinched but brought to a crowning success the movement begun in 1810.

The courage, the individuality, and the depth of conviction which characterized the founders of the Republic of Uruguay have had a deep and far-reaching influence on the thought and character of the nation.

Ever mindful of her rights as an independent nation, and always ready to fulfill her obligations, the people of Uruguay may well be proud of the splendid record of the century. With a homogeneous population, with a vigorous and industrious people, and with poverty practically unknown, Uruguay presents an example to the world of which her people may well be proud.

865

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE HISTORY OF URUGUAY

FROM ITS DISCOVERY UNTIL THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

HE Republica Oriental of Uruguay, which is Uruguay's complete official name, was discovered in 1516 by the daring Spanish navigator and explorer, Juan Díaz de Solís, who was killed shortly thereafter by the Charrúas, the most intrepid of the several tribes of Indians inhabiting that region. Four years later another Spanish expedition, under the command of the great Portuguese navigator Magallanes, entered the estuary of the Río de la Plata; gave the name of Montevideo to the height of land on the right bank; and, leaving the coast behind, sailed southward to discover the strait which was to be known later by his immortal name.

In 1527 a third Spanish expedition commanded by the Venetian, Sebastián Cabot, explored the region of the Paraná and, because of the large quantities of silver obtained from the Indians, gave the name Río de la Plata to the river which de Solís had formally baptized "Mar Dulce" or Fresh Water Sea.

tized Mar Duice of Fresh water Sea.

At the time of the arrival of the Spanish that entire region was inhabited by a number of Indian tribes who, occupying the seacoast and shores of both the Plata and the Uruguay Rivers, figured in the forefront of the indigenous Uruguayan peoples. Of these the Charrúas were more advanced, of a much more independent spirit, and marked by a stronger attachment to their native soil than any of the other tribes, and it was this innate characteristic which was to make the Spanish efforts to subjugate them so costly.

From the time of Cabot's visit Spain began to make herself mistress of the Plata territory. The intrepid Venetian penetrated well within the hinterland of both Uruguay and Paraguay, establishing in the latter in 1528 the legendary fort of Sancti Spiritus. After a series of conflicts, mostly victorious, he returned to Spain in 1530, having initiated the first white settlements and entered into certain

agreements and alliances with the neighboring tribes.

Cabot's expedition was followed in 1534 by that of Don Pedro de Mendoza, who had under his command 14 vessels with a total force of 2,500 Spainards and 150 Germans. This expedition explored the left bank of the Plata estuary and there founded a settlement to which was given later the name of Santa María de Buenos Aires. This expedition, in common with all its predecessors and the several

which followed it, suffered great losses and reverses inflicted by the savage indigenous tribes, who with incredible valor defended their soil, foot by foot, with a tenacity and heroism unsurpassed in the history of America. Indeed it was not until the expedition under Don Juan de Garay, who managed to annihilate the Charrúas, that the struggle for the possession of the Río de la Plata can be said to have terminated.

The territory thus discovered and settled was divided into two sections: The Banda Oriental or Eastern Section, to-day Uruguay, and the Banda Occidental, or Western Section, to-day Argentina. This will explain why the early history of these two countries is so intimately connected. Little by little the new colonists established themselves more and more firmly, devoting themselves from the first with ever increasing success to agriculture and cattle raising, until,



FORTRESS OF SAN JOSE, MONTEVIDEO

Fort built by General Zavala in 1724, and used by General Artigas nearly a century later in the struggle for independence

in comparatively few years, these industries became the principal sources of wealth in that territory.

Now it happened that about the year 1680, the Portuguese, who at that time were settling Brazil, jealous perhaps of the success achieved by the Spanish, resolved to seize certain sections of the Banda Oriental with the object of taking possession of the immense number of cattle grazing therein. So that shortly thereafter the Spanish, aided by the indigenous tribes, were engaged in a sanguinary struggle with the invaders, whom they defeated with great loss, compelling them to abandon the land they had seized.

In January, 1680, Don Manuel Lobo, then governor of Río de Janeiro, landed a Portuguese expedition near San Gabriel, a little to the north of the present site of Buenos Aires, where he founded the colony of Sacramento to serve as the advance guard of a later movement against the fort of Montevideo itself, and also with the



A portrait in charcoal by Juan Manuel Blanes, in the National Archives and Historical Museum, Montevideo

object of exploiting contraband traffic with the Spanish Plata settlements which, because of their isolation and inconvenient laws, were unable either to export their products or to import foreign wares. With this colony as a foothold, it was not long before the Portuguese attempted to take Montevideo, an attempt which was frustrated by the timely intervention of the governor of Buenos Aires, Don José de Garro, who demanded the retirement of the Portuguese from the country. On the refusal of the latter, an army of 3,000 Indians with 300 Spanish attacked the Portuguese, taking the entire population, including Governor Lobo. As soon as the news of this surrender was received in the court of Portugal, the latter, supported by France, threatened the King of Spain with immediate reprisals if he did not within ten days return the colony in question, and at the same time punish the intrepid Governor Garro. And so it was that in 1681 Carlos II of Spain repudiated by treaty the conduct of Garro and returned the disputed colony to the Portuguese and, for the space of a quarter of a century, this region remained in the hands of Brazilian colonists.

But this humiliation was not forgotten either by the Argentinos or by Spain. And so it is that in 1705 the governor of Buenos Aires by order of Philip V of Spain, retook the colony of Sacramento, with its entire garrison, the Portuguese Governor Veiga being compelled to take refuge on board the fleet sent by Brazil in his aid. In 1717 that illustrious Bizcayan Spaniard, Don Bruno Mauricio de Zavala, then Governor of Buenos Aires, sent an expedition to fire the Portuguese and the Plate was the dispuse the givetes. guese warehouses along the Plata coast and to disperse the pirates which infested the isolated coasts of Uruguay. But in 1724 the Portuguese again established themselves in Montevideo, giving for answer when Zavala challenged their right to do so: "The Portuguese have established themselves in Montevideo because these lands belong to the King of Portugal." Zavala, realizing that nothing could be effected with words, got ready for deeds. Within a few days he had assembled a small flotilla of vessels ready to sail at the first favorable wind, seeing which, the invaders, believing prudence to be the better part of valor, retired from the fort and colony without waiting for the attack. Just two years later, December 24, 1726, Zavala founded the city of Montevideo on its present site, settling there as first inhabitants seven families from Buenos Aires, numbering in all 33 souls, among whom was included Don Juan Antonio Artigas, the paternal grandfather of him who was destined to become the foremost patriot and first chief of the Uruguayan nation.

The new settlement prospered greatly until in 1806, the English, attracted by the prosperity of the entire region watered by the River Plate, and being at war with Spain, decided to take possession of some part thereof. To this end they sent out an army which took have established themselves in Montevideo because these lands be-

Buenos Aires in June of that same year. The Uruguayans immediately raised an army of volunteers which marched to the relief of Buenos Aires, the city to which they were so greatly indebted and which, in conjunction with the remnant of the Argentine army, they wrested from the English in August, 1806. The following year the English landed a new army of 6,000 men with which they attacked Montevideo, the latter, after an heroic defense, falling into their hands February 2, 1807. On June 5, following, the English to the number of 10,000 attacked Buenos Aires, encountering such a determined resistance that they were obliged to retire, leaving behind a large number of prisoners and much valuable booty. The victorious Argentinos magnanimously proposed a capitulation, offering among other things to return the prisoners on condition that the English would immediately withdraw the troops holding Montevideo. These terms were accepted, the English withdrawing promptly from the Plate River, where they had suffered such unexpected reverses.

The inhabitants of "La Plata," believing that the time had now come to declare their independence, established, May 25, 1810, the League of Patriotic Sons (Hijos del País) in Buenos Aires, who declared themselves free and independent and forthwith summarily dismissed the Spanish authorities. At this point begins that war for independence from Spain in which all the Spanish colonies in South America finally took part, and which was to be prosecuted in widely separated districts by Generals San Martin, Bolívar, Sucre, and many other great patriots.

The first Uruguayan town to rise against the Spanish was Belén, in the Province of Salto, the insurrection being headed by the officers Bernardes and Viera. Shortly after this outbreak there appeared upon the widely extended political canvas of the Plate region the figure of that immortal patriot and paladin in the history of Uruguay, Gen. José Gervasio Artigas, whose imperishable deeds have enshrined him forever in the sacred temple of Fame, and laid for all time the foundation of the liberty the anniversary of which Uruguay to-day is honoring.

The great Uruguayan chief first saw the light of day in the city of Montevideo on June 19, 1764, less than forty years after its settlement. As has been stated, the Artigas was one of the seven original and aristocratic families which founded that capital. He early received that education and culture which was, later, in a very real sense, to make his military camps schools of intellectual and spiritual thought in which programs of a political and economic character were worked out with an intensity and singleness of purpose which made Artigas not only the idol of his subalterns but the admiration of even his enemies.

At a very early age Artigas manifested a strong inclination toward a military career. As, however, he was not very robust, he decided to forego that inclination, devoting himself instead to agricultural pursuits. In this way 12 years were passed—perhaps the happiest of his life—in which he not only made an arid and desert section of the countryside fruitful and productive, but by the authority of his own personal integrity, honesty, and intrepidity, safe and free from the lawless marauders by whom it had been infested, an authority which was soon to serve him in good stead on the field of battle.

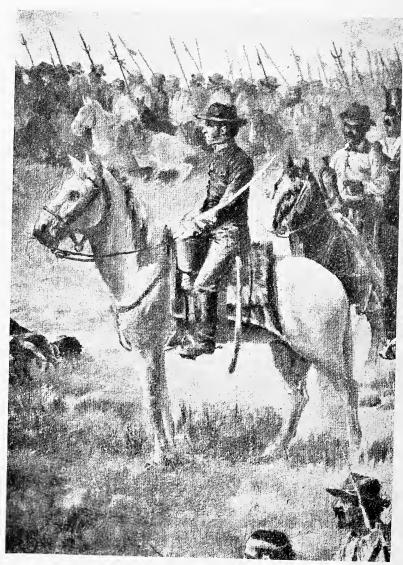
Now it happened that about the year 1797 while Artigas was at the apex of his agricultural career, a regiment of veterans was raised in Montevideo for the defense of the frontier against the Portuguese



THE BATTLE OF LAS PIEDRAS General Artigas receives the surrender of the Spanish commander $\frac{1}{2}$

and to free the country districts of the wandering bands of recalcitrant Indians and other evildoers so common in colonial times. It is not surprising to find that Artigas enlisted in this regiment in March of that same year, initiating in this simple fashion the military career which was to bring him undying fame. In 1798 he was promoted to the grade of lieutenant and, 12 years later, to that of captain, his title at the outbreak of the war for independence. The well-known Uruguayan historian, Dr. Juan Zorrilla de San Martín, in his authoritative work on Artigas, describes him as follows:

Artigas was of medium stature, of neither an athletic or robust build; his appearance was rather delicate than otherwise; his figure was somewhat stooped rather than erect; his manners, attitudes, and movements well balanced and



ARTIGAS IN THE BATTLE OF LAS PIEDRAS
From a painting by Diógenes Héquet

reposeful. His face was oval; his nose aquiline; his eyes large and of a clear bluish gray; his lips were finely modeled, the upper rather more full than the lower; his complexion was pale and lymphatic, with a rather scanty beard; his chestnut hair was thin, fine, and slightly waving; a premature baldness had widened his ample forehead, while his temples were somewhat sunken.

With respect to his moral qualities, the same historian records that Artigas showed not a trace of arrogance or anything remotely resembling despotic or tyrannic tendencies. An enemy to ostentation, he observed in his personal equipment an admirable good taste which ignored insignias and gold lace whenever pessible to do so without offense. The desire to dominate, the abuse of authority, the belittlement and humiliation of his fellows were as remote from his character as was a mean subservience to those in unrightful authority. But no one was more respectful and obedient to real greatness and legally constituted authority, in whatever form, than he.

Toward the end of 1803, after a number of years of military service, Artigas petitioned the King to permit him to retire, a request which was denied in spite of the medical indorsements which accompanied it. This could only mean that even then his services were considered indispensable. So Artigas continued with his regiment the active policing of the country districts, apprehending and routing the bandits and "bad Indians," which in groups of a hundred or more infested the more remote districts and frontier lines.

In 1805, being badly in need of rest and being also about to marry and form a home, Artigas again petitioned for his long-deferred leave to retire. This time it was granted, and in December of that year Artigas married Señorita Rafaela Villagrán, whom he loved with devotion. But his marital happiness, like that of Bolívar, was all too brief, for at the birth of his son, a year later, the young wife and mother was taken from him by death.

Meanwhile, as has been stated, the English had invaded the territory of La Plata, and it was during this period that the Governor of Buenos Aires had raised a new regiment under the command of Artigas, who in a glorious campaign regained the territory from the hands of the invaders. And when in 1810 the revolutionary movement in Argentina against Spain was initiated, Artigas, with his brother Manuel, offered his services to the "Junta" in Buenos Aires, which immediately accepted them.

It was Artigas who on February 26, 1811, attacked the royalist forces at San José, compelling them to retreat upon Montevideo, and it was he with a handful of patriots who assembled in Arroyo Asencio on the 28th of that same month and year to issue the first open manifestation of independence, known in history as the "Grito de Asencio."

From Buenos Aires Artigas went to complete the good work in the campaign of Entre Ríos, proceeding thence from Argentine to Uruguayan soil where, May 18, 1811, he attacked the much more numerous royalist forces, winning the signal victory of Las Piedras, in which he took a large number of prisoners and great quantities of enemy arms and munitions. This splendid victory, won almost in the shadow of the viceregal stronghold of Montevideo, carried not only the significance of a national apotheosis, but the still deeper significance of a vital step toward American liberty. As a recognition of his services, the governing junta invested Artigas with the historic title of Colonel of Blandengues, presented him with a sword of honor, and eulogized Artigas and his Uruguayan army in the following terms:

It is to thee the country is indebted for the greatest and most glorious days with which she has ever been honored.



THE EXODUS OF THE ORIENTALES, LED BY GENERAL ARTIGAS

Artigas now planned to lay siege to Montevideo and wrest it from Spanish hands. But these plans were frustrated because the Government of Buenos Aires, ignoring Artigas, proceeded to arrange an armistice with the governor of Montevideo, an armistice which provided for the immediate retirement of Artigas's besieging forces. In the face of such an enormous betrayal, the more cruel in that Artigas, in order to serve Argentina, had abandoned his own country to the hostility and vengeance of the common enemy, what was Artigas to do? After prolonged consideration of the painful situation he resolved to retire his forces to a remote point and there await a day more favorable to his patriotic plans. To this end he removed his camp to Ayuí on the farther side of the mighty Uruguay River in

what is now the Argentine Province of Entre Ríos. But in this voluntary exodus, in this protracted and grievous exile, Artigas and his loyal soldiers were accompanied by a large part of the Uruguayan population which, placing itself under the protection of his sword, settled in the countryside round about the new encampment. This is the movement, unprecedented in American history, known as "The exodus of the Uruguayan people," and which included the entire rural population, men and women, young and old, the healthy, the ailing, and the infirm, all alike impelled by their faith in and affection for Artigas to cast in their lot with him, to join his long pilgrimage to the far lands beyond the great river. Actually 80 per cent of the entire population—rural and urban—followed Artigas in this historic exodus of a more than Homeric grandeur. As one well-known historian observes:



GENERAL ARTIGAS AT THE FIRST CONGRESS OF URUGUAY, 1813
From a painting by Pedro Blanes Viale

And there, in far distant Ayuí, the homesick chief never for one moment, sleeping or waking, lost sight of the immense panorama of his native land, whose hills and vales could be dimly perceived beyond the opaline waters of the Uruguay, as if he wished in every moment to make his people understand that his love toward them was as faithful and unchanging as the land which awaited their return, the land which served as the background to the tragedies of liberty and the pedestal to the destiny of an entire people.

Mention must also be made in passing of one of the most representative elements in that exodus, an element which contributed so greatly to the success of that emancipating movement—the gaucho, the Uruguayan plainsman and cowboy. As Dr. Zorrilla de San Martin says:

In the heroic scene I am outlining in the exodus of the Uruguayan people, the gaucho is everything. He it is who ropes and slaughters the cattle; who

roasts and distributes the flesh to the hungry masses; he it is who conducts the long, weary cavalcades; who swims the deep fords; who builds the rude shelters of branches to shield those patrician families, our forefathers, who saw in this individual, in this rude gaucho, the faithful countryman, the good friend, the greatest and best friend imaginable; he it was who was crushed under the stumbling pony; he it was who too often fell transfixed by the enemy's lance, and he it is who, knife in hand, breaks the enemy's square and, dismounted, in the Homeric charge, dies like a bird wounded in the wings. * * *

With the object of forming a provisional government, during the eneampment at Ayuí, Artigas convoked a meeting of delegates from the provinces which had espoused his cause. That assembly elected Artigas military governor and, in addition, appointed deputies to represent Uruguay in the constituent assembly at Buenos Aires. But the latter refused to admit these deputies, alleging that their election was illegal. This refusal caused Artigas to declare himself



THE OATH OF "THE THIRTY-THREE"

in open rebellion against the Argentine Government, proclaiming the full independence of Uruguay. In this rebellion he was joined by Ramirez and Estanislao Lopez, who being all powerful in the Argentine provinces of Entre Ríos, Corrientes, and Santa Fe, involved the participation of these provinces in the uprising.

In view of this action the Government of Buenos Aires was obliged to recognize the independence of Uruguay, which it did on January 10, 1815, delivering to Artigas at the same time the much disputed city of Montevideo. The Provinces of La Plata, which were strong partisans of the principle of federation, hailed Artigas's triumph with jubilee. The Province of Cordova presented him with a sword of honor and Santa Fe and other Provinces gladly acknowledged his authority. The constituent assembly dissolved, and the directory replaced by the town council, new agreements between this latter

and Artigas were soon under way. But the Congress of Tucumán, a province which had never accepted the principle of federation, soon proclaimed its centralist doctrine, thus provoking a new civil war. During the course of the latter the Argentine Government facilitated the invasion of the rebellious provinces, both of Uruguay



MONUMENT TO GENERAL JUAN A. LAVALLEJA ${\bf ln~Minas, Uruguay}$

and Argentine, by the Portuguese—the enemy which had been routed by Artigas—thus obliging the Uruguayan chief to give battle to the Portuguese, the Argentinas and the Spanish at one and the same time. It was then that the military genius of Artigas was most clearly demonstrated, now holding in check one set of enemies by

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cutting communications and supplies, now fighting, daily, on two fronts.

But the end of such an unequal struggle was near. Early in January, 1817, Artigas suffered an overwhelming defeat at Paso de Catalan, a reverse which in combination with the daily defections and betrayals on the part of his followers so broke the spirit of this valiant leader that he relinquished forever his cherished hope of consolidating the independence of Uruguay.

So it was that in September, 1820, Artigas crossed the frontier into Paraguay where he requested and obtained asylum from the dictator, Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia, who to his everlasting honor not only provided Artigas with a home and land in Curuguati, but a generous life pension.

It is interesting to note that before General Artigas passed over into Paraguay he received a communication from the United States consul in Montevideo, which in the name of the United States Government respectfully offered the vanquished hero safe transport to the United States, where he would be honorably received and where funds would be granted appropriate to his class sufficient to enable him to live in peace and comfort and with the consideration due his position. "The Government of the United States," the note concludes, "would be proud to receive such an honorable guest." General Artigas, although deeply touched by such a cordial and spontaneous manifestation of sympathy, replied in fitting terms, making clear his irrevocable decision of abandoning public life forever and of passing the remainder of his days in the quiet of mountain, lake, and stream, in the remote retreat offered by the neighboring country of Paraguay. And there in the quiet village of Curuguati, where he was to be known as the "father of the poor" and where he devoted his declining years to agricultural pursuits, he followed the events which marked, in the great epic of Uruguayan independence, the final and successful stage which was inaugurated in the assembly of La Florida, August 25, 1825, under the leadership of General Lavalleja and his famous band of "Thirty-three."

This latest and inequivocable declaration of independence, directed against Portugal and Brazil, was not realized without another sanguinary struggle. This struggle, at times against greatly superior forces, was marked by a series of glorious victories, notably the battle of Rincon, under General Rivera, September, 1825, and that of Sarandi under General Lavalleja, October 12 of the same year, in which the Brazilian forces were utterly destroyed and, as a result, Argentina recognized the complete independence of Uruguay from Portugal and Brazil.

In the ensuing war of reprisal declared by the Emperor of Brazil against the combined forces of Argentina and Uruguay, the victory of Ituzaingo, February, 1827, under General Alvear, and the no less brilliant marine victory of Juncal under Admiral Brown, effectively ended the pretensions of Brazil to colonize in the Plate region.

Peace was declared in 1828, to be followed at last by the recognition on the part of Argentina of the absolute independence of Uruguay, which for the first time was hailed as a free and sovereign nation. Finally, the constitution of Uruguay was adopted July 18, 1830; that constitution under which Uruguay has lived for a century at peace with the world, and under which she has progressed to her present enviable position in the very forefront of American civilization and culture.



THE URN WHICH CONTAINS THE REMAINS OF ARTIGAS



MONUMENT TO GENERAL JOSÉ ARTIGAS Unveiled in the Plaza Independencia, Montevideo, February 28, 1923

"WITH LIBERTY I NEITHER FEAR NOR OFFEND" :: ::

By Señor Don José Richling

Consul General of Uruguay in New York

NE hundred years have passed since an assembly of patriot representatives proclaimed the independence of the Provincia Oriental, and Uruguay, as a free and sovereign nation, sprang into being. There were comparatively few Uruguayans at that time, but those few were of irreproachable stock. Spain, the mother country, has never produced finer patricians or citizens of a higher type than those early settlers, of whom Artigas was the chief and foremost. This great precursor of the Uruguayan nation from the beginning entertained but one ideal with respect to his country, an ideal deeply rooted and one which he upheld with unwavering tenacity: A Republic, pure and simple, of the very essence of democracy. Nothing more, nothing less.

It was of Artigas that Congressman Smith of Maryland said, in a memorable discussion in the United States Congress connected with the sending of a commission to the River Plate with the object of ascertaining the status of the disturbances in that region:

Artigas appears to be a republican in the true sense of the word; a man of solid attainments and great judgment, a fearless, active, intelligent, zealous servant of his country, who enjoys the complete confidence of the people of whom he is chief.

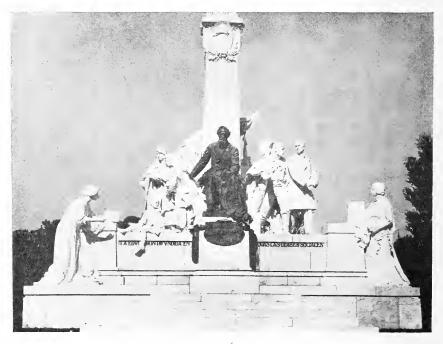
And it was Henry Clay who observed: "The only champion of democracy in that region is the brave and chivalrous Artigas," to which Commissioner Bland added: "It must be acknowledged that Artigas and his 'gauchos' are bravely defending their homes, their country, and their rights."

In truth, from the earliest times the desire for liberty appears to have been in the very air breathed by the inhabitants of Uruguay. Historians tell us that the Charrúas Indians, an independent indigenous tribe, constituted a true republic, "in which governmental attributes were vested in parliaments or tribal assemblies, where the executive officers were freely elected by the male members of the tribe."

The nucleus which, under Artigas, laid the foundation of the Uruguayan nation, was composed of men of Iberian extraction and gauchos, these latter being the descendants of the native Indian

stock, which was rapidly disappearing. It was a mixture of extraordinary virility. Commissioner Bland describes this group as follows: "They are the most formidable warriors that ever existed. In physical prowess no one surpasses them, their deeds of daring exceeding those of even the Parthians, Scythians, and the Cossacks of the Don."

To this embryo nation other contingents were gradually added, principally Spanish, with some colonists from other European countries. There were also a few additions from the adjacent colonies.



MONUMENT TO JOSÉ PEDRO VARELA

Reformer of Uruguayan education, who became Director General of Public Instruction in 1876. He is the father of the present Minister to the United States, Dr. Jacobo Varela

The new political body was by this time displaying well-defined national characteristics. Its constitution provided for all the exigencies and embodied all the ideals of a free and just people. Uruguayan statesmen and patriots early recognized the fact that the people of the Banda Oriental "should be as cultured and intelligent as they were brave and courageous." Hence, with the methods and funds within reach, elementary schools were soon founded for the spread of knowledge. In 1847 the Institute of Public Instruction was established, which meant a long stride in advance, and in 1876 Don José Pedro Varela, that tireless and self-sacrificing reformer to whom





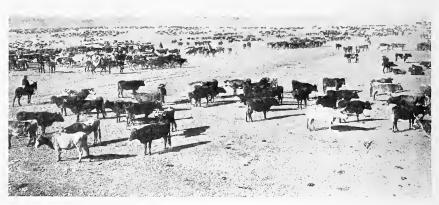
MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

Upper: A general view of a residential district of the capital. Lower: At the right is the cathedral, facing Plaza Constitución. The street at the left is Calle Sarandi, one of the main business thoroughfares of the city

Uruguay is so deeply indebted, became director general of public instruction. It was under his wise guidance that the public instruction of Uruguay reached a point of excellence which, in the opinion of Latin America in general, made it a model worthy of emulation. It was Georges Clemenceau, the illustrious French statesman who, commenting upon the excellency of public instruction in Uruguay after a visit to that country, wrote:

It has been reserved for our friends the Uruguayans . . . to surprise the world with a new history of human society. . . . If we are not careful these "savages" will leave the "civilized" far behind.

Wise and forward-looking laws were needed by the "going" young nation, and these were framed and promulgated. Stocquart, the



A CATTLE RANCH IN URUGUAY

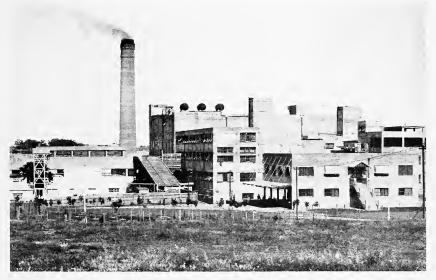
Belgian jurisconsult, referring to the Civil Code, has stated: "Uruguay, from the standpoint of civil law, is the most advanced country in South America." The Italian master, Vidari, commenting on Uruguay's code of Commercial Law, considers it "one of the most notable legislative achievements of our time, one worthy of being taken as a model by those whose business it is to frame commercial laws, not only because of its method, but for the wealth and efficacy of the dispositions included therein."

The hospitality of Uruguay is proverbial. The Civil Code does not discriminate between the citizen and the alien with respect to the acquisition and enjoyment of civil rights. Everyone who treads the soil of Uruguay has the same right as the native born, without any distinction whatever, to the protection of his life, honor, liberty, and prosperity. Moreover, as no prejudices of race, caste, or religion exist, the foreigner fraternizes from the beginning with the native born, so that it is not long before Uruguay becomes his own country. It is indeed rare to find a foreigner who after making business and family connections in Uruguay does not spend his life there.

family connections in Uruguay does not spend his life there.

The social atmosphere of Uruguay is singularly happy and one which is propitious for every class of activity. Work is fruitful and remunerative; commerce and industry are flourishing, for the Uruguayan has always been an able and honest merchant.

From the beginning the names of Uruguayan business firms and other entities have found an honorable place in the ledgers of the



THE ARTIGAS PACKING COMPANY, MONTEVIDEO

world's markets. Wherever an order from Uruguay is received, it is given the scrupulous and preferent attention merited by the long tradition of impeccable operations on the part of the merchants of that Republic.

In 1880 Uruguay's foreign commerce amounted to 40,000,000 pesos.¹ In 1885 it had increased to 50,000,000, a very respectable sum when the area and population of Uruguay are taken into consideration. The exports consisted almost entirely of stock-raising products, which were shipped in the natural state or very nearly so, while the importations were articles of general necessity to a people

¹ A peso of Uruguay is worth \$1.03 U. S. gold.

of few manufactures. In 1900, that is 15 years later, the total figures were still the same, 50,000,000 pesos. The question naturally arises why this stagnation? Had the nation already reached saturation point with respect to its economic potentialities? By no means.

That lamentable commercial inertia was chiefly due to two causes. It is a well-known fact that in new countries with little or no accumulated funds, which do not possess other available commercial assets and which are opposed to availing themselves of credit and other helpful commercial expedients, the imports are automatically regulated by the exports. The former are paid for by the latter.

For the closing 15 years of the last century Uruguay was, without

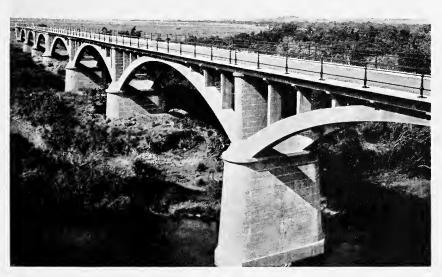
For the closing 15 years of the last century Uruguay was, without any manner of doubt, the chief stock-raising country in the world, in proportion to her area and population. She produced in abundance the finest animal products in existence, beef and mutton. But because of certain circumstances she was unable to extract full commercial value from these commodities. After deducting the relatively small amount of these two commodities required for national consumption, and that other minimum exported in the form of extracts and preserved meats, the remainder, that is to say, two-thirds of the entire amount produced, was exported in the form of salt or jerked beef to Brazil and the Antilles. Nor was this all. These exports had to pay heavy duties in the Brazilian and Antillian customhouses, duties which were constantly increasing, thus diminishing the amount exported because of lessening profits. And the situation was still further aggravated by the fact that the final price of these commodities was set in the markets of consumption, rather than by the producers. In other words, every sane commercial principle was inverted.

The sooner Uruguay got herself out of such an impasse the better. And this could be done only by improving the strain of the actual stock, and by invading other markets which, if more critical, would also be of much greater consumption. It was up to the stock raisers of the country to play their part, and play it they did, and brilliantly too. Without reference to the cost they imported from Europe the very best blooded stock sires. In the year 1906, alone, Uruguay imported sires to the value of \$604,845, many of which were blueribbon champions from the world's most noted cattle shows.

And so the meat industry progressed by rapid strides to adequate and productive levels. The best type of animal for meat packing was evolved, and this, in turn, gave rise to the establishment of immense plants in which the meat was prepared according to the latest dictum of science, and the congealed meat shipped to the markets of Great Britain and western Europe. The by-products, moreover, were utilized in ways previously unknown.

Another cause of the former commercial paralysis was the drop in the price of wool, an article of prime importance in the export trade of Uruguay. The great manufacturing centers of Europe and the United States had not at that time attained the marvelous development reached just prior to the great war, nor had the efficient system of bank credits, which have so greatly contributed to world prosperity, become common among them. Thirty centésimos of a peso, per kilo, was then considered a satisfactory price for wool. Double that figure would be considered a wretched price to-day.

If, however, the foreign commerce of Uruguay languished during that period, the same can not be said of her domestic commerce.



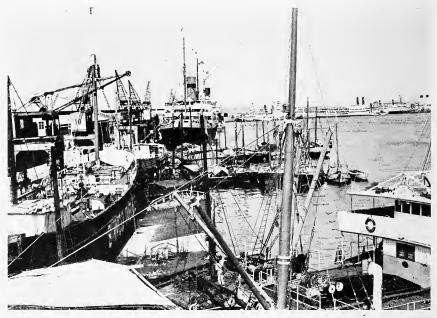
BRIDGE OVER DAIMÁN RIVER, PROVINCE OF SALTO

In spite of the financial crisis of 1890 and the consequent restriction of credit and investments, the country progressed. Railroads, highways, and bridges were constructed, though in modest proportions. The number of factories which in 1890 was 2,400 had increased by 1900 to nearly 4,000, and to-day the latter number is doubled. Uruguay now has all the industries which the conditions and her present economic state permit. Those connected directly with livestock are naturally the most important, but those pertaining to livestock by-products, such as the dairy industry, lard and casein manufacturing, tanning and dressed-leather goods, shoe factories, etc., are not inconsiderable.

The flour industry, which provides for home consumption and for export, the wine industry, the animal and vegetable oil industries,

the distilleries of alcohol and liquors, the breweries, the chemical manufactures, the sawmills, the furniture, tapestry, and interior decorations industries, the metal and iron foundries, the building material trades, sacks and packing cases, vehicles and carriages, the weaving, spinning, and hat industries, as well as the stone and marble quarries, the docks and shipyards, with many others, are all important. Agriculture, formerly carried on in empiric fashion, is now showing better methods of cultivation, and plantations are extending, though slowly.

This development of energy and the direction of these forces into the proper channels brought about the desired result, which fully repaid the efforts made. The economic structure was built on solid

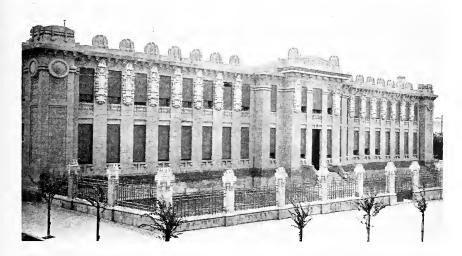


THE DOCKS, MONTEVIDEO

foundations. The 50 millions of foreign trade of 1900 grew to 120 millions by 1913. The record of Uruguay from the latter date onward is known to all; it is merely a review of triumphs in every line of human activity.

The foreign trade of the Republic for the calendar year, 1924, just ended, amounted in round numbers to 165 million pesos, of which the exports totaled 103 millions and the imports 62 millions, with an obvious balance in favor of the country of 41 millions.

Among the chief exports were meats and meat extracts to the value of 38 millions; wools, 30 millions; dried, salted, and tanned hides, 15 millions; grains and seed, 10 millions; animal fats, 4 millions; flours and alimentary pastes, 2 millions; and live animals, 3 millions.





EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF MONTEVIDEO

Upper: One of the newer public schools in the Uruguayan capital. Lower: The academic department and preparatory school of the University of Montevideo

Among the imports were groceries, including foods and beverages, to the value of 12 million pesos; fuels, such as coal, fuel oil, gasoline, kerosene, etc., 10 millions; raw materials, including certain kinds of wire, lubricating oils, machinery and tools for agriculture, sacking, etc., 7 millions; wrought-iron and paper products, 7 millions; woven cloths, dry goods, and notions, 6 millions; building material, such as lumber used in construction, 3 millions; and cigars and tobaccos, 800,000 pesos.

The public debt of Uruguay amounted to 187,130,000 pesos on December 31, 1923, of which 126,034,000 was external and 61,096,000

internal. At first glance this would appear to be a heavy tax on the Republic, but it is very far from being this. These amounts represent. in part, investments in highly productive enterprises which, under the control of the State, constitute the patrimony of the nation. Thus the Bank of the Republic, the Bank of Government Securities, the Mortgage Bank, the State Electric Light and Power Plants, and the railways and tram lines of the State and the port of Montevideo if capitalized, together with their dividends, would give a pretty sum. If the State should decide to sell these entities with their many and valuable franchises, it would certainly obtain not less than 100 million pesos. So that balancing the assets against the liabilities the latter shrink to some 87 million pesos.

The profits of the Bank of the Republic in 1924 were 3,113,025.14 pesos; those of the Mortgage Bank, 749,039,955 pesos—the latter having increased its reserves to 9,032,762.75 pesos; and those of the State Electric Light and Power Plants, 1,606,661.20 pesos. The Insurance Bank also made large earnings.

The bonds of the Government of Uruguay find a ready foreign market, appealing to conservative investors who consider them a safe source of revenue. The last foreign emission by the Government was marketed in New York in 1921 to the amount of \$8,000,000 gold. These bonds sold to the public at 98, and to-day are difficult to obtain at 110. It may be added that from 1921 to date the foreign debt has decreased by the amortization of 9,000,000 pesos.

This prosperous and flattering condition, with respect to the finance and commerce of the Republic, could not exist to so notable a degree if the whole matter of public funds were not well planned and executed.

The present budget amounts to 45,120,000 pesos and it is exactly balanced, the revenues covering the expenditures. Deducting from this sum the amount needed to provide for the amortization and interest on the public debt and other obligations, which total 18,159,000 pesos, there remains a balance of 26,961,000 pesos for the government and administration of the country. How is this distributed? Well, the Ministry of Public Instruction accounts for 6,524,000 pesos, or one-fourth of the available resources of the country. How many other countries sacrifice such a proportion for the public good?

The Ministry of War and Marine is allowed 6,932,000 pesos, an amount necessarily high, but no greater than required for the adequate defense of the country and the maintenance of public order.

The Ministry of the Interior, which includes the police and health departments and the attorney general's office, receives 4,374,000 pesos.

The Ministry of the Treasury, which collects and distributes the revenues, is allotted 3,431,851 pesos.

The Ministry of Industry, which promotes stock raising, agricul-

The Ministry of Industry, which promotes stock raising, agriculture, commerce, and other industries, is assigned 1,488,000 pesos. The Ministry of Public Works, under which come highways, railroads, ports, lighthouses and other public works, receives 1,277,839 pesos. The balance of the budget covers appropriations for the Legislative Department, the Presidency of the Republic, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Administrative Council, the Judicial Department, and the Electoral Court.



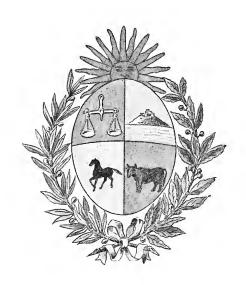
THE BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA, MONTEVIDEO

The revenues which provide for the appropriations mentioned are analized as follows: Customs, 13,950,000 pesos; internal revenue, 4,600,000 pesos; additional customs taxes, 1,650,000 pesos; real 4,000,000 pesos; additional customs taxes, 1,650,000 pesos; real property tax, 4,800,000 pesos; tax on money drafts, 2,050,000 pesos; taxes on tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, 1,850,000 pesos; inheritance taxes, 1,830,000 pesos; stamped paper, 1,100,000 pesos; stamps, 800,000 pesos; customs and consular invoices, 800,000 pesos; other licenses, 1,000,000 pesos; share of the profits of the Bank of the Republic, 1,500,000 pesos; Securities Bank, 250,000 pesos; the Electric Plants, 200,000 pesos. The remainder is raised from less important sources of pressure. important sources of revenue.

Every patriotic Uruguayan delights in at least one dream, a dream which unlike most dreams is sure to be realized: the great future of his country. The path already traversed is a sure pledge for the completion in the future of the remainder. When Uruguay's men of science have fulfilled what is expected of them, when the riches of her incomparable soil have been fully developed, when her commerce reaches to the ends of the earth, it is her ambition, above everything else, to lay at the feet of humanity, as a whole, the best fruits her intellectual and spiritual labor have produced. Every Uruguayan patriot is a fervent believer in the peace and friendship of nations, and asks nothing better of life than to live, happy and serene, in that blessed spot in America where destiny has placed him, respecting all nations and being respected by all nations, ever faithful to the legend of his national insignia. "With liberty I neither offend nor fear."



ARTIGAS' CHAIR, IN HIS RESIDENCE AT IVIRAY



BRAZILIAN ROADS OF TO-DAY' :: :: ::

American countries commensurate with its size and importance. During the period when it was a colony of Portugal, and in the days of the Empire, a few good highways strategically and economically important were built and kept in fair condition, but with the coming of the railway, interest in highways declined and they deteriorated until in some instances they became useless. During the past 10 years the increasing number of automobiles in use has caused a revival of interest in road building. Brazilian Government statistics report many ambitious projects and claim an extensive number of good roads now completed; reports from other sources reveal a great interest in good roads. Although some of the so-called motor highways do not reach the standard of the United States, they are very good as compared to the roads of 10 years ago.

The States of São Paulo, Minas Geraes, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, and Paraná have shown great energy in the development of their highway systems in the last few years, while as a result of the irrigation work in northeast Brazil, Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, and Parahyba have constructed several automobile roads to facilitate the transportation of machinery and materials to the remote

points.

The Associato Permanente de Estradas de Rodagem (Good Roads Association) has been the inspiration of the movement in São Paulo and through its connection with good road organizations and similar institutions in other States is having a decided effect in the improvement of the roadways throughout the whole country. The Automovel Club do Brazil in Rio de Janeiro has done much in the Federal District. A subscription fund initiated by this club made possible the construction of the road from Rio de Janeiro to Petropolis. In Minas Geraes, a limited liability company (sociedade anonyma) has been formed under the name of Auto-Viação Raul Soares.

In 1921 under the auspices of the Associação Permanente de Estradas de Rodagem, the first Brazilian Road Congress was held. At the third meeting, held in 1923, at São Paulo, the Government promised a subsidy to help carry on the work, and representatives of American firms built a mile of good road as a demonstration.

¹ Brazilian American Rio de Janeiro, April 18, 1925.

The Federal Government is able to do little at present, because of its necessary policy of retrenchment. The State governments are responsible for most of the motor highways, letting out the work to small contractors. A good deal of construction work is carried on by private companies, who operate stages or busses over their roads and charge tolls to others using them.

The decrees of January 11, 1922, August 10, 1922, and January 23, 1923, provide for subventions to those engaged in building roads. Instructions issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry provide in part that:

Individuals or companies, States or municipalities which may have constructed roads will be assisted in paying for the work by payments up to 2,000 milreis per kilometer to be paid only once, for stretches not less than 20 kilometers in length. Plans must be submitted to the ministry beforehand.



Courtesy of Brazilian American

 ${\bf AVENIDA~RUY~BARBOSA,~RIO~DE~JANEIRO}$ A typical example of the fine roads in the environs of the Brazilian capital

Various conditions in regard to the width of the road, bridges, and culvert construction and similar matters are made, subject to amendment by the executive as occasion requires.

The leading States have voted laws making concessions to private initiative, offering money premiums per kilometer constructed, and have appropriated large sums for the improvement and maintenance of roads. Specifications for roads receiving Federal subsidy are as follows: Width, 4 meters in mountainous regions and 5 meters elsewhere; maximum grade, 6.5 per cent in mountainous countries and 3 per cent elsewhere. (In case of unsurfaced roads, these limits can be increased to 7 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively, minimum radius of curves, 30 meters in mountainous country and 50 meters elsewhere.

Available figures on the various highways in the States of Brazil are as follows:

São Paulo, 823.1 kilometers.

Minas Geraes, 3,966 kilometers on 52 principal roads.

Pernambuco, 1,489 kilometers.

Santa Catharina, 5,000 kilometers.

Rio Grande do Sul, 476 kilometers.

Ceará has 10 principal roads—kilometers unknown.

Rio Grande has 3 principal roads—kilometers unknown.

Parahyba has 5 principal and 2 auxiliary roads—kilometers unknown.

Rio de Janeiro has 2 main and 13 auxiliary roads.

Espirito Santo has 2 main roads and 4 auxiliary roads.

Alagôas has 6 principal roads.

Bahia has 3 main roads and many under construction.

Paraná has 5 main roads—number of kilometers unknown.

Goyaz has 2 main roads.

Piauhy has 1 main road.

Sergipe has 2 main roads.

Pará has 2 main roads.

Amazonas has 2 main roads.

Matto Grosso has 1 main road.

The best of the Brazilian roads are in the eastern and southern parts of the country, which is also the location of the most important and best developed railway lines. In these areas the roads may be considered of practical use in supplementing the railroads.

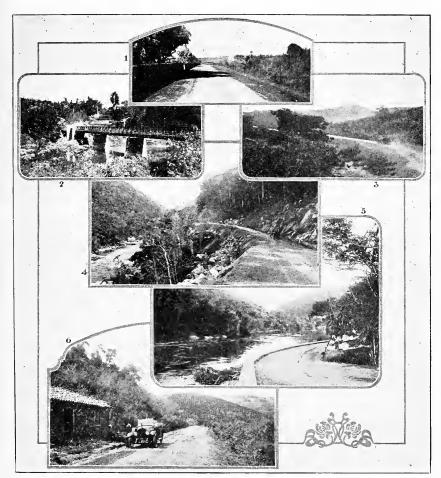
Brazil is well supplied with navigable rivers on which there is regular boat service, and there are also numerous coast lines of vessels; but the roads of the country on account of their lack of development may not be considered as being of any material assistance to the water lines of communications, except perhaps, in a few local instances.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS NOT CENTRALIZED

São Paulo zeal in road development has probably received more public attention than has that of any other State of Brazil, due to the active organizations and propaganda which São Paulo supports. In fact, so successful has São Paulo's publicity been that, in many minds, there is the impression that only São Paulo is making real achievements in road development, which is an impression unjust to many other States of Brazil, some of which have triple and quadruple the kilometrage of roads which São Paulo enjoys.

Minas Geraes has completed 65 connecting roads in the last few years, but they have not been kept in wholly good condition. The average yearly expenditure by the State in repairs and maintenance of these roads amounts to about 5,000 milreis.

The movement of freight between the capital of Minas and the Triangulo Mineiro has been expedited by the establishment of



Courtesy of El Automóvil Americano. New York

ROADS IN THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO

The main roads of the State radiate from the capital toward the coast and the adjoining States of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, Matto Grosso and Paraná. (1) A flat stretch on the road to Ribeirão Preto. (2) A fine bridge on the Minas Geraes road. (3) The São Paulo-Rio de Janeiro highway. (4-5) Picturesque sections of the road to Itu. (6) Another highway in the State system of roads

several motor-truck lines connecting the two railroad lines which lead to Bello Horizonte from the Triangulo. The principal of these motor companies are: Cia. Mineira de Auto; Auto Viação Intermunicipal, running 667 kilometers; Isidore H. Doin, running 300 kilometers; Cia. Auto Viação Centro de Minas, 330 kilometers; and Cia. Auto Viação Sapucahy-Turbo, 170 kilometers. In 1918 the State assisted these lines to the amount of 400,000 milreis.

Under the auspices of a number of prominent men in Villa Nova de Rezende, a limited liability company (sociedade anonyma) has been

formed under the name of Auto-Viação Raul Soares. The company, is capitalized at 100,000 milreis and has begun work on the first road—21 kilometers between Villa Nova and Tuyuty. A law published January 8, 1916, by the State of Minas Geraes, gives a subsidy not exceeding 2 contos per kilometer to those who construct roads and establish transportation thereon. The concessionaire is obliged to maintain the roads, and all rights revert to the State. Curves must not be less than 50 meters, except under exceptional conditions, when they have a minimum of 30 meters; grades must not generally exceed 5 per cent and never exceed 8 per cent, while the minimum width is specified as 3 meters. With this decree as a



CEMENT BRIDGE OVER CAXÉO RIVER, STATE OF ALAGÔAS

basis, concessions have been granted for the construction of over 2,229 kilometers of roads, 587 kilometers of which are completed.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN PERNAMBUCO

The interior of Pernambuco is sparsely settled, and though very productive, does not produce the returns per acre to which we are accustomed in the United States, the building of roads not being followed by any great increase in production. Nevertheless the State is keenly alive to the necessity of facilitating communication with the interior and the constantly increasing number of automobile owners are enthusiastic supporters of good roads. The State authorities are giving much attention to the matter and have made general plans which include the connection of municipal capitals with railroad

stations and ports; the connection of less important centers with municipal capitals, railroad stations and ports; and the linking of important points of the various municipalities.

Specifically, the plans of the State include the construction of 60 kilometers of roads in the direction of Alagôas, 200 kilometers in the direction of Rio Branco, and the expenditure of 600 contos annually for five years for construction and of 250 contos annually for the upkeep of 500 kilometers of roads. The main center of highway construction is Recife, which in 1921 raised a loan of \$1,600,000 to be expended in improvements, principally street paving. It has now under way the paving of 20,000 square meters, and within two years 100,000 square meters—approximately 14 linear kilometers of streets—will be paved with granite blocks or asphalt. Probably 10 or 20 per cent of this amount will be paved with small granite blocks known here as parallelipipedos and the remainder with asphalt from Trinidad.

The parallelipipedos are chipped granite blocks obtained near by, measuring 18 by 10 or 12 centimeters. The roadbed is first cleaned out, 15 centimeters of crushed stone rolled down, and 5 centimeters of cement and sand placed on top for the reception of the granite blocks. Liquid cement is then poured between the blocks to fill all crevices. Preparation for asphalt is the same as for laying the granite blocks, but on top of the dry crushed stone is placed 5 inches of crushed stone prepared with asphalt, the surface being finished with finer stone mixed with asphalt.

Besides the main center in Recife, the State has established three other centers of road construction: Palmares, in the southern coastal area; Garanhuns, in the foothills and a terminal of a branch of the railroad; and Rio Branco, the present terminal of the Central Pernambuco Railroad. The municipalities of Palmares and Garanhuns each have about 1,000 kilometers of roads and Rio Branco has 700 kilometers.

Automobile owners in Pernambuco, as a class, constitute an element naturally favorable to a good roads movement. The need for good roads has been given great prominence in the local press, which during recent years has undertaken a general campaign to awaken public sentiment in favor of good roads. However, the development of the movement is retarded by several factors. The first and most obvious is the lack of funds, not only for the construction of roads but for their upkeep. The State government has been unable to appropriate any considerable sums for public works, its attention having recently been largely concentrated on the sanitation problem.

Another and a peculiar circumstance which affects the good roads movement unfavorably is the fact that throughout the interior, especially during the dry season, automobiles may go almost anywhere without the necessity of constructing roads. In the third place, the interior is sparsely settled and consequently the need for good roads is not so great as would otherwise be the case. There is no active automobile club in Pernambuco.

Road construction in Santa Catharina has progressed rapidly in the last five years in spite of the handicap imposed by the mountainous character of the land within this State. Where there were less than 100 kilometers of road passable by automobiles in 1918, there are now about 5,000. These roads were constructed generally under



ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS IN BAHIA, BRAZIL

the direction of the State, which subsidized the work to the amount of 9,000 milreis.

The municipality of Blumenau has about 3,000 kilometers of wagon roads passable for automobiles in dry weather and kept in good condition by the use of road scrapers. The cities of Blumenau and Joinville have well-paved streets.

Rio Grande do Sul has about 476 kilometers of good automobile road between São Borja and Nonoahy, and another road between Dores do Camaquan and Pelotas which is used by a motor bus line. Other roads are under construction between Cachoeira and Julio de Castilhos, between Cachoeira and São Sebastião, and between Porto Alegre and Conceição do Arroio.

The status of the roads in the other Provinces of Brazil is less well defined than of the States enumerated in some detail in the foregoing. However, there is little doubt but that everywhere in Brazil there has developed in the last decade, and with increasing force in the last five years, the realization that good roads are absolutely essential to Brazil's economic expansion to the degree commensurate with its resources. Highway construction is not the work of a moment, and patience, necessary at the present time, must needs be found in the assurance that somewhat slowly but nevertheless surely Brazil's national conscience, aroused to the good roads movement, is every month and year adding to the kilometrage of modern roads throughout the country.



PRISON REFORMS IN THE MEXICAN CAPITAL':

By Frances Toor

HAVE visited the penitentiary many times, spending hours in its workshops, classrooms, athletic court, band practice room, theater, and I have as yet to convince myself emotionally that it is a place where men and women are deprived of their liberty and punished.

During the morning hours a busy hum of machinery emanates from workrooms. Men are working at machines making clothes, shoes, weaving cloth; at latches, at carpenters' benches; at cooking, baking, laundrying; in fact, at all sorts of tasks that are needed to satisfy a community. They move about naturally, talk when they please, and even whistle or sing. Those who are not at work, for unfortunately there is not always enough work to employ everyone, are attending classes. Others are out in the sun reading, talking, or patiently and cleverly carving a nut or coconut shell into some fantastic artistic form.

In the section for the women the same ease and naturalness prevail. They have a well-equipped sewing room, with the best and latest power machines for embroidering, picoing, buttonholing and button sewing in addition to the machines for just plain work. They, too, chat and sing at their tasks. The women who have no place for their children are permitted to bring them along. These are exempt from shopwork. So there are always some of them with their little ones about the patio, cooking over a little stove, washing clothes, or a child's head; in all, presenting a most domestic aspect.

This does not mean that everything there is perfect, but it does mean that conditions favorably approximate the type of institution advocated by the great prison reformers—a place not to crush and break but to heal and remake.

Great changes have been taking place in all of the penal institutions of the Federal District during the last four years—changes that have placed these institutions among the most advanced in the world. And the men chiefly responsible for the results obtained are Gen. Celestino Gasca, who initiated the reforms while governor of the Federal District and Licenciate Enrique Delhumeau, who worked

¹ Mexican American, Mexico City, Apr. 25, 1925.

with him and continued in charge of the work as secretary of the Federal District after General Gasca resigned at the end of the year 1923 with the interest and approval of Governor Ross.

The penitentiary of the Federal District, humorously referred to by law-breakers as the "Palacio Blanco" ("White Palace"), is situated on the outskirts to the east of the City of Mexico. The building, which is indeed palatial, was completed and inaugurated September 28, 1900. It is said to be one of the finest of its kind. Two stories make up its height. Over these in front rises an observation tower. There are a thousand single cells, each supplied with toilet, wash bowl, and running water. These face in rows that converge to a single center. Workshops, a hospital, library, baths, swimming tanks, and a large kitchen equipped with an immense American range, make up the rest of the building equipment. On the whole the edifice from without and within is an architectural success—simple, well constructed, and although it has outgrown its capacity, it satisfies the end for which it was intended.

During the first decade of the existence of the penitentiary, a régime of idleness, isolation, and absolute silence was enforced. Prisoners were prohibited from talking and smoking. No lights were permitted in the cells. On visiting days, the prisoners were taken to special lockers, where they received their friends through double iron

The revolution brought about changes. When Carranza came into power he broke up this antiquated antihuman system by substituting for it—although not by legal enactment—"el sistema carcelero." Law-breakers were locked up, deprived of their freedom, but they were left to their own devices (without any discipline whatever), as to how they chose to spend their time. There was no organized effort to help the men to recover, to improve.

Belem, the Federal District jail, had been burned and unfitted for occupation during the Carranza revolution, so all those who should have gone there, went to the penitentiary instead. Thus to aggravate the evils of this laissez faire system, there were about 4,000 jammed into the penitentiary, which has a capacity for housing 1,000 only. Naturally, at such a time men were arrested with and without cause. So that in this terrible agglomeration were those representing all sorts of social strata from the highest down to the worst human dregs-narcotic maniacs, alcoholics, etc.-many of them not knowing even the reason for which they were imprisoned.

In this awful state of chaos Governor Gasca took over the penitentiary. "The prisons are a matter of honor with me," he was quoted as having said, and he immediately set to work to clean up.

Belem was repaired. A new concrete building for women was

built there, with a clinic and dispensary, and the cells of the old

Convent of Belem were made as habitable as possible. In the meantime all the penitentiary prisoners' cases were being investigated, and wholesale releases took place, until the number of inmates was somewhat normalized.

Gov. Celestino Gasca is a man of the people. He was a shoemaker and a member of the shoemakers union. He understands the masses and their needs. The first thing he did in the penitentiary after reducing the numbers and cleaning up the place was to install workshops and to equip them with modern machinery. Then, understanding the psychology of rousing self respect, having a fine sense of justice, a wage system at piece rates equal to those current on the outside, a step in advance of many a penal institution in other countries.

In February, 1923, Governor Gasca put in a psychotecnique and mental hygiene department in the penitentiary. The psychologist at the head of that department, Prof. David Pablo Boder, who was giving courses in applied psychology in the National University, had just returned from a trip of investigation in the United States, in which he had visited the famous Cook County Jail, Chicago, in charge of Dr. Henry Adler, where he saw careful and expert studies of criminal cases. At the Eastman Kodak Co., in Rochester, he witnessed the successful working and application of psychology to industry. In New York he met those eminent penologists and psychologists, Doctors Kirchway, Toops, and Thorndike. In Washington he studied the application of psychology in the Government Printing Office. As representative of the Mexican Government he was shown every courtesy and given every opportunity to investigate. He came back enthusiastic, and with a good supply of psychological laboratory equipment.

"Not only is the United States first in psychotechnique, but also in social research work. It is the first country to apply psychology to the perfecting of life," Professor Boder told a small group of educators of Mexico City on his return. Among this group was Gen. Celestino Gasca. He was impressed. He gave Professor Boder free scope to try out and adapt the application of psychology to

penal procedure in Mexican institutions.

Prisoners were given modified Binet-Simon tests. Professor Boder used the penitentiary as a laboratory for his university and law school classes. The hundreds of tests were classified, and comparisons of the intelligence quotients of similar institutions and cases showed striking similarity between Mexican and American criminal minds, a basis for the advisability of trying out procedure that had produced good results in the United States.

Further practical use of the tests was made in the selection of jobs for the men, in the choice of studies, and as an aid in case studies.

The psychotechnique department is now in its third year of work with intelligent prisoners. They have branched out in many directions, one of the latter being a news-clipping bureau.

Along with the work of the department the prison school began to grow. Prof. Salvador Lima, an inspector of the Secretaría de Educación Pública, with excellent educational ideas, was made director of classes in all the penal institutions. Mr. J. Magana devotes all his time as principal in the penitentiary, where at present there are all-day classes in elementary school subjects, and in the advanced branches, in applied drawing, sign painting and decorating, music, singing, horticulture, floriculture, etc. Besides there are athletic instructors. Then, too, there are theatrical performances in which the prisoners take part and for which they have even written some clever satires.

Without any compulsion whatever all prisoners attend classes. Their progress and conduct are taken into account. The classes are large at all hours of the day, and those of the illiterates are especially intense. The women take the matter of learning to write their names at advanced ages with a little surprise, but with light interest, whereas the men are in deadly earnest, as if grasping at some saving power. Some of the convicts after being released or paroled have been employed by their instructors in some new trade for them, as sign painting, music, or some one of the mechanical trades. I noticed especially in the brass instrument, orchestra, and classes of that nature a fine relationship between the prisoners and the teachers. In the band room two especially fine looking young fellow prisoners were introduced to me. They had made rapid progress with their trombones and were asked to play. It was their first opportunity to study music, and their teachers, members of the famous Police Band, assured them of employment when released.

While Governor Gasca was still in office the first Prison Congress in Mexico took place, in the fall of 1923. Professor Boder and Don Octavio Medellín Ostos had previously been sent by the Federal District to attend the Fifty-third Prison Congress held in Boston in September. While there they studied the work of Dr. William B. Healy, of the Baker Foundation, whose penological research was already serving as a model in Mexico. They brought many valuable ideas to the discussions of the congress. Among the delegates at the Mexican congress who were called in from every part of the Republic were others with actual experience in United States penal institutions. Gen. Ing. Federico Cervantes had served a year in Leavenworth for breaking the neutrality laws by starting a rebellion in Texas against Carranza. He thought that the organization of Leavenworth, the sanitation, the hospital service, etc., might well serve as model for Mexican prisons. Thus in this field the countries have been brought quite close together in scientific friend-

ship, and in some respects Mexico is ahead of some of the United States.

The most recent reform in the penitentiary, instituted about 40 days ago, is a complete parole system with careful follow-up work and supervision. Massachusetts was the first State to introduce this 44 years ago. It has worked successfully there, but not all of the other States have adopted the parole system as yet. And it is interesting to note in this connection that the parole system was only recently adopted in England, at the same time as in Mexico.

The follow-up work is being done by students of the Normal School for Men and the various colleges of law and medicine of the National University, who make very careful case studies of the antecendents of the paroled men Thus the reforms of the penitentiary so widely initiated by General Gasca as part of the social justice of the revindicating revolutionary governments of ex-President Obregon and President Calles are not only helping toward a sane reinstatement of men in society, but are also serving as a field of preparation the professional men in the better understanding of their future tasks. And the work of reform is continuing.

THE CONSERVATIVE UTILIZATION OF TROPICAL FORESTS :: :: ::

By H. N. Whitford

Formerly of The School of Forestry, Yale University

UCH has been written concerning the enormous forest resources of Tropical America. The existing information concerning them is general. More specific knowledge about them is needed before modern methods leading to their practical exploitation can be worked out and before the countries themselves can devise practical ways and means to control by legislative action their legitimate utilization. Up to the present time the world has been depending mainly on the lumber obtained from the virgin forests of the North Temperate Zone, and have gone to the Tropics to obtain special kinds of woods like mahogany, Spanish cedar, teak, etc., and for minor products of the forest such as oil nuts, medicinal products, tanning materials, rubber, gutta-

percha, etc. The world's needs for some of these, like rubber and quinine, have grown so large that the wild supplies could not keep pace with the requirements, hence our main source is now derived from plantations of these important commodities. Previous articles in this series have shown that certain classes of Temperate Zone supplies of hardwoods are yearly becoming more difficult to obtain and that before intensive forestry methods can be put into operation there is likely to be a serious shortage of this class of timber and that the Tropics are the only place where these might be obtained. It is the purpose of this article to discuss briefly the necessary preliminary steps to be taken by the various Latin American Governments before the situation about to confront them can be intelligently handled.

The first requisite to the solving of the problem is a more accurate knowledge of the forests and forest products and the economic conditions surrounding the modern, and therefore the more complete, utilization thereof. This information is necessary before a sane and wise forest policy can be carried out. Makeshift policies adopted before careful studies have been made are inadequate to produce the required results, and forest laws based upon such policies are likely not to be capable of practical application. They may, moreover, bring the whole forestry program into disrepute, and thereby, because of lack of complete information, delay the legitimate utilization of the forests.

To obtain the knowledge necessary there is need of a trained personnel. Tropical possessions of the United States of North America and European countries started their forest organizations with trained foresters. In all instances they have found that not much progress was made until a local personnel was educated in forestry. Thus in the Philippines and British India, forest schools have been established. The Philippine Government has adopted the policy of allowing the best of the graduates of its forest school to complete their education in the United States.

The chief pioneers of forestry in the United States obtained forest training in Europe. Some of these were Europeans who had come to this country to make it their future home; others, native born, went to Europe to obtain the best the school there had to offer. These pioneers were instrumental in starting the first forest schools, and these and other schools that have been organized since are furnishing the foresters that are needed to carry out the forestry program of the Federal Government, the different States that form that Government, and those commercial lumbering concerns that are practicing modern forestry methods. A number of graduates of these schools are now engaged in forestry work in tropical countries; some have been sent from tropical countries to obtain forestry education. South Africa, Australia, Philippines, British India,

Canada, Japan, China, are among the foreign countries that have sent young men to be educated in forestry in the United States. British North Borneo, British India, Federated Malay States. Argentina, Haiti, and San Domingo, and China, besides the tropical possessions of the United States, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, have employed Americans for forestry work of different classes. China has educated foresters in the forest school of the Philippines, and Filipinos educated in this school have been employed as foresters in British North Borneo, and some have done temporary forest work in Sumatra. Besides, North American foresters have been employed by private concerns of the United States and Canada in many of the Latin American and other tropical countries. The above is given to show that this international employment of foresters and the willingness of certain nations to educate foresters for foreign service is not new. It shows that foresters are willing to help promote the cause of forestry without respect to political boundaries.

While many of the South American Republics have forestry programs, the absence of trained foresters to put these programs into effect is a serious handicap to proper control and exploitation of the forest resources. It is therefore essential that each of the Latin American States has a corps of foresters trained in modern forest utilization. This means the establishment of forestry schools. Foresters are necessary to organize and run such schools. existing forest schools in the United States or Europe would gladly admit Latin American students for their forestry education. Practically all Latin American Governments are committed to the policy of sending pensionados to the United States and Europe for education in other studies, and this policy could be extended to include education in forestry. If this plan should be carried out it would be especially advisable to select graduates from the best agriculture and engineering schools, for such training is most likely to meet the undergraduate requirements necessary for admittance. If such are selected, their forestry education could be completed in much less time than could that of those who have not had such training. If this practice were adopted, in time a personnel could be trained to carry out the forestry program. Should the Latin American Governments so desire, no doubt North American or European foresters could be employed to help in organizing the work and perhaps retained in an advisory capacity until it is well started.

At first the forest school established should lay stress on educating young men for the subordinate positions. After some experience in practical forestry work, the best of them could be selected to complete their education in forestry abroad. This would fit them for

more responsible positions where they would become leaders in forestry education and practice.

NECESSARY STUDIES NEEDED

Economic pressure for hardwoods such as are found in the Tropics for use in Europe and the United States is daily becoming more pronounced. Before capital from Europe or the United States will seek investments to acquire or lease forest lands and exploit the timber thereon, a careful examination of each specific tract of timber under consideration should be made. The first study needed is to determine whether the land is more valuable for agriculture than for



Courtesy of T. E. Hazen

A CLEARING IN A SUBTROPICAL FOREST

More specific knowledge concerning the forest resources of Tropical America is needed before modern methods leading to their practical exploitation can be worked out

forest purposes, for if the former, more liberal regulations can be granted to the investor; if the latter, the owner (government, individual, or corporation) might specify such cutting regulations as are necessary to maintain a sustained yield. A previous article ¹ of this series has already described fully the other studies necessary to obtain the required knowledge. This article states the following:

. . . The biggest obstacle in the way of its utilization is the existing lack of knowledge regarding the amounts and properties of the different kinds of wood

¹ Sparhawk, W. N. Why the United States is Interested in Latin American Forest Development. Bulletin of the Pan American Union, June, 1925, p. 552.

^{54241—25†—}Bull, 9——

that are available and the methods of manufacture and utilization that will be required. If it is to be obtained at a reasonable cost, a considerable proportion of the total volume of the stand must be utilized instead of the exceedingly small percentage cut now in getting out cabinet woods. To do this, markets must be developed for a large number of species now unknown to consumers, although the problem is not as complicated as might be inferred from the fact that the tree species are numbered by the thousands. A large majority of these species are of little or no significance, either because of small size or sparse distribution, and in many localities the bulk of the timber stand consists of relatively few species. It is not at all uncommon for hardwood mills in the Southern Appalachian region of the United States to cut from 20 to 30 different species.

Before the common tropical woods can take an important place in the markets of this country or of Europe thorough studies must be made to determine what kinds are available in sufficient quantity to insure a steady supply over a fairly long period, and what their physical properties are, and the peculiarities that must be considered in manufacture, seasoning, and utilization, for the methods commonly used with most of the temperate hardwoods may not always apply. Much time and effort will also be required to educate consumers and create a demand for the woods that will justify heavy investment of capital in large-scale, long-term lumber operations in the Tropics, for such operations will be necessary if the product is to be well manufactured and reasonably low in price. Transportation facilities must be built, special machinery developed and employed on a wide scale, towns and industries will have to be organized to insure adequate sources of competent labor, and local manufactures may have to be established to utilize the low-grade material and by-products which can not be marketed profitably in a raw state. It is highly desirable, also, that studies be carried on to determine the best methods of renewing, perpetuating, and improving the tropical forests, so that they may not only afford permanent supplies of materials required by the world's industries but also remain as continuous sources of wealth to the countries within which they lie.

HOW THE INVESTIGATIONS CAN BE CONDUCTED

It remains to discuss ways and means whereby the information needed can be obtained. It should be pointed out that four parties are concerned. These are the owner of the forest, whether a private concern or the government, the lumberman, the wood manufacturer, and the ultimate consumer. The ultimate consumer desires to know whether the wood used in the finished product he purchases will give good service. The wood manufacturer and lumberman is equally interested in this because if this wood is not serviceable the finished product is not salable. The owner of the forest, who may also be the lumberman, wants a sure and steady market for the products. Any mistakes that may be made in the use of those products will render his forest of less value. In general, the tropical American Republics that have forests capable of producing more than their own needs have a decided interest in the exploitation of these forests, whether they are on government or private lands, for utilization of the products means increased prosperity for them. With trained foresters available it would be within the legitimate

province of such government to make their own forest studies, especially if the forests were on public lands, and if on private land they could aid the owners in many ways. The forest department of the Philippines undertook and completed a general inventory of the forest resources of the islands, and more detailed studies of large special tracts suitable for immediate exploitation. The published reports of these investigations informed the lumber industry of the possibilities of profitable utilization of the forests. The forest service of the British North Borneo government adopted the same methods. These investigations and others concerning the uses of the woods and physical properties of the same attracted capital for large-scale lumber development. Due to this, to-day the Philippines are exporting more hardwood than any one of the Latin American political units. In total exports Brazil alone exceeds the Philippines, but this is due to the fact that the former country is fortunate in having large areas of softwood forests; viz, the so-called Paraná pine.² The foresters of the European colonial possessions of Africa, British and Dutch Guiana, and Honduras are undertaking similar studies.

Another phase of the work is a classification of the woods of the forests, especially of those kinds that give promise of meeting the required needs. This means extensive herbarium collections of the trees with samples of their woods. It is essential that the wood specimen should be taken from the same tree from which the botanical material is collected. Wide confusion exists at the present time in connecting common names with scientific ones, and the above method is the only means by which accurate determinations can be made. Knowledge of the composition of the forest is absolutely necessary before the value of the forest can be obtained, therefore the field parties should be equipped to make collections as suggested above. Arrangements should be made to turn over the botanical material for identification to establish herbariums in Latin America, where such exist, and in the United States and Europe. Organizations in the United States, and no doubt in Europe, already exist to make scientific and practical studies of the woods, with the object of classifying them and making such studies as are necessary to determine the uses to which they can be put. Woodworking concerns needing the woods can be expected to make practical tests when sufficiently large quantities are furnished them for this purpose. Latin American Republics might consider the advisability of establishing woodutilization laboratories for this work. Some of them have already made beginnings in this direction.

Plans should be made for the study of existing natural resources of the forests other than the timber products. The forest examina-

² The reader is referred to the publications of the Philippine forest bureau for the information needed.

tions described above should include such studies. These are minor forest products, like oil palms and other palm products; tanning materials of all kinds; wood oils and resins; edible nuts; latex-bearing plants such as rubber, balata, and chicle; medicinal plants like quinine, sarsaparilla, epecac, etc.; and woods and other plants suitable for pulp. Such studies may also involve the collection of botanical specimens in order that the plants may be properly classified, and the collection of sufficient quantities of possible substitutes for some of those already known to commerce for scientific study and to determine the practical uses of the same. It is essential, also, that some approx-



Courtesy of T. E. Hazen

A WAX-PALM GROVE IN COLOMBIA

Studies should be made of existing forest resources other than timber products

imation should be made of the distribution and of the quantities available in the forests of each one of the above products.

Up to the present time the destruction of the forests in Latin America has been mainly due to the need of agricultural development. It has been in most instances economically impossible to utilize the great bulk of timber thus cut. A small proportion of such lands is used more or less permanently for agricultural purposes, but on a much larger part the primitive and shifting methods of agriculture are in practice and have resulted in converting large areas into generally worthless second-growth jungle or grass lands, or both. To-day there are many millions of acres of these waste lands, far in excess of the agricultural needs of the countries concerned for many years to

come. In the more settled portions this method of destruction has caused local timber famines; in others it has endangered water supplies for the cities and for the neighboring permanent agricultural districts, or has often caused destructive floods in the lowlands, alternating with very low water in the dry season, thus interfering seriously with navigation of the streams, which in some countries are the main highways of access to the heavily populated regions. Ways and means should be considered to control this indiscriminate destruction of the virgin forests, and preliminary studies would point the way. These studies should include a careful examination of the experience of other tropical countries where the same problem exists and where some progress has been made in the right direction.

In conclusion it should be emphasized that both the producing and consuming nations have an interest in the many classes of investigative work outlined above, for the former have something to sell and the latter have something to buy. It is assumed that the Latin American countries wish to realize returns on the products of the forests and to conserve the forest resources so as to make these returns as continuous as their economic exploitation will permit. The consuming nations desire to know what the forests contain and all the information concerning the possibilities of their economic utilization. As soon as sufficient knowledge is obtained that will indicate that such utilization is possible and on what conditions, it is quite probable that the commercial concerns in the consuming countries will be willing to furnish the capital necessary to extract the products.

This article and those that have preceded it dealing with other phases of forestry have been published ³ with the hope that the inhabitants of the nations of the Pan American Union can be made to fully realize the conditions that exist.

³ The other articles on forestry that have recently appeared in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union are as follows:

^{1.} Tropical Plant Research Foundation. January, 1925. p. 33.

^{2.} Pan American Cooperation in Forestry Conservation, including-

A Lession in Tropical Forest Development from the Philippine Islands, by Maj. George P. Ahern.

A Forest Devastation Warning, by Gifford Pinchot. February, 1925. p. 161.

^{3.} The United States as a Market for Tropical Forest Products, by Wm. B. Greeley. April, 1925. p. 332.

^{4.} Why the United States is Interested in Latin American Forest Development, by W. N. Sparhawk. June, 1925. p. 552.

^{5.} International Cooperation by Scientific Agencies in Tropical Forestry, by Col. Henry S. Graves. July, 1925. p. 682.

^{6.} Tropical Forestry in Yale University, by Prof. Samuel J. Record. August, 1925. p. 796.

COURSES OF STUDY IN SOUTH AMERICAN UNI-VERSITIES : : : : ::

By Heloise Brainerd

Chief of the Division of Education, Pan American Union

OW that so much interest is being shown in the possibilities of foreign study for American college and university students, South American institutions are coming in for a share of attention. A presentation of some of the salient features of the curricula in the southern universities may therefore be enlightening to those not acquainted with them.

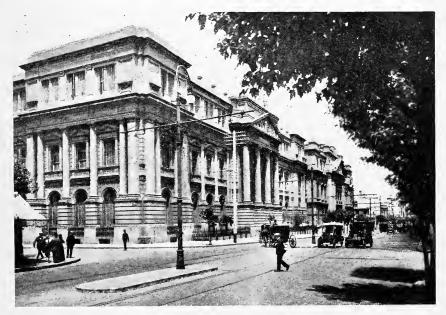
There are about 35 universities in the 10 Republics of South America, also a good many separate professional schools, notably in Brazil, which only in recent years has begun to consolidate its professional institutions into a somewhat loose university organization. The universities are practically all supported by the national or the State governments, because the Government must exercise control over professional education leading to degrees, since in South America these degrees give the right to practice a profession.

Attention should be called to the fact that the academic year in South America generally begins in March or April and closes in November or December, except in Venezuela, where it begins in September.

The university nearly always includes a school of law and generally one of medicine with annexed schools of pharmacy and dentistry. Engineering is the next most common branch, with architecture as one of the courses or given in a separate college. Only a few liberal arts colleges now exist, under the name of "Faculty of Philosophy and Letters," and one of these is in reality a teachers' college. There are four colleges of education, three being in Argentina and one in Chile. Colleges of agriculture are found in three of the Argentine universities, and colleges of commerce in the University of Buenos Aires and the Catholic University of Chile. Four or five universities have schools of fine arts. Secondary schools are frequently connected with the universities, and in many cases the bachelor's degree, which in South America is given on the completion of secondary studies, is conferred by the university.

¹ Based on official publications. In some cases only incomplete reports are available.

For admission, graduation from an official or accredited secondary school is usually sufficient. Sometimes an entrance examination is required besides, and occasionally a special preparatory course, as for the law, medical, and agricultural schools of the University of Buenos Aires. On the other hand, somewhat less preparation is accepted in certain cases, as at the University of Rio de Janeiro, for admission to the schools of pharmacy and dentistry. The policy is consistently followed of admitting graduates of specialized secondary schools of the same type, as, for instance, allowing the student to enter the engineering college from the lower technical school, or the college of commerce from the secondary commercial school. Normal school graduates are usually admitted to all colleges.



MEDICAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF BUENOS AIRES

In examining curricula, one is immediately struck by the predominately technical character of university instruction. The secondary school, which is looked upon as the place for the humanities, gives all of the general cultural preparation, including an encyclopedic survey of science, philosophy, history of civilization and considerable study of foreign languages. The universities are thus left free to give strictly professional training. The courses in law, medicine, and to a lesser degree engineering, cover about the same number of years as the combined preprofessional and professional courses in the United States. The purely professional aim of instruction is perhaps responsible for the fact that no electives are allowed, each course being entirely or almost entirely prescribed.

We will now examine briefly the different curricula offered. The law course is generally five or six years in length, broad in scope, but including no strictly cultural studies. Much time is devoted to Roman law, on which Latin American legal systems are based. International law generally figures in the curriculum. A course in diplomacy, of varying length, is often given in the law school; in Bolivia it leads to the doctorate in social sciences and is required for entrance upon a diplomatic career. Another branch of the law school is the notarial course of about three years. In Spanish America the notary must be familiar with legal forms and be able to draw up all kinds of documents, for which a rather thorough legal training is required.



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, SANTIAGO

The medical course is almost invariably six years in length (seven in Bolivia), and is devoted to biological science, medical studies, and clinical practice. The clinical work begins about the third year, except that in Chile twelve months of clinical practice come at the end of the five-year course. Post-graduate courses are mentioned in the publications of the University of Buenos Aires. Schools of dentistry and pharmacy usually cover three or four years.

Engineering schools usually offer civil engineering and frequently mechanical, mining, electrical or industrial engineering. Six years are generally required for the course in civil engineering, four, five or six for the other branches, and five years for architecture (only four in Chile). A thorough grounding in mathematics is given, and

much theoretical study of physics, chemistry, etc., together with special engineering subjects. A three-year surveying course is common. Purely scientific curricula leading to the doctorate in physical or natural sciences in many cases are early differentiated from the professional ones, instead of being built upon them, and at the University of Buenos Aires the two groups have not even one year in common. These courses are intended for teachers of science. At the University of Tucumán. Argentina, a distinct attempt is made to



THE UNIVERSITY OF CUZCO, PERU

give a practical type of instruction, and a trade school is maintained by the College of Engineering.

A few really liberal arts courses, leading to the Ph. D. degree, are to be found, but even these seem to be strictly prescribed as regards each major. The four-year curriculum laid down in Venezuela includes a great deal of philosophy, ancient and modern literature, history, and one introductory course in social sciences. The majors are in letters and in philosophy, the former requiring Latin and Greek. At Buenos Aires a five-year course is given with majors in philosophy, history, and letters, including the subjects just mentioned and

devoting considerable time to the social sciences. The University of San Marcos, Peru, offers courses in philosophy, art, literature, sociology, history of civilization and education. In some institutions a college of philosophy and letters exists in which no degree higher than the A. B. of the secondary school is conferred.

Turning to the colleges of education, we find but four or five. At the University of Buenos Aires the College of Philosophy and Letters has become largely an institution for the training of teachers, who are required to take courses in the science of education, teaching methods and practice teaching. The "Pedagogic Institute" of the University of Chile has four-year specialized courses for secondary school-teachers of Spanish, French, English, German, mathematics, sciences, and history. The College of Educational Sciences at the University of La Plata, Argentina, not only offers a variety of threeyear curricula, but uses the modern laboratory method to a large extent. The type of courses will be seen by a glance at the economics major, which includes economic and political geography, finance, political economy, social economy, industrial and agrarian legislation, statistics, history of commerce, physical geography, sociology, seminar. Natural sciences, psychology, logic, philosophy, history and teaching principles and practice are common to all the majors.

Agriculture is a four-year course in the Argentine universities, fairly broad in scope, but entirely prescribed. The underlying natural sciences, pure and applied, with such subjects as farm industries and buildings, rural economics and legislation, parks and gardens, make up the greater part of the program, about a quarter of the time being devoted to agronomy, horticulture, forestry, veterinary science, etc. A separate four-year veterinary course is offered.

The College of Economic Sciences, or Commerce, at Buenos Aires University, has a five-year curriculum which emphasizes economics and includes considerable study of law. Subjects dealing with foreign trade are transportation, tariffs, consular regulations, and international law. The course is intended for graduates of the secondary commercial schools, and students entering from other institutions must make up the commercial subjects. A three-year course in accountancy is given, as well as two-year curricula in finance, industry, etc., for the Government service. The college also offers a consular course and one for teachers of commercial subjects.

Coming finally to the subject of degrees, we note two distinct types, the professional title and the doctor's degree. The professional titles conferred, which give the right to practice the corresponding profession, are attorney-at-law, engineer, architect, surveyor, dentist, pharmacist, professor, and a few others, together with that of Doctor of Medicine. In Chile the only medical degree conferred

is that of Physician and Surgeon. Some sort of original project is generally required before the granting of the professional title. In Colombia, six months' practice following a six-year course is required for the title of civil engineer.

For the doctor's degree in philosophy, engineering, education, etc., a thesis is always required, and frequently it must be defended before the entire faculty. Usually some extra courses are also a requisite. There is, however, no definite number of years corresponding to the doctorate, the lowest noted being four (counting from secondary school graduation) and the highest six. At the University of Buenos Aires medical school the degree of Doctor of Biochemistry and Pharmacy is obtained in six years and that of Biochemistry and Pharmacy is obtained in six years and that of Doctor of Dental Science in five, while in the college of engineering



THE COLLEGE OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF MONTEVIDEO

the doctorate in natural sciences requires only four years, that in chemistry five years, and that in physical-mathematical sciences six.

All yearly promotions are based on examinations which are either oral, or oral and written. Rigid examinations must be passed before any degree or professional title can be conferred.

In view of the differences between the universities of South America and those of the United States in subject matter and flexibility of courses, type of degrees given for university work and time required for the obtaining of certain degrees, as well as in the period covered by the academic year, some difficulty would be experienced by American students in pursuing undergraduate work with the idea of obtaining credit toward a degree either in a South American country or in the United States. For graduate students, however, excellent opportunities are offered for study and research in such lines as the Spanish language, Spanish-American literature and history, art, archaeology, and foreign trade subjects—opportunities which will surely be taken advantage of more fully when they are better known. The Pan American Union will gladly furnish to those interested further information regarding particular universities or special branches of study in any of the Latin-American countries.

THE DOMINICAN RE-PUBLIC :: :: ::

A SOURCE OF STAPLE FOODSTUFFS FOR THE ANTILLES

HE Dominican Republic aspires to be—and there is nothing to hinder the realization of this aspiration—the main source of several important foodstuffs for the Antilles and, indeed, there are many excellent grounds for confidently expecting that this condition will come to pass in the near future. In the first place, the Dominicans are not especially interested in the growing of sugar cane, for they are in general of the opinion that since its cultivation is already so widespread in Cuba and Porto Rico, Dominican agriculture should specialize in other products, in order that the latter Republic should not be a competitor of the neighboring islands, but rather their customer with regard to sugar, and their source of supply for other staples.

For the achievement of this purpose no other difficulties are apparent than those which are part of all beginnings, and encouragement has already been given by the introduction of Dominican corn into both the Cuban and Porto Rican markets, as readers of the Bulletin will recall. Moreover, the Dominican Republic possesses extensive tracts of ideal land for the cultivation of beans, where practically all varieties may be grown. At present the most popular in the domestic market is the streaked "Pompadour," as fine a bean for table use as could be desired. However, as this variety is unknown in Cuba and Porto Rico, the Dominican Department of Agriculture,

¹ See Santo Domingo: A Corn Producing Country, Bulletin of the Pan American Union, June, 1925.

having regard to the export trade, believes it advisable to promote the cultivation of the varieties in general use in those islands, rather than to try to introduce the "Pompadour" bean there, even though the department feels sure that the flavor, nutritive value, and price of this variety would enable it to compete with the best varieties now on sale, if Cuban and Porto Rican importers would purchase it.

An experimental crop of red kidney beans and black beans has lately been gathered in the Dominican Republic and small trial shipments made. The former variety, which is very much liked in Porto Rico, finds many partisans among Dominican farmers because it also has a local market. However, the black bean has produced a crop of such excellent quantity and quality that there is little doubt that it will be only a short time before most of the Cuban consumption of this article of commerce will be supplied by the Dominican Republic, especially since in size and attractive appearance the Dominican product has been found to excel the black bean grown in other countries.

Commercial relations between the Dominican Republic and Porto Rico are greatly facilitated by the frequent sailings of vessels, a regular weekly service being maintained. The following table of exports from the former to the latter for the last three years is of interest in this connection:

Fresh fruit. Beans Other edible seeds Cacao Coffee Coffee Corn Vegetable fibers Dye woods Cattle hides Sole leather Honey Honey Molasses Brown sugar Sugar cane Wahogany 4	1922	1923	1924
Beans Other edible seeds Cacao Coffee Corn Vegetable fibers Dye woods Cattle hides Sole leather Honey Molasses Brown sugar Sugar cane Mahogany Aaltroad ties	Tons	Tons	Tons
Cacao Coffee Corn Vegetable fibers Dye woods Cattle hides Sole leather Honey Molasses Brown sugar Sugar cane Mahogany Railroad ties	67	12	17
Corn Vegetable fibers Dye woods Cattle hides Sole leather Honey Molasses Brown sugar Sugar cane. Mahogany Railroad ties	2	3 9	89
Dye woods. Cattle hides Sole leather Honey. Molasses. Brown sugar Sugar cane. Wahogany. Railroad ties.	501	3, 137 38	2, 976
Honey		10 8	,
Brown sugar Sugar cane. 48 Mahogany. Railroad ties. 6	25	51 2, 300	4, 64
Mahogany	1, 473 18, 328	2, 300 15 67, 774	99, 20
	76 3, 875	140 6, 404	218 10, 183
Other products		67	9, 1, 065
Reexports	54, 349	79, 968	118, 558

Between the Dominican Republic and Cuba communications are more infrequent than between the former and Porto Rico. The Cuban Steamship Co. will undoubtedly be forced in the near future to give serious consideration to the question of improving the Dominican-Cuban service, for otherwise it may find itself confronted with a competitor.

Dominican exports to Cuba from 1922 to 1924 were as follows:

Products	1922	1923	1924
County family	Tons	Tons	Tons
Fresh fruit. Beans. Other edible seeds.	22	1	4
Corn Dyewoods (divi-divi, etc.)	647 256	268 155	54 5, 13
Vegetable fibers	10	9	18
Other products Sole leather Railroad ties	2	31	31
Matches		2	
Total	937	466	6, 28

CHILEAN LENTILS

AN INCREASINGLY POPULAR DISH FOR THE AMERICAN DINNER TABLE¹

HE lentil is one of the most important foods enjoyed by the human race, although it has not been widely used in the United States except by foreigners. The name is derived from the Latin "lenticula," which is a diminutive of lens, and the lens of the astronomer and the scientist is so named because it is shaped like a lentil seed. The lentil is a leguminous plant and originally was a native of the Mediterranean region. The plant grows to a height of about 18 inches and has short, thin, and smooth pods, each containing two seeds shaped like a double convex lens. There are numerous varieties with white, brown, red, and gray seeds.

The lentil was cultivated in Egypt and Palestine from the earliest times. The Bible tells us how Esau sold his birthright to his crafty brother, Jacob, for a mess of pottage made of lentils.

At one time the lentil was grown fairly extensively throughout most of Europe, the seeds having been long used by the peasants for making a thick soup or served as a vegetable like beans, and the plant was regarded in France and Germany as one of the most important food staples. In order to make a profitable crop, however, cheap land and cheap labor, as well as a dry soil, are required and to-day the crop in Europe has come to be concentrated mostly in Russia, Austria, and Hungary. In Europe when the pods begin to grow yellow the crop is gathered, the cutting being done with a blunt

¹ From The Grace Log, New York.

sickle. The inferior qualities are ground into a flour called "Kraftmehl," which is used as a stiffening for soups and sauces, and the stalks of the plant are used for cattle fodder after being steeped in hot water. The fine varieties are prepared for the table in different ways. They are first boiled slowly for three hours until soft and then either mixed with chopped onions and fried in butter or mixed with raw sauerkraut. They are also served with sausages and smoked meats. In Austrian restaurants there is served a highly esteemed thick gravy, made of lentils, flour, and finely chopped onions fried in butter. This sauce is served with partridge or quail. Both in Germany and France lentils are often prescribed by physicians for their patients. The Germans apparently prefer lentils in soup, but they also use them for a pottage. In France the consumption is also large, where it is sometimes ground into flour and made into bread. The French peasant regards the lentil as a staple be-

into bread. The French peasant regards the lentil as a staple because it is nutritious as well as economical, and as an item in his cause it is nutritious as well as economical, and as an item in his pot-au-feu the lentil is practically indispensable. According to an authority, M. Vendrout, of Calais, in the north of France is raised a large crop of lentils which is used as food for horses. Here the farmer sows in September a mixture called hivernache, composed of one-half of rye, one-fourth vetch, and one-fourth lentils. The crop is harvested in July and is regarded as one of the best foods for horses, especially when they have heavy work to do.

According to analysis, the lentil is one of the most nutritive of all vegetables, and, unlike the pea and the bean, is eaten only when fully rine. It has the following percentage composition:

ripe. It has the following percentage composition:

Water	8. 4
Protein	25. 7
Fat	1
Carbohydrates	59. 2
Ash	

until to-day that country supplies almost the entire American demand. This American demand is growing, probably because the American housewife is always on the lookout for new dishes. To-day the United States takes about 4,000 tons of lentils per year from Chile, or about 40 per cent of Chile's total production, the balance of which is consumed locally or exported to neighboring countries in South America, as well as to Cuba, France, and England.

According to a report sent by Consul E. Reid Thompson, Concepcion, to the Department of Commerce, Washington, the lentils



Courtesy of The Grace Log
A DEALER IN LENTILS IN NEW YORK

In the grocery stores of New York's foreign quarters, large quantities of lentils are sold. Chile now supplies nearly the entire demand in the United States

exported from Chile in kilograms and value during the first three months of 1923 and 1924 are as follows:

	(kilograms)	(gold pesos)
1923	2, 885, 240	\$1, 321, 255
1924	7, 071, 491	2, 616, 421

W. R. Grace & Co., with their long experience in Chile, have, with the passing of the years, won the confidence of the Chilean farmers. For a long time they have furnished the Chilean agricultural market with tractors and other agricultural implements, as well as bags for shipping their products. In like manner the Grace organization has served the Chilean farmer by buying his crops and exporting them

to foreign markets, especially by carrying Chilean agricultural products in Grace steamers to New York and distributing them through its New York selling organization with its extensive connections. W. R. Grace & Co., therefore, with their excellent facilities for purchasing the bulk of the Chilean lentil production, can assure buyers in the United States of securing the very best qualities.

American buyers should take into consideration the fact that they may make purchases in any position, as the fast Grace passenger and freight liners bring merchandise, as well as passengers, to New York every other Monday, this being the most frequent steamship service to and from Chile.

As a result of the satisfaction which Chilean lentils are giving in the American home, grocers report that the lentil is now becoming an all-year-round dish, where formerly it was consumed only during the winter. Chilean lentils have become synonymous with quality, and many an American grocer proudly states that he sells no other variety but genuine Chilean lentils, a fact which means much to the housewife.

In cases where, unfortunately, Chilean and European varieties have been sold mixed, it was found that in cooking some of the lentils reached the proper degree of softness in the required time, while others remained hard, the latter being the European seeds. In view of this, it is not hard to understand why the discriminating cook is now insisting on receiving Chilean lentils from the grocer. In this connection the time is probably not far distant when canners will add to their prepared products canned lentils, ready for immediate use after heating, as is the case with other foods, such as soups, baked beans, and spaghetti.

The following are among the best recipes for preparing Chilean lentils:

Lentil soup: Two cups of lentils, a piece of pickled pork, 2 ounces of butter, 2 or 3 cloves or garlic, pepper, and salt, enough for four persons. Wash lentils and soak them overnight. Boil lentils for one-fourth hour, pour off water and add fresh boiling water with butter and seasonings. Simmer until lentils are perfectly soft. Serve hot, with or without fried bread.

Lentils a la italiana: Boil slowly lentils with ham or bacon until cooked. Boil separately at the same time elbow macaroni; drain and mix with lentils and serve. Sprinkle with grated cheese, if desired.

Vegetarian hamburg steak: Mash 2 cups of lentils with a fork and bind together with 2 tablespoonfuls of browned butter and flour, 1 potato mashed soft or a spoonful of cooked cereal. Add salt and pepper, shape into a neat steak 1 inch thick and heat quickly in the oven. Serve with the lentil gravy poured around and a pat of savory butter on top made with 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, a teaspoonful of minced parsley and a teaspoonful of lemon juice.

Lentil cakes: A variation of the foregoing recipe. Instead of one, make into several smaller cakes and after broiling serve each on a square of thin-buttered

toast. Mash two bananas smooth and 2 tablespoonfuls of milk, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, and a pinch of pepper. Heat and pour over each steak for sauce.

Lentil patties: Mash some cold boiled potatoes, mix in enough fine flour so that it may be rolled out like pastry and line some well-greased patty pans with it. Add to 1 cup of lentils an egg yolk, a tablespoonful or two of grated cheese, and a pinch each of mustard and cayenne. Fill each patty case with the mixture, cover with the rolled potato pastry, brush over with beaten white of egg and with a sprinkling of crumbs, and bake to golden brown in a hot oven.

The lentils in every instance should be washed and soaked overnight.

THE WORKMAN WHO VANQUISHED CAPITAL

EXTRACTS FROM A NOTABLE REVIEW OF AN AMERICAN PUBLICATION BY THE DISTINGUISHED BRAZILIAN PUBLICIST, VICENTE LICINIO CARDOSO

(The following extracts from a recent lengthy review of Henry Ford's autobiography, by a well-known publicist of Brazil, which appeared originally in one of the most important daily papers of Rio Janeiro. are specially significant to Anglo-Saxon readers, in that they clearly indicate the changing attitude of the Latin, in general, as to the dignity of labor and most particularly, of intelligent manual labor.)

HIS book ¹ is not exactly what one would call a literary production. It is much more than that; it is a genuine expression of thought in action. The interest lies precisely in the vitality which informs each of its pages. There is no effort at emphasis, and yet every statement is so invested with the emphasis of natural strength that we instinctively perceive the extraordinary character of the author, who is undoubtedly one of the greatest examples of energy that the world has ever seen.

During the course of more than a hundred years, from Watt's invention of the steam engine, mankind has lived in the realm of machinery, his social organizations being entirely dependent on the mechanism of modern industry. But in all that time there was little or no opportunity for the development of truly representative men in this phase of social evolution. While it is true that representatives of the industrial régime of the last century were developed in Europe, the outstanding European types were the great bankers,

¹ Ford, Henry: My Life and Work; in collaboration with Samuel Crowther. New York, Doubleday, Page and Co., 1922.

the appropriate representatives of the subordination of labor to money, and industry to the bank. The United States, after having developed a host of millionaires enriched through the railway, meatpacking, steel, and various fuel industries, has produced in the first quarter of the twentieth century a genuine type of the modern industrial, invested with entirely new characteristics.

Ford, the greatest creator of wealth, the man whose capital produces the largest amount of yearly interest, typifies this striking reaction. He has revolutionized the motor industry, one of the most complex organizations of human labor. But not content with practical success as an extremely skillful mechanic, he insists on proving the fundamental error on which all human industries are based, namely, the subordination of the intelligence of labor to the brute force of capital.

Ford, the richest man in the world, cares nothing for money in itself, and he honestly and fully justifies this attitude by his constant interest in the improvement of mankind through the great and real

benefit of machinery to man in civilized communities.

Ford sees in industry the greatest element of progress in the community, and he shows the most lively interest in the constant improvement of production by increasing the sources of power, in the creation of new factors in the furtherance of industry, all of which are calculated to promote better living conditions and an increased general welfare throughout the world.

Ford believes in God, but he believes still more in the uplifting of mankind, and that all initiative everywhere should tend to increase comfort and wellbeing throughout the earth. He believes that it is easier to make a good man out of a well-fed and well-housed being than to attain spiritual uplift irrespective of the level of comfort and wellbeing in the community. And it is this belief which constitutes the chief novelty in his social ideas.

True, this same thought occurred to St. Simon and Auguste Comte, both of whom recognized in the great industry of the nineteenth century decisive elements toward the good of mankind. Hence the idea of systemization and the subordination of all industry to science; something, also of the thought of Karl Marx, who wished industry to be subordinated to the state; or of Herbert Spencer, who saw in industry the only salvation of the European peoples, exhausted as they were by heavy taxation for the senseless purpose of supporting great armies and navies.

But Ford differs from all the thinkers just mentioned in the sense that he, himself, has lived his own ideas. He began by surpassing his rivals all along the line. Without patrimony, without the help of the bankers and after realizing the great achievement of rising from a simple workman to the greatest producer on the globe, he speaks to us, expressing his thoughts honestly, without either the exaggeration of a foolish optimism or the bitterness and disillusionment of the pessimist. Everything he says has the ring of sterling common sense. He impresses and inspires respect.

Ford does not attack the actual capitalistic régime. He admits that it is not what it should be, but hastens to add that it must be respected since, in spite of all its errors and shortcomings, it offers the inestimable advantage of being a reality, a successful reality.

There is nothing utopian in Ford's idea. He does not aim at reforming society from top to bottom, in the manner dreamed of by Plato, Sir Thomas More, Rousseau, Fourrier, St. Simon, or Auguste Comte. Neither has he patience with the schools of passive resistance, which preach humility in the guise of sects and churches. Nor on the other hand, has he any use for the aggressive violence of the Russian communist. . . .

Ford is not, in general, an enemy to borrowing nor of bankers as such, but he is opposed to the capitalistic régime of the present time which compels the manufacturer to seek the banker's help only to find himself loaded down with the burden of interest, instead of finding his capital within his own labor unit, which would free him by increased efficiency if properly directed. "Money in industry is merely an instrument; it is merely a part of the machinery," he adds, in refutation of the common idea that borrowed capital should direct the labor and the industry to which it is applied. . . .

Ford's greatest discovery is that while man during the centuries of civilization has enslaved animals for useful purposes, man himself, in the present age of machinery and comparatively cheap fuel, is being enslaved by animals. That is why he is so anxious to endow man with horsepower. Up to 1924 his factories had constructed 10,000,000 motor cars. The rate of production has been simply prodigious, having recently reached 7,000 motors per day, exclusive of farm trucks, which were estimated at 1,000,000. Thus, Ford has endowed humanity with more than 200,000,000 horsepower, a figure which strikes us as particularly high when we reflect that all the horses and mules in the world would furnish no more than half this amount.

Ford maintains that agricultural industry is yet in its infancy. He says this of the United States, where agriculture is undoubtedly the most advanced, and the best equipped in the world. He insists, however, on the great amount of time lost by American farmers, owing to their lack of efficiency as applied to mechanical rural labor. And to prove his words, in less than a month he equipped a model farm of 5,000 acres on which all agricultural operations are performed by machinery. . . .

Ford, contrary to all the poets except Victor Hugo, and to all writers and philosophers except Herbert Spencer and Comte * * * expresses his belief that it is quite possible to do away at once with

poverty and privilege. He says:

"Privilege and poverty are both contrary to nature, but it is to labor and not the law that we must look for efficient action." In another place he completes this thought: "The extreme Socialists were mistaken in their statements that industry would inevitably crush out the worker. On the contrary, modern industry brings to the worker and to society a relief which from day to day is becoming more efficient. What we still need is a sufficient knowledge of truly mechanical organization."

And so convinced is Ford of the truth of his ideas that he has opened in the neighborhood of his largest plant a school to which boys between the ages of 12 and 18 are admitted for the purpose of learning from both teachers and workers all there is to know about modern industrial organization. Ford believes that the salvation of humanity lies neither in words nor in books, nor in the law, but that the secret of man's social progress lies above all in machinery, as affording an indefinite increase of production and infinite possibilities in the direction of new sources of energy. . . .

Ford is not a follower of Nietzsche. He is incapable of entertaining the idea of relieving society through the elimination of the invalid and the weak. Neither would he, notwithstanding his religious character, advise the rich to spend any part of their fortune in the building of asylums and other benevolent institutions.

Ford has discovered a new method—a method at once better, healthier, and more honest; he has discovered . . . that all things in nature are useful—even the invalid and the physically handicapped, who need neither pity nor charity, but simply work, being in this regard no whit different from people who are well. . . .

The secret of better production on the part of the worker lies in preventing him from having to think of extraneous things when at work; in other words, preventing him from thinking about the difficulties of his own life and of those who are dependent upon him. This explains the high wages paid by Ford in preference to annual bonuses, and it is worthy of remark that this method, first instituted in 1914, has yielded double profit both to the worker and the factory. . . .

The secret of Ford's overwhelming success lies without any manner of doubt in his respect for labor, and particularly the labor of other men. . . .

RATIFICATION OF THE SANTIAGO TRADE CONVENTION' :: :: ::

HE recent ratification of the Santiago Trade-Mark Convention by the United States brings the total number of ratifications to six, the required number for the convention to become effective. All the ratifications have not, however, been deposited with the Government of Chile and the convention is not to become effective until 30 days after the last deposit.

The Inter-American Trade-Mark Convention, signed at Santiago on April 28, 1923, represents the second definite step toward making secure the rights to trade-marks used in trade between the American Republics. Being the most modern arrangement for the international registration of trade-marks, it may be said to embody the most advanced principles of international trade-mark protection.

The convention of 1923 is, properly speaking, a revision of the Buenos Aires convention of 1910 for the inter-American registration of trade-marks. Like its predecessor, the Santiago convention aims to reduce the possibility of abuses to which the fundamental difference between Anglo-American trade-mark law and the trade-mark law of Latin American countries has given rise. "This system," remarked an eminent Argentine trade-mark authority, while speaking of the principles prevailing in Latin American trade-mark law, in connection with the convention of 1910, "undoubtedly lends itself to acts of piracy on the part of unscrupulous persons, and one of the principal purposes in adopting this convention (1910) has been to establish the fundamental principle that the right to a trade-mark is acquired by prior use and not by simple priority in perfecting registration."

While this statement is a broad enunciation of the objects contemplated by both the convention of 1910 and the convention of 1923, it expresses concisely the reasons which led to the formulation of an inter-American trade-mark arrangement and the ends sought to be accomplished.

ARRANGEMENT INITIATED BY CONVENTION OF 1910

The convention of 1910 provided for the creation of two registration bureaus—one at Habana and the other at Rio de Janiero—for

¹ The American Weekly, Buenes Aires, May 23, 1925.

the purpose of executing the provisions of the convention relating to international registration of trade-marks. The countries ratifying the convention were divided into two groups, of which the northern was to be served by the Habana office and the southern by the Rio de Janeiro office. In order to obtain the benefits of the convention any person possessing a trade-mark registered in one of the signatory countries could register it in the other signatory countries by filing a single application through the trade-mark registration office of his country. This international registration was subject to the payment of a single fee of \$50. With the exchange of the necessary number of ratifications the Habana bureau for the international registration of trade-marks was established in September, 1919.

The United States, Costa Rica, Cuba, Honduras, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Panama, Uruguay, Brazil, Nicaragua, and Honduras subsequently withdrew, but the convention is still effective as to the other countries.

OBJECTIONS REMOVED BY REVISION OF CONVENTION OF 1910

Certain inadequacies in the text and conflict in principle are accountable for the failure of a greater number of countries to respond to the proposal. The chief objection to the arrangement was the obligation imposed on the signatory countries to accept for registration trade-marks transmitted by the central bureau without a corresponding return in revenue. Another objection of compelling force was the superiority given to certain rules of law established by the convention over municipal law.

To remove these fundamental objections and achieve greater unanimity with regard to an arrangement for inter-American protection of trade-marks it became necessary to revise the convention of 1910. The revision was accomplished at the fifth Pan American conference, and the convention of Santiago was signed on April 26, 1923. The countries subscribing to the articles of the convention are Venezuela, Panama, United States of America, Uruguay, Ecuador, Chile, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Brazil, Salvador, Colombia, Cuba, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Argentine Republic, and Haiti.

The convention of 1923 alters the convention of 1910 by the introduction of three new fundamental propositions: First, the rejection of the principle of single registration; second, the recognition of the municipal law of each State as supreme in judicial and administrative matters; and, third, a more detailed definition of the nature of rights existing prior to the registration of the trade-mark.

SELECTIVE REGISTRATION A FEATURE OF THE 1923 CONVENTION

One of the novel features introduced in the Santiago convention, and which does not correspond to any provision in the Madrid

arrangement of 1891 or the Buenos Aires convention of 1910, is that of selective registration. The convention provides that an applicant for international registration of his trade-mark must state in his application the countries in which he desires to have his trade-mark registered. The application then is forwarded by the registration bureau to each of the countries designated. Upon acceptance of the trade-mark for registration the applicant must pay the fees exacted by the law of each country in addition to the fee of \$50 which he paid to the central bureau upon filing his international application. Trade-marks so registered are considered equivalent to trade-marks registered under the municipal law and are entitled to equal protection for the term provided in the law.

The assimilation of trade-marks registered under the convention with those registered under the law of the country in all important respects is a wide departure from the principles announced in the convention of 1910. Under that convention international trademarks occupied a position distinct from national trade-marks, and the term of registration was unlimited.

CONVENTION ADOPTS EQUITABLE THEORY—LEGAL PRINCIPLES UNIMPAIRED

The important difference in doctrine between the two conventions is found in the declaration of the effect that is to be given to trademark rights acquired in one country when these rights are claimed in the other countries. The convention of 1910 laid down the rule that a trade-mark registered in one country was to be regarded as registered in the other countries after compliance with the requirements of the convention, and provided that the rights of third parties were not impaired or the law of the country violated.

The convention of 1923 distinguishes between the right of ownership of a trade-mark and the right to acquire ownership. It leaves unimpaired the principles of the municipal law of each country upon which the right of trade-mark ownership rests. Thus, the common law principle of user in the United States is preserved and the civil law principle of registration in the Latin American countries is kept intact. The determination of the right of property in a trade-mark depends exclusively upon the law of the country.

While, on the one hand, municipal law is supreme with respect to the substantive right of trade-mark ownership, the convention, by giving effect to the theory of international respect for rights acquired in one country, establishes certain rules, through the operation of which greater security is given to a trade-mark right acquired in one country and claimed in another country of the union by relating the application back to the country of origin for the purpose of determining priorities of respective applicants.

The operation of this principle would follow logically from a reasonable construction of article 2 and article 5, sections 1 to 4, of the convention of 1923. Article 2 declares that the date upon which an application for registration through the inter-American bureau is filed in the country of origin shall establish a priority in favor of the applicant in the absence of other proof of ownership. This priority date is not of great practical importance because, in order to take advantage of it, it would be necessary to file an international application in anticipation of future inter-American trade. Through the selective method recognized by the Santiago convention, it would not only be necessary to make an application to the proper bureau but also designate countries in which registration is to be made. It is submitted that the only effect of an inter-American application in relation to priority is to determine the award of priority in the countries where registration is to be made and not in all the States of the union.

PROVISIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF WRONGFUL REGISTRATIONS

The rules laid down in article 5, section 2, of the convention are of more far-reaching importance, since they concern the final adjudication of controversies over the right of ownership of a trade-mark claimed by two or more parties. This article provides that whenever the owner of a trade-mark in one country is denied protection in another signatory country because of prior registration or application by another, he may have recourse to the judicial or administrative tribunals in that country and establish his right of ownership by proving any one of the following propositions:

(1) That he had legal protection for his mark in any of the contracting States before the date of application for the registration which he seeks to cancel; (2) that the registrant had no right to the ownership, use, or employment of the registered mark at the date of its deposit; or (3) that the mark covered by the registration which he seeks to cancel has been abandoned.

The language of article 5 is obviously intended against fraudulent appropriation of trade-marks. This article could not consistently apply where the trade-mark thus sought to be canceled has been registered or owned in good faith in the country, although the same or similar trade-mark was owned and used by another in another signatory country at a prior date. Such a construction would be in conflict with the spirit and declared principles of the convention, for it is stated in express terms that the ownership of a trade-mark is recognized upon three conditions—the requirements of the convention must be fulfilled, the rights of third parties must be preserved, and the trade-mark must be of a lawful character.

PERIOD OF LIMITATIONS IN CONTESTED PROCEEDINGS

The administration of each country may refuse to register the trade-mark if it is unlawful in character or not susceptible of registration (common designation), or if it resembles a trade-mark already registered in favor of another person for the same class of goods. The proper inter-American bureau must be notified of the rejection, and within 90 days following this notification the applicant may answer the objection. If registration is denied because of prior conflicting registration, the applicant may sue for the cancellation of the registered trade-mark, should he have a better right thereto on any of the grounds enumerated above. This action for cancellation must be brought within one year following refusal of registration, or within two years after the convention of 1923 enters into effect.

A limitation on this action is placed in section 4 of article 5. This section states that the right to have a trade-mark canceled does not apply in the case of trade-marks "the registration or deposit of which is already beyond question under national legislation." No doubt this refers to such registrations as have become conclusive because of the running of the statutory period (for example, five years in Brazil) or because the right of ownership of the trade-mark can not be disputed according to the principles of municipal law. The latter view creates an apparent inconsistency between sections 4 and 2 of article 5.

CONSTRUCTION OF FUNDAMENTAL PROVISIONS TO MEET APPARENT INCONSISTENCIES

This inconsistency, however, is more apparent than real. convention must be read as a whole in order to arrive at a proper construction of what appear to be contradictory statements.

Looking, therefore, to the other parts of the convention, two fundamental principles are to be observed: First, the supremacy of municipal law in judicial and administrative matters; and second, the preservation of the rights of third parties. Viewing sections 2 and 4 of article 5 in the light of these principles, the logical construction to be reached is that a trade-mark may be canceled, either through the application of municipal law or through the application of section 2 of article 5 of the convention, provided this does not operate in derogation of rights honestly and legitimately acquired under the municipal law.

The last clause of section 4, making the provisions of section 2 applicate to renewals, is of rather doubtful efficacy. Public policy demands that the period within which an adverse claim to property may be presented must be limited. By the municipal law of some Latin American Republics not only the remedy but also the right of disputing trade-mark ownership is cut off after a certain term, varying from one to five years. It would follow, then, a fortiori that if a trade-mark had been on the register for 10 or 20 years the rights should be concluded in favor of the registrant. For this reason it would appear that the last clause of section 4, if invoked at all, will have a limited application, perhaps only in those countries where a renewal is regarded in effect as a new registration.

ADMINISTRATIVE PLANS IN GENERAL

Many of the provisions of the convention of 1910, particularly with reference to administrative measures, have been carried over into the convention of 1923. The plan of two international registration bureaus, to be located at Habana and Rio de Janeiro, is retained. These bureaus are intended merely to transmit applications for international registrations, distribute the fees, and carry on the work of maintaining the union.

The Santiago convention of 1923 will not become effective until 30 days following receipt of ratification of the necessary one-third of the 18 signatory countries. Until that time the convention of 1910 remains in force. The rights acquired under the convention of 1910 will not be disturbed upon its displacement by the convention of 1923, and no further obligations will be imposed on persons who had registered their trade-marks under that convention.

Six countries already have ratified the convention of 1923: Brazil, January 12, 1924; Guatemala, May 8, 1924; Paraguay, June 5, 1924; Cuba, August 2, 1924; Costa Rica, October 28, 1924; and the United States, February 24, 1925. All the ratifications have not yet been deposited with the Government of Chile. The convention will enter into force after 30 days have elapsed following the last deposit. Ratification has been recommended to the Colombian Legislature by the President of Colombia and early action is expected.



ARGENTINA

REPORT ON THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.—In his message read before Congress on May 14, 1925, the President gave the following report on the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture during the year May, 1924–May, 1925, including statistics on the export of various grains during 1923 and 1924:

Grains	1923	1924	Percentage of increase
Wheat Linseed Oats Barley Cotton Maize	Metric tons 3, 721, 875 1, 035, 788 458, 453 62, 233 2, 859, 215 3, 452	Metric tons 4, 423, 709 1, 472, 251 719, 608 182, 855 4, 561, 157 7, 492	8.8 42.1 56.9 193.8 59.5 117.0

Agricultural instruction has been improved by means of new experiment stations and schools, while regional agronomists are efficiently aiding the farmer. The livestock situation has returned to normalcy, the slaughter of beef having

increased 1,000,000 head over that of the previous year.

The dairy industry has advanced so that Argentine butter made of pasteurized cream commands the best prices in European markets. The manufacture of cheese for export is being carried on in the Tandil School. Twenty-six cooperative dairies with modern equipment have been established and furnish remunerative business to a considerable number of dairymen.

Reports on weather conditions, statistics, and the publicity service keep the country informed exactly as to crop predictions and harvests, the latter service

giving daily, by radio, market prices and reports.

Instructive pamphlets to the number of 667,944 were ready for distribution in March, when the schools opened, serving as textbooks in agricultural classes. The year 1925 is expected to show the national supply of petroleum and its byproducts sufficient for national demand. An arrangement with the governments of the Provinces of Salta and Jujuy will permit the opening of another large oil field similar to that of Comodoro Rivadavia.

Foreign and national expositions.—The Second Argentine Industrial Congress will be opened in Buenos Aires on October 12, 1925, under the auspices of the Uni\u00e3n Industrial Argentina. As the first Congress, held last year, was a great success, it is hoped that the second Congress will further stimulate national industry.

The Argentine Rural Society having unanimously decided to make the stock show to be held April 17 to 30, 1926, international in its nature, the society in question has sent Señor Juan C. Rollino as its delegate to Europe to invite the stock breeders of Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, and France to participate.

As the railroad uniting Buenos Aires to La Paz was to be completed in July, 1925, the Unión Industrial Argentina suggested the sending of a train of exhibit cars to the Bolivian Centenary Exposition, which might visit the principal Bolivian cities and on its return visit also the cities of northern Argentina.

The Minister of Agriculture recently called a meeting of the Argentine committee in charge of Argentina's participation in the Ibero-American Exposition to be held in Seville, Spain, on April 17, 1927.

BOLIVIA

GENERAL BUREAU OF MINES AND PETROLEUM.—Under this title a new office has been established, with the following personnel: Director general; chief of the national corps of engineers, charged with the administration of the La Paz Departmental Service of Mines; and a geologist. The School of Mines, at present under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior, will now be directed by the Bureau of Mines and Petroleum.

Promotion of immigration.—The Government has authorized the Bolivian Oil and Land Syndicate (Ltd.) to commence work on the various projects contained in a plan submitted to the Government sometime ago and approved by a decree of June 2, 1923. These include opening a port on Lake Gaiba, which is located in the extreme southeastern part of the Republic, constructing a railroad from that point to Santo Corazón, bringing from 100 to 3,000 colonists to that section within four years, and establishing various industries in the easten section of the Republic.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.—The proposal made by the Bolivian Railway Co. for completing the railroad from Potosí to Sucre has been accepted, and work has now commenced. As this section of the road is not very long, railway connections will soon be established between the historic city of Sucre and the great mining center of Potosí.

Another railroad of great economic importance is the Atocha-Tupiza road, which will shortly be opened to traffic, as at the beginning of April last there remained only 20 kilometers to be completed. This railroad will link the Bolivian railway system with that of the Argentine Republic, thereby permitting direct railway communication between Buenos Aires, Potosí, and La Paz, and thence to Pacific ports.

BRAZIL

Cotton.—According to the President's message to Congress May 3, 1925, the estimated cotton crop for 1924-25 is 131,118 metric tons,

that of the preceding year having been 124,875 tons. Unfavorable climatic conditions prevented the realization of as large an increase as was anticipated. The Federal Cotton Service has completed arrangements for cooperation with the States of Pará, Bahia, Minas Geraes, Parahyba, Rio de Janeiro, Sergipe, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará and Alagoas, in the first five of which a large increase in the area planted to cotton is noted. The Federal Government, which maintains two cotton experiment stations and a seed farm, distributed for the last crop 175,500 kilograms of seed. The Government is endeavoring to establish a cotton exchange in Rio de Janeiro and other cities. The States leading in this year's crop were as follows:

States	Metric tons	Area planted (hectares)
São Paulo Ceará Pernambuco	31, 256 18, 012 15, 120	136, 670 79, 55 5
Parahyba Rio Grande do Norte Maranhão.	13, 645 13, 128 12, 460	73, 740 68, 747 64, 130 61, 974

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—The Agricultural Statistics Service, started in 1920, gives the value of Brazilian agricultural products in 1923-24 as 7,415,769 contos of reis. The following table of the value of the chief products of this class, prepared by the service just mentioned, is of interest:

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Products		Value in co	ntos of reis	3
Brandy Alcohol Alfalfa Cotton Rice Sugar Oats Potatoes Rubber Cacao Coffee Rye Barley Babassu nuts Coconuts Manioc flour Becans Tobacco Herva matte Corn Wheat Wine	6, 472 59, 805 485, 992 318, 132 417, 310 3, 489 76, 341 97, 374 61, 053 1, 025, 993 9, 802 5, 267 7, 807 114, 462 232, 556 129, 950 156, 000 949, 216	54, 065 14, 863 74, 246 499, 876 204, 940 418, 203 3, 566 114, 540 74, 553 41, 679 1, 267, 154 8, 856 5, 604 14, 706 141, 706 141, 706 147, 535 159, 434 77, 039 688, 037 69, 665 37, 521	89, 460 15, 966 86, 060 628, 656 300, 668 52, 948 2, 617 104, 204 51, 963 2, 851, 839 2, 778 28, 000 17, 312 134, 634 220, 611 177, 241 115, 608 1, 027, 293 40, 089 30, 966	76, 504 24, 954 100, 978 686, 813 307, 744 617, 498 2, 875 119, 234 63, 000 8, 355 2, 988 22, 750 22, 64 119, 230 1, 224, 38 64, 694 66, 695 66, 705 66, 705 66, 705 66, 705 66, 705 66, 705 66, 705 67, 705 67, 705 68, 705 6

CHILE

RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY COUNCIL.—The railway and highway council constituted by a recent decree of the Minister of Public

Works, Commerce and Communications held its first session on May 12, 1925, under the chairmanship of the aforementioned minister. A committee of the council was appointed to draw up a general plan for railways and highways, on which future construction will be based.

NITRATE INDUSTRY.—Last May the Association of Nitrate Producers proposed to the Government that the export tax on nitrate be reduced two English shillings per metric quintal, provided that the association reduced its sale price four shillings per metric quintal, in order to compete on more advantageous terms with artificial fertilizers. After a committee appointed by the Government had studied the problem and rendered its report, it was decided that as the proposal would affect the national finances to the extent of £1,000,000 it should be referred to the next session of Congress for decision.

In submitting its proposal to the Government, the Association of Nitrate Producers presented a table showing calculations of the increased use of artificial fertilizers. According to this table, world production of pure nitrogen in 1913 was 823,000 metric tons, of which 450,000 tons, or 54.7 per cent, were in the form of Chilean nitrate, the remainder being obtained from sulphate of ammonia by-products, synthetic cyanamide, nitrate of lime, etc. In 1923, of the world production of 947,000 tons of pure nitrogen only 305,000 tons, or 32.2 per cent, were derived from Chilean nitrate, while the rest was artificial.

The *Mercurio* of Santiago states that the approximate annual capacity of all the nitrate plants in Chile is 4,500,000 metric tons per year, but that in 1924 production was only 2,400,000 tons; and that the 83 plants in operation, whose monthly productive capacity is 2,500 tons, are producing only 1,900 tons, while 64 plants are idle.

COLOMBIA

SUGAR PRODUCTION.—The publicity and information department of the Ministry of Industries has recently received figures on the sugar production of 1925 which show a considerable increase over that of previous years, due to more extensive plantings and new machinery. In 1921 the sugar production was 114,126 sacks; in 1924, 125,509 sacks; and in the first five months of 1925, 270,000 sacks from the principal plantations, none of the smaller ones being included.

Boats for the Magdalena.—The National Government has recently signed a contract for 200,000 pesos with representative of a German firm for the construction of five boats to be delivered completely equipped at the shipyards in Barranquilla in September,

1925. These boats, especially constructed with a light draft for the navigation of the Magdalena River, are to carry mail from Barranquilla to other river ports.

Government buys Cúcuta-Pamplona Railroad.—The press reports the purchase for 420,000 pesos of the 21-kilometer section of the Cúcuta-Pamplona Railroad running from Cúcuta to Esmeraldas. According to the contract the construction company will charge 1,500 pesos for each kilometer of track completed from Esmeraldas to Pamplona, the Government furnishing the construction equipment and materials.

Radio.—Wireless apparatus has been installed on the Government boats plying between river ports on the Magdalena, so that they may communicate with the wireless stations at Barrancabermeja, Barranquilla, Bogotá, and other points. The installation was carried out by an expert employed by the Ministry of Mails and Telegraphs. With the help of this expert the Secretary of Mails and Telegraphs is preparing a bill for wireless regulation to be presented to the next Congress.

COSTA RICA

Foreign trade.—The President's message read before Congress on May 1, 1925, states the following:

The imports for the year 1924 amounted to 48,012,068 colones and the exports to 66,290,931.08 colones, with a balance favorable to the country of 18,248,863.08 colones. Of the 1924 exports, coffee amounted to 33,709,890.08 colones, or 50.90 per cent, the remainder being bananas, worth 24,261,603 colones; precious metals, 2,691,892 colones; cacao 2,902,302 colones; hard woods, 912,748 colones; hides, 248,931 colones; sugar, 212,004 colones; various fruits, 330,053 colones; and other products, 991,508 colones.

Radio.—The station of the International Radiograph Co. of Costa Rica, built within the last year, is located at Paraíso. In addition to the towers there are workshops, buildings and quarters for the staff. The company will soon be ready for business, having already received messages from Europe, South America, and Canada.

A business firm of San José is planning to install microphones in the band stand of the Parque Central for the broadcasting of the

concerts given there.

CUBA

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR MILLS.—On June 15, 1925, the sugar production for the 1924–25 crop had reached 4,965,000 long tons against 4,025,296 tons on the same date of 1924.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.—During the present year the Government has made several appropriations for building new highways and completing others already under construction, including the following: For extending the road from Unión to Bolondrón, \$11,414; highway

from Santiago de Cuba to Cobre, \$38,963; road from Habana to Managua, \$10,068; Santiago de Cuba to San Luis highway, \$70,000; road from Caimito to Capellanías, \$60,000; and road from Limonar to Coliseo highway, \$50,000. For building two sections of road, one from Cienfuegos to Manicaragua and the other from Cienfuegos to Cumanayagua, the sum of \$240,000 has been allotted.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Value of imports and exports during the year 1924.—Exports from the Dominican Republic during 1924 reached a value of \$30,262,986, showing an increase of \$4,220,075 over those of the year 1923. The value of the principal products exported was the following: Sugar, \$21,682,556; cacao, \$2,793,502; tobacco, \$2,279,314; and coffee, \$863,531. The imports for the same year reached a declared value of \$21,580,571, an increase of \$3,335,489 over the previous year, 1923.

SUGAR CROP FOR 1924-25.—The production of sugar up to March 1, 1925, reached a total of 113,378 short tons, compared with a production up to the same date in 1924 of 111,173 short tons.

Exportation of agricultural products.—See page 953.

ECUADOR

Cultivation of cotton.—An Italian agricultural mission arrived recently in Ecuador with the purpose in view of establishing cotton plantations on a large scale in the Province of Manabí, where both the climate and soil offer special attractions for the cultivation of this important crop. The seeds selected by the agricultural experts for use in Ecuador belong to the Tanguis variety, noted for the very large yield of the crops, which is said to be from 25 to 30 per cent greater than that of any other variety. Plantations of well-selected Tanguis cottonseed produces four and sometimes as many as six crops, replanting being necessary only every five years. Successful cultivation of cotton in Ecuador will mean opening up another important source of revenue.

Exports through Guayaquil during 1924.—The total amount of national merchandise exported through the customhouse of Guayaquil during the year 1924 amounted to 54,435,835 kilos, valued at 44,463,811 sucres, while foreign merchandise exported during the same year amounted to 402,542 kilos, valued at 140,628 sucres, giving a total of both native and foreign merchandise exported through this customhouse of 54,838,377 kilos, valued at 44,604,439 sucres.

Machinery for flour mill.—The Government has signed a contract with a private individual for importing machinery to establish

flour mills in the coast towns. In view of the fact that wheat is not produced in the Republic in sufficient quantities to meet domestic demands, the contractor is released, according to the terms of his agreement, from paying all import duties on this commodity for a period of 10 years.

GUATEMALA

ALL AMERICA CABLES OFFICE.—Government permission has been received by the All America Cables Co. for the establishment of an office in Guatemala City.

RAILROAD TO Los ALTOS.—The Allgemeine Elektricitaets Gesell-schaft of Berlin has a contract with the Guatemalan Government to continue and complete the Ferrocarril de Los Altos.

INCREASED BUILDING IN GUATEMALA CITY.—According to press reports great building activity is seen in Guatemala City. Houses of all types from simple, inexpensive dwellings to handsome homes are being constructed to replace those destroyed by the earthquakes. The new houses are characterized by larger windows and more simple styles of ornamentation than those previously constructed.

Textile factory in Amatitlán.—The building for the textile factory in Amatitlán is nearing completion. It is located near the Michatoya River to facilitate the use of the water for power. With the machinery imported from Italy and Belgium it is hoped that the new company will be able to provide cloth of native manufacture 30 per cent cheaper than that imported.

HAITI

AIR MAIL SERVICE.—The Bureau of Posts announces that a semi-weekly air mail service will very shortly be established between Port-au-Prince and Cape Haitien. Rates will be as follows: Ordinary letters, \$0.10 for each 15 grams or fraction thereof; single post cards, \$0.02; double post cards, \$0.03; newspapers and printed matter, \$0.05 for 100 grams or fraction thereof and \$0.03 for each 100 grams or fraction in addition up to 1,000 grams; fee for registration, \$0.10; and return receipt, \$0.03.

HONDURAS

Grass seed.—The Ministry of Promotion, Public Works, and Agriculture recently authorized the appropriation of 200 pesos for the purchase of 150 pounds of "Jaragua" grass seed for distribution among the agriculturists of the country.

MARKET IN COMAYAGUELA.—On May 15, 1925, the San Isidro Market was opened for public use in Comayaguela.

Silk industry.—Don Trinidad E. Rivera, of Tegucigalpa, has

SILK INDUSTRY.—Don Trinidad E. Rivera, of Tegucigalpa, has been successfully cultivating silk worms for some time. The Pres-

ident of the Republic, accompanied by the Minister of Public Instruction, an American scientist, and the chief of staff recently visited Señor Rivera, noting with interest the progress of his work. They requested Señor Rivera to prepare a plan for the establishment of the silk industry in Honduras, promising Government assistance. At present the plan is to establish a mulberry plantation in Toncontín where the industry may be developed.

Banana Production.—Bananas were recently shipped from Puerto Castilla as follows: On May 27, 57,168 bunches to Philadelphia; on June 1, 21,038 bunches to Philadelphia; and on June

7, 19,974 bunches to Mobile.

La Ceiba is producing bananas rapidly, owing to plentiful rains. Several varieties which resist banana diseases have been planted in that region.

MEXICO

Railways.—It is reported by Excelsior, of Mexico City, that the President has approved plans for important railway construction. These plans include: A line 61 kilometers long, from Puente de Ixtla, Morelos, to Zacualpan, State of Mexico, uniting agricultural centers and having a station near the famous Cacahuamilpa Caves, with branches to various mining towns; a line connecting El Hule, on the railroad from Córdoba to Santa Lucrecia with Cuicatlán. on the Southern Mexican Railway, and passing through a rich agricultural district, chiefly devoted to banana raising, where traces of petroleum deposits have been found: and two branches of the Kansas City, Mexico & Eastern, the first from Márquez Station to Ojinaga. both in the State of Chihuahua, and the second from Mimiaca to Topolobampo. The first line mentioned will be part of the National Railways, while the second will be built by a private Mexican company.

Mexican vegetables in New York market.—Crops and Markets, a weekly publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, states in its issue of June 13, 1925, that Mexico is becoming a factor of importance in the shipment of fruits and vegetables to markets of the United States. At first shipments were largely confined to Chicago and markets west of the Mississippi, but the number of cars received in New York has shown a steady increase, from 45 in 1922 to 234 in 1924, while 167 cars arrived in New York by April 21 of this year. Shipments for this year were as follows: Peas, 112 cars; tomatoes, 42 cars; cantaloupes and onions, 5 cars.

NICARAGUA

CONTRACT FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN MANAGUA AND RAILWAY TO THE ATLANTIC.—On April 20, 1925, the President approved the

contract made by the Government with a representative of R. W. Hebard & Co., of New York, for paving the streets and constructing sewer and water systems in Managua, building a dock there on the lake of the same name, and for constructing the Ferrocarril al Atlántico (the railroad to the Atlantic) via Matagalpa. The cost of the public improvements in Managua will be approximately \$1,250,000. The plan for financing the railroad construction awaits the approval of Congress.

Masaya tobacco.—In May of this year the inspector of tobacco revenues of the department of Masaya reported to the Ministry of the Treasury that 269 plantations had raised 8,219,507 plants, which produced 283,572 kilos of first grade, 141,786 kilos of second grade, 141,786 kilos of third grade, and 472,662 kilos of fourth grade tobacco.

PANAMA

Publicity motion picture.—A publicity motion picture, "The Lure of Panama," will be exhibited in the Republic about September 1, 1925. This film includes pictures taken in the cities of Colon, Panama, Aguadulce, and Santiago, views of the harbors and the canal and picturesque glimpses of the jungle and mountains.

Commercial Congress to Cuba, Panama, and Costa Rica.—In accordance with a resolution passed by the last Pan American Commercial Congress held in Atlanta, Ga., during October, 1924, the Commercial Congress to Cuba, Panama, and Costa Rica was constituted to visit those countries, arriving in Panama on July 21 for a five-day visit on its way from Cuba to Costa Rica. The Congress is composed of about 30 commercial representatives from the United States who will confer with agencies of the governments of the countries visited on matters of economics, commerce, and finance.

New Banana Company.—The Panama Pacific Banana Corporation has recently been formed under the laws of Panama with a capitalization of \$255,000. The corporation has acquired a ranch of 15,000 acres.

PARAGUAY

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN VILLARRICA.—According to recent advices received from Villarrica agriculture in that section has developed during the present year in a most satisfactory manner. The production of tobacco was approximately 1,000,000 kilos, while the production of cotton, in spite of the many pests that have attacked the cotton plantations, reached about 300,000 kilos. A good rice crop is also expected, and a company which specializes in the cultivation of rice has installed a rice mill. Sugar cane has also been planted in large quantities in the Villarrica section and a good crop is expected.

Touring Club Organized.—The Touring Club Paraguayo, recently organized in Asunción, will be associated with the similar Argentine and Uruguayan organizations. The objects of this club are the construction and maintenance of motor highways in Paraguay and the creation of national interest in motor transportation.

PERU

Road construction.—The Government has authorized the construction of a road which, starting from the District of Quinua and passing through the city of San Miguel, in the Department of Ayacucho, will terminate at a navigable point on the Apurímac River, thus opening up the mountain districts of San José, Santa Rosa, Pucamarca and Simariaba in the vicinity of that river. Another step toward the development of highway construction in the Republic is the authorization which has been granted to the Compañía Recaudadora de Impuestos for making a loan of 5,000 Peruvian pounds to the committee in charge of building the road from Lima to Cañete.

The completion of the highway from Cajamarca to Chilete, the latter town being the terminal station of the railroad from the port of Pacasmayo, is expected within the next few months. With the opening of this road the important mountain city of Cajamarca will have easy access to Pacasmayo, the principal port of this section.

The estimate of 12,104 Pe urian pounds submitted to the Government by the Foundation Co. for putting asphaltic macadam borders on either side of Progreso Avenue from the Avenue Alfonso Ugarte in Lima to the suburb of Bellavista has been approved.

SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.—On April 29, 1925, the President inaugurated the Government Printing Office in San Salvador where, in addition to Government publications, other books and pamphlets may be printed.

SEWER SYSTEM FOR ZACATECOLUCA.—The Department of Sanitation has appropriated 3,000 colones for a sewer system for Zacatecoluca, the capital of the department of the same name.

URUGUAY

Foreign trade for 1924.—According to figures recently presented by inspectors of the National Council of Administration the 1924 exports were worth 107,500,000 pesos real value and the imports 72,200,000 pesos customs valuation. Before 1923 the customs valuation in many cases was less than half of the real value, but Article 5 of the customs law of 1923 provided that 75 per cent of the real value be the customs valuation.

VENEZUELA

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.—The following table taken from the *Universal* of Caracas for May 3, 1925, gives the estimated annual agricultural production and the head of livestock in the mountain States of Trujillo, Mérida and Táchira:

		States	
	Trujillo	Mérida	Táchira
PRODUCTS			
Corn Coffee Peas Brown sugar Wheat flour Beans Rice Cacao	149, 000 26, 000 164, 000 9, 000	Kilograms 14, 720, 000 7, 049, 040 1, 666, 948 15, 682, 044 8, 313, 304 1, 306, 400 101, 200 542, 800	Kilograms 9, 545, 000 16, 491, 000 1, 725, 000 5, 170, 000 460, 000 4, 025, 000 1, 680, 840 175, 960
LIVESTOCK	Number of head	Number of head	Number of head
CattleSheep	12.800	45, 542 10, 834	31, 298 3, 225
Goats Mules Horses	12,00	10, 890 5, 002 10, 400	3, 650 5, 600 4, 445
Asses Hogs	12, 100	5, 800 12, 717	2, 150 16, 800



ARGENTINA

New foreign loans.—A loan to Argentina for \$45,000,000 was issued in New York on June 1, 1925, by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. and the National City Bank of New York. The bonds, which were issued at 96 per cent and pay 6.25 per cent annual interest for a term of 34 years, were oversubscribed one hour after being placed on sale. In the latter part of May Boston bankers made a loan of \$5.943.000 to the Province of Córdoba. The bonds, which are sinking-fund gold bonds, pay 7 per cent annual interest and run for 17½ years.

BRAZIL

NATIONAL DEBT.—In his message to Congress on May 3 of this year, the President stated that the foreign debt stood as follows on December 31, 1924:

Amount issued Amortization				Balance in circula- tion
Par value	Amount received	Par value Amount paid		tion
120, 411, 334	112, 300, 934	17, 788, 040	14, 969, 051	102, 623, 294
	Franc le	oans		
339, 450, 500	306, 181, 784	3, 244, 000	2, 931, 584	336, 206, 500
75, 000, 000	68, 250, 000	7, 949, 500	7, 712, 231	67, 050, 500

The funded internal debt, which amounted to 1,778,201 contos on December 31, 1923, had increased to 2,031,495 contos on December 31, 1924, the increase being due to issues of Government bonds for 216,409 contos and Treasury notes for 36,885 contos.

Banking Movement.—The development of banking in Brazil has, according to the President's recent message, shown extraordinary development in the last three years. In 1924 the Bank Inspection Office granted 113 licenses, of which 54 were for principal establishments and 59 for branches or agencies, while in the first quarter of 1925 the number of licenses issued was 32, 13 for principal establishments and 19 for branches.

The total banking movement for the years 1921-1923 was as follows:

Year	National banks	Foreign banks	Total
1921 1922 1923	Contos 6, 237, 578 7, 861, 633 9, 098, 943	Contos 5, 065, 026 4, 908, 270 5, 516, 682	('ontos 11, 302, 604 12, 769, 903 14, 615, 625

CHILE

Savings in Santiago.—The Mortgage Credit Bank of Santiago reports savings on deposit on December 31, 1924, to the amount of 107,662.047 pesos, credited to 427.587 accounts, an increase of more than 15.000.000 pesos and 32,163 accounts over the 1923 figures. Total deposits, including savings, notes, and bonds, reached the sum of 130,344,949 pesos. The total of school savings was 201,100 pesos, and of workers' savings, in the central office alone, 241,328 pesos. The Mortgage Credit Bank is in charge of the funds collected in accordance with the laws of obligatory insurance and private employees.

Loan to Mortgage Credit Bank.—A loan for \$20,000,000 to the Mortgage Credit Bank of Chile, which operates under Government auspices, was floated in New York by Kulin, Loeb & Co. and the Guaranty Co., the last of June. The bonds, which bear 6½ per cent interest, were offered at 97% and accrued interest. They fall due in 1957.

RECENT LEGISLATION. See page 952.

COLOMBIA

Loan for Barranquilla.—The Ministry of Treasury and Public Credit, in the name of the National Government, has authorized the municipality of Barranquilla to negotiate a loan of \$4,000,000 with the Central Trust Co. of Illinois, located in Chicago. The loan is to be used for the construction of necessary public works such as the improvement and extension of the waterworks, the construction of a slaughterhouse, the erection of a gas plant, and the electrification of the street-car system.

COSTA RICA

Taxation and expenditures.—The President's message, read before Congress on May 1, 1925, states that Government taxation during 1924, reckoned on a population of 500,000, was 32 colones per person, while municipal taxes were estimated at 7 colones per person.

The budget, which called for the expenditure of 20,433,661.47 colones in 1924, was reduced in actual expenditures to 19,549,101.37 colones, or nearly 1,000,000 colones less, leaving the latter sum as surplus.

CUBA

Money in circulation.—The total stock of money on the island on December 30, 1924, was reported to be as follows:

Gold		\$37, 104,	765.	00
Silver		12, 367,	500.	00
Paper		339, 113,	032.	00 -
Nickel	•	1 894	050	91

NEW TAXES.—The revenues from the proposed special taxes on the sale of gasoline and transportation destined for improvements in the city of Habana as suggested by the Secretary of Public Works, would amount to approximately \$15,000,000. It is estimated that the tax on gasoline alone would yield about \$6,000,000 a year. These taxes would continue in effect for a period of ten years.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Tax on gasoline.—The municipality of Santo Domingo has placed a tax of 5 cents on every gallon of gasoline sold in that com-

munity. The proceeds of this tax will be applied exclusively for public improvements in the city of Santo Domingo, such as repaving the streets and constructing drains and underground sewers.

INCREASE OF PUBLIC REVENUES.—The following comparative table shows the Treasury receipts during the first three months of 1924 and 1925:

,	Internal revenues		Customs receipts	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
January February March	\$376, 984. 27 176, 517. 59 230, 423. 35	\$420, 217. 26 205, 013. 84 233, 064. 11	\$322, 701. 61 2, 2, 950. 20 306, 059. 49	\$449, 331, 15 357, 674, 40 317, 436, 86
Total.	783, 925. 21	858, 295. 21	891, 711. 30	1, 124, 442. 41

Total increase in receipts for first quarter of 1925 over 1924: Internal revenues. Customs	
Total	

GUATEMALA

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.—According to the report of the Minister of the Treasury presented to the National Assembly on May 4, 1925, import duties for 1924 amounted to 19,921,316.98 pesos and \$3,009,315, giving a total of 3,341,336.94 quetzales (1 quetzal equals 60 pesos or \$1). The export duties for the same year amounted to 56,713.62 pesos and \$1,435,492.39, or a total of 1,436,437.61 quetzales, the total foreign trade being 4,777,774.55 quetzales.

Government revenues and expenditures for 1924 were as follows, the surplus for 1924 being 6,112.35 quetzales:

Revenues	Quetzales	Expenditures	Quetzales
Customs Liquors and monopolies. Sundry taxes. Postal revenue Telegraphs. Consular fees Accounts to be rendered.	291, 549. 11 177, 056. 20	Government and justice Treasury. Promotion War Public education. Agriculture Foreign relations. Services public debt, etc.) Public charity Police department. Consular funds.	1, 328, 970, 58 747, 454, 52 739, 246, 88 1, 706, 592, 13 949, 706, 27 699, 239, 155 131, 475, 28 1, 583, 479, 33 91, 668, 357, 741, 19 100, 660, 00
Total	8, 101, 686. 04	Total	8, 095, 573. 69

HAITI

New BUDGET.—The new budget for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1926, is now in the course of preparation. Estimates of both revenues and expenditures are placed at about 33,000,000 gourdes (\$6,600,000).

MEXICO

STANDARDIZATION OF COINAGE.—In accordance with a presidential decree of April 29, 1925, after December 31 of this year there will

be but one type of coin in circulation for the peso and for 50, 20, and 10 centavos, respectively. Other pieces will be retired. The 10-centavo piece to be used will be new, a silver coin equal in weight to one-tenth of a peso.

PANAMA

NEW FISCAL AGENT.—On June 20, 1925, Mr. Floyd H. Baldwin was appointed fiscal agent of the Government of Panama to replace Mr. W. W. Warwick, whose two years' contract was concluded on June 30, 1925. Mr. Baldwin previously held the post of assistant fiscal agent.

PERU

REPORT OF THE BANKS IN PERU.—According to a table published by the *Economista Peruano* of April 30, 1925, the report of the various banking institutions of the Republic on September 30, 1924. was the following:

Deposits of gold in London and Lima	, 734
Cash5, 553	, 115
Notes, bills, and current debtor accounts 17, 348	, 779
	, 153
Miscellaneous credits, including collections	, 663
Capital and reserve3, 872	, 144
Circular checks issued 5, 620	, 135
Deposits and acceptances 16, 665	, 630
Miscellaneous liabilities, including collections	, 527
Total assets, equal to liabilities	, 468

These figures pertain to the following banks operating in Peru: Bank of Peru and London, Savings Bank, Italian Bank, International Bank of Peru, Popular Bank of Peru, Deposit and Guaranty Bank, German Transatlantic Bank, American Mercantile Bank of Peru, Anglo-South American Bank, National City Bank of New York, Reserve Bank of Peru.

VENEZUELA

General receipts during the Year 1924.—The general revenues of the Republic during 1924, according to the report presented to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, were as follows:

Source of revenue	Bolivares
Customs receipts Consular receipts Liquors Cigarettes Revenue stamps Salt works Mines Telegraphs and cables Various sources Coinage	3, 44, 712.1 8, 956, 979.4 10, 990, 676.2 8, 677, 597.8 6, 700, 866.9 5, 9'2, 990.5 1, 138, 896.0 3, 451, 212.9
Total	112, 163, 603. 7

It is to be noted that the customs receipts for 1924 showed an increase over those of the previous year of 10,000,000 bolivares. Internal revenues also show a tendency to increase year by year.

Public revenues during the year 1923 reached a total value of 83,397,677.19 bolivares, a sum which, compared with the receipts for the year 1924, after deducting 7,000,000 bolivares representing the minting of silver coin, shows a difference in favor of 1924 amounting to 15,765,926.56 bolivares.



ARGENTINA

CHILD LABOR LAW DECISION .- A recent case in the civil courts of Buenos Aires has been made a test of the right of minors to appear in theatrical spectacles given at night, and has also been the cause for determining which court should have jurisdiction in such cases. The case was originally brought to public notice by the correctional judge, who caused the detention of several performers under 18 years of age engaged in a number of Buenos Aires theaters. The judge of the civil court contended that his court should have jurisdiction in such cases and that complaints should be lodged by the Bureau of Minors under the National Department of Labor. The superior legal authority has handed down a decision in this case to the effect that the second part of article 6 of Law 11317 definitely prohibits the employment of girls under 18 in night performances, also that girls under 18 engaged in night performances fall under the terms of article 21 of Law 10903, which provides that minors may not be exposed to physical or moral danger, engage in acts prejudicial to health nor perform work in public places not under the vigilance of their guardians; and that the correctional court therefore has jurisdiction in such cases.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN DANGEROUS OCCUPATIONS.—The President on May 28, 1925, issued a decree through the Ministry of Interior giving regulations for Law 11317, which forbids the employment of women and minors under 18 in dangerous occupations. By the provisions of these regulations 32 industries are defined as dangerous by this regulation in add tion to those already mentioned in the law. The text of the decree containing the regulations is published in *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires for May 29, 1925.

Closing Law.—On May 29, 1925, the Chamber of Deputies passed the closing law as amended by the Senate. By the provisions of this law all places of business with public offices are to be closed between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. The exceptions are restaurants, hotels, boarding houses, dairies, newspapers, and undertaking establishments, all of which may remain open all night. Other specified places of business may remain open until 1 a. m. The full text of the law is given in La Prensa of Buenos Aires for May 30, 1925.

CHILE

RECENT LEGISLATION.—During recent months a considerable number of interesting decree-laws has been enacted, extended mention of which is forbidden by lack of space. A few of the most mportant are briefly mentioned below:

Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.—A decree law creating a corps of mining engineers, attached to the Ministry of Industries, with the object of aiding the Government in everything having to do with mining and metallurgy; and decree laws granting subsidies (1) to sugar factories established within eight years whose capacity is not less than 1,000 tons; (2) to plants producing iron and steel from national ores up to a certain maximum for the nation; and (3) to national boats engaged in fisheries and canneries for fish and shellfish.

Finance.—A decree law creating an office in charge of the administration of

national property.

Education.—A decree law creating a commercial education council of 12 members, headed by the Minister of Public Instruction; and another placing the exercise of the legal profession under the supervision of general and district colleges of lawyers, elected by the lawyers resident in each district, and providing that the degree of lawyer shall be granted by a committee composed of the presidents of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, and the General College of Lawyers.

Labor.—A decree law stating that barber shops are not excepted from the Sunday closing law; and another stating that the prohibition of work in bakeries between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. applies to proprietors as well as employees, forbidding the lodging of employees in bakeries and similar establishments, and prohibiting women and minors under 18 years of age from working in bakeries.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Closing law for commercial establishments.—A law recently promulgated, and in effect since June 1, 1925, requires all commercial and industrial establishments as well as public offices to close all day on Sundays and on legal holidays. Barber shops and grocery stores may remain open on these days until 10 o'clock in the morning, and public markets until 12 o'clock noon. The closing hour on ordinary days for business establishments in general is 7 p. m. Restaurants, hotels, dairies, bakeries, printing offices, hospitals, post offices, telephone centrals and certain other establishments are excepted from the provisions of the law.

Exportation of agricultural products.—In order to maintain the good name of Dominican agricultural products in foreign markets, a decree was recently issued by the President forbidding the exportation of any agricultural product in a condition predisposing it to damage by insects, or to fermentation, mold or decay. The agricultural inspectors are intrusted with the enforcement of this decree.

GUATEMALA

Export tax on coffee.—Decree No. 886 of February 4, 1925, providing for an additional export tax of 50 cents above the regular export tax of \$1.50 on each quintal of coffee, was approved by the National Assembly on May 19, 1925. A tax of 20 cents is also charged on each quintal of sugar exported at \$3 or under, and a tax of 30 cents when the price is over \$3. The revenues from these taxes, which are to form the reserve fund for the money in circulation, are to be collected and administered by the *Caja Reguladora*, or Comptroller's Office.

HAITI

LAW REGULATING PUBLIC GATHERINGS.—A law regulating public gatherings was promulgated May 29. This law permits freedom of public gatherings. In order to secure a permit for holding a meeting a declaration signed by two responsible citizens must be presented to the Police Department at least 48 hours previous to the gathering, stating the purpose, the place of meeting, the day and hour. Also a committee of three persons must be appointed for every public gathering to maintain order and see that the gathering is held for the purpose stated in the declaration made to the Police Department. The members of this committee, together with the signers of the declaration, are held responsible for the enforcement of this law.

PERU

MATCH MONOPOLY.—Law No. 5085 promulgated April 18 establishes a Government monopoly of the match industry and trade. The proceeds of this monopoly will be used solely and exclusively for development of irrigation works.

Insurance against earthquakes.—A resolution of May 16, 1925, requires that mortgage banks in their guaranteed loans on buildings having more than three stories shall make sure that the insurance on these buildings covers damage by earthquakes.

SALVADOR

Salvador's Permanent armed force.—The National Legislative assembly has limited the permanent armed force of Salvador by decree of April 29, 1925, to 3,000 men for the year. This number

is 1,200 less than the strength of the armed force permitted to Salvador by the Convention for the Limitation of Armaments, signed in Washington on February 7, 1923, at the closing session of the Conference on Central American Affairs.

Samples and printed advertisements free of duty samples without commercial value and small quantities of merchandise and also advertisements printed on paper or cardboard, including books, pamphlets, catalogues, posters and similar printed matter. The decree became effective upon its publication. The full text appeared in the *Diario del Salvador* of April 16, 1925.

Public Charity Society Tax exempt.—The National Legislative Assembly on May 12, 1925, passed a measure freeing the Public Charity Society with its present and future dependencies in the cities and towns of the Republic from all present or future municipal taxes. All other societies, corporations, or charitable foundations approved by the President have the same exemption from municipal taxation.

URUGUAY

REGULATION OF ACT ON PENSIONS AND LENGTH OF SERVICE PAY.—The National Council of Administration recently issued regulations for the law on pensions and length of service pay for Government employees. The full text of the regulations is printed in *La Mañana* of June 9, 1925.



CHILE-PAN AMERICAN STATES

PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONVENTION.—By a decree law of March 18, 1925, Chile ratified the Pan American postal convention and its respective agreements, protocols and regulations, signed in Buenos Aires September 15, 1921. (Diario Oficial, March 24, 1925.)

COLOMBIA-PANAMA

Commission on demarcation of boundaries with Panama.—According to the provisions of the Treaty on Boundaries with Panama, the President of Colombia has recently appointed as

members of the boundary demarcation commission the chief of the surveyor's office and two engineers from that office. The appointment of other attachés of the commission, salaries, appropriation for expenditures, and the date of departure are to be announced when the necessary funds have been included in the budget.

SALVADOR-UNITED STATES

GENERAL TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY.—On May 1, 1925, the Salvadorean National Congress approved the General Treaty of Peace and Amity with the United States signed in Washington on February 7, 1923, at the final session of the Conference on Central American Affairs. All five Central American republics have now ratified this treaty. (Diario del Salvador, San Salvador, May 2, 1925.)

URUGUAY-VENEUZELA

ARBITRATION TREATY.—Ratifications of the treaty providing for arbitration between Uruguay and Venezuela in the event of differences not adjustable by direct negotiation, signed in 1923, were exchanged in Montevideo June 15, 1925, by Dr. Pedro César Dominici, Minister of Venezuela to Uruguay, and Doctor J. G. Blanco, Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Relations. (La Mañana, Montevideo, June 16, 1924.)



ARGENTINA

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY AT TUCUMÁN.—The University of Tucumán, which became a national university in 1921, comprises the following schools: School of Engineering, School of Pharmacy and Hygiene, Institute of Technology and Industry, School of Applied Arts, Vocational School for Women, School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, and School of Commerce.

The total budget for 1925 amounts to 740,100 pesos.

In addition to the courses which may be followed in the university proper, there is also a department in charge of correspondence courses. So far the only subject in which instruction has been given through correspondence is bookkeeping.

The enrollment at the university for the year 1924 was as follows:

School of Engineering	27
Preprofessional course	24
School of Pharmacy	73
Institute of Technology	57
School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	76
School of Commerce (adult night school)	64
	105
School for Public Health Officers and Inspectors	19
Vocational School for Girls (elementary) 3	331
Vocational School for Girls (normal training)1	127
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100
	66
	326
Total1.3	395

BRAZIL

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—The following information on special educational institutions supported by the Federal Government is taken from the President's message of May 3:

The primary schools maintained since 1918 in the immigrant settlements located in the States of Paraná, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul as a means of incorporating the settlers' children in the national life number more than 400 and report for the year 1924 increased registration and average attendance.

Two additional schools were opened for Indians, offering the same curriculum as that given in similar schools already in existence, namely, reading, writing, manual arts, and practical agriculture.

The 1924 registration in the Federal trade schools was 3,267 pupils who, in addition to an ordinary elementary education, were given an opportunity to learn wood or metal working, shoemaking, tailoring, and in some cases graphic and decorative arts. Courses in textile arts and commercial subjects will probably soon be introduced in some schools. Repairs are being made to the tradeschool buildings in Florianopolis, Campos, Natal, Parahyba, and Aracajú, while new schools are in process of erection in Bahia and Bello Horizonte. The Wenceslau Braz Normal Trade School in Rio de Janeiro receives graduates of the elementary trade schools, preparing them for teaching or for more advanced work in their trade. The 230 pupils study sewing, millinery, commercial subjects, and wood and metal working.

The School of Mines at Ouro Preto was attended by 86 students in 1924.

CHILE

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.—Srta. Margarita Mieres Carter, a Chilean graduate of an American library school, is now in charge of the children's section of the National Library in Santiago, where she has succeeded in increasing the daily attendance from 60 to 500. Senorita Mieres has been commissioned to organize two more children's libraries.

Conventions of teachers and workers were opened early in June for the discussion of subjects of common interest. Among the topics on the program were the following: Educational reforms; relation of the school to society; relations between salaried workers; and possible establishment of a newspaper devoted to the interests of intellectual and manual workers.

RECENT LEGISLATION.—See page 952.

COLOMBIA

University of Antioquia Registration.—The number of students enrolled in the University of Antioquia this year is as follows:

Preparatory school	384
	186
School of Commerce	286
School of Law and Political Science	48
School of Law and Political ScienceSchool of Medicine and Natural Science	134
Total registration1,	038

COSTA RICA

School facts.—The President's message read before Congress on May 1, 1925, gave the following facts on schools:

The education of the 38,672 children enrolled in 1924 cost the Government for teachers' salaries 2,000,000 colones, or about 51.69 colones per child. Ten years ago this cost was 27.57 colones per pupil. In 1924 the Government spent nearly 5,000,000 colones on schools, while on the War Department it spent 606,629.34 colones, the education appropriation representing 18.96 per cent of the total government expenditures, and the Army appropriation 3.38 per cent.

Though almost 3,000,000 colones were spent in 1924 on school buildings, 18 more schools must be opened before as many are open as in 1917. Nine new schools were completed in 1924 and 15 are in course of construction. Two sessions daily are being held to afford all children an opportunity to attend school.

CUBA

Secondary education.—A very interesting report was presented by the prominent educator Doctor Montori to the National Pedagogical Association in reference to secondary education. Doctor Montori proposes as reforms the organization of a plan of studies and of a system of educational centers for providing professional training for the youth of the country. This system would include the establishment of business schools; vocational training schools for both boys and girls; domestic science schools; agricultural schools; schools for the study of chemistry in its relation to the sugar and mining industry; continuation schools for both sexes; and normal and secondary schools.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Reform school.—The reform school recently established in Santo Domingo has been in operation since April 13 last. The school, which has accommodations for 80 pupils, is provided with large, well-ventilated bedrooms, a kitchen, dining room, bathrooms and all other requirements necessary for an establishment of this kind. Besides a class room for primary instruction, there are workshops where carpentry, shoemaking, and tailoring are taught. At present there are about 40 pupils registered in the school, 25 of whom were sent to the school at the request of the judicial authorities, while the rest were committed by their parents.

ECUADOR

University budgets.—The budgets for the universities of the Republic, as drawn up by the respective administrative boards for the fiscal year 1925 and approved by the Council of Higher Education, are as follows:

Central University of Quito:	Sucres
Salaries of professors, administrative staff, etc	206, 132. 00
Reconstruction of the building	29, 597. 50
University of Guayas, Guayaquil: Professors' salaries, etc	168, 922. 00
University of Azuay, Cuenca:	
Salaries of professors, administrative staff, etc.	79, 173. 35
Construction of the university building	103, 800. 52

Classes for employees and workmen.—Under the auspices of the Students' Federation courses of lectures for employees and workmen have been organized at the University of Guayaquil. The following subjects will be given at these classes: Ecuadorean history; sociology; international law; hygiene and prophylaxis; elementary political law; and the history of literature. The lectures, which will be held at night, are entirely free for employees and workers desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity for study. The courses will cover six months, from June 1 to November 30. The teachers of these classes, who will be selected preferably from the student body, will give their services free of charge.

MEXICO

Rural schools.—In order to cope with the problem of securing enough teachers for the 3,000 new rural schools which the Department of Public Education proposes to open next year in addition to the more than 2,000 now in operation, Doctor Puig, secretary of the department, has approved a plan suggested by Professor Ramírez, chief of the Indigene Education Bureau, for correspondence courses. It is hoped in this way to give further instruction to many persons

who may thus become able to help in the national fight against illiteracy.

The State of Sonora has approved an appropriation for 100 new rural schools for next year, to be established chiefly among the Yaqui, Mayo, and Seri Indians, since there are no school centers among the two latter tribes and but few among the Yaquis.

As an illuminating commentary on the campaign against illiteracy, the following is quoted from the *Mexican American* for May 23, 1925:

An interesting experiment was carried out last year in a small village in the State of Mexico. The leading citizens of the place decided to see that everyone in the village be taught to read and write, although there were no schools and no appropriation. The village apothecary, the postmaster, the leading merchant, and the tax collector put their heads together and worked out a plan. The apothecary agreed to teach the children after his working hours, and a building was loaned to house the school.

Classes were then opened for adults, presided over by the other three. Every one who could read or write was called on to help under penalty of ostracism. Classes met in front of the church, in the market place, or even on the hillside. Any one who did not attend was likewise ostracised—illiteracy became a disease subject to quarantine. It was found at the end of the year that the only persons who could not read and write were either too young or very old. There were many pupils in the seventies.

NICARAGUA

Boys' Institute of Managua.—The Pedagogic Institute for Boys in Managua, opened many years ago by the Christian Brothers, now possesses a new building provided with all the equipment needed for teaching pupils ranging from primary grades to normal students. On the ground floor are six primary classrooms surrounding a patio. On the second floor are the dormitory for boarding pupils, the instructors' study, and the library with 10,000 volumes. On the third floor are the instructors' quarters and a lecture hall for the normal students. In the northwest wing is the public assembly hall, which measures 14 by 40 meters. The kitchen and dining room are also on the north side. The school is provided with a radio, motion-picture projector, electric power plant, infirmary, showers, baths, and adequate plumbing, including aseptic tanks.

PARAGUAY

ARTIGAS SCHOOL.—A bill has been approved by the Senate appropriating two additional hectares of ground for the Artigas School, to be used for school gardens and athletic field.

LABOR UNION NIGHT SCHOOL.—The Shoemakers' Federation has established a free night school in its building in Asunción. The Federation has obtained the services of several professors and students who will have charge of the classes in this school, which is open to workers of all trades.

NEW NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Pilar School in Asunción, at present a secondary school, will be converted into a normal school from the beginning of the new school year.

RADIOTELEGRAPHIC INSTRUCTION.—Under the direction of the professor on radiotelegraphy, a radiotelegraphic apparatus for instruction in radiotelegraphy and installation of radio sets has been installed in the military school of Asunción.

PERU

Teachers' training classes.—In order to prepare teachers for the primary schools, teachers' training classes have been established in the public schools of Cajamarca and Huaraz.

Vocational normal school for boys.—In the town of Canto, Department of Lima, a building is now under construction for housing a vocational normal school for boys. The town of Canto has donated for this purpose 6 hectares of land, of which the vocational school and the school for girls occupy 10,000 square meters. The rest of the land will be used for agricultural experiment grounds and athletic fields.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW SCHOOL.—The National Congress has voted the sum of 2,000 Peruvian pounds for the establishment of an institution of secondary education in the city of Iquitos. This school is to be of first rank and will include agricultural and industrial departments.

SALVADOR

School for sanitary inspectors.—On May 14, 1925, President Quiñónez Molina issued the regulations for the school for sanitary inspectors which is under the direction of the General Sanitation Bureau. The course begins annually on March 1, lasting one year and covering the following subjects: Civics, ethics, and official conduct; descriptive geography of Salvador, physical geography, elementary map making, and topography; elementary parasitology and bacteriology; elementary personal, sex, and public hygiene; elementary anatomy and physiology; sanitary legislation; and first aid and practical sanitation work. The number of students is limited to 30.

Antilliteracy conference.—The conference held from April 26 to May 3, to which reference was made in the June Bulletin, passed several important resolutions, summaries of which are given below:

- 1. To select such illustrated textbooks as will facilitate the education of the illiterate.
- 2. To organize a group of volunteers and salaried instructors to teach reading and writing.
- 3. To cooperate with parents and the police in compelling children to attend school.

4. To pass laws prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age during school hours.

5. To cooperate with employers in order to encourage the attendance of

employees and apprentices at night schools.

6. To collect funds through local committees throughout the country for the express purpose of establishing primary schools on such large coffee plantations as are not provided with schools by Government funds.

URUGUAY

ARGENTINE-URUGUAYAN EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS.—The University Cultural Association of Montevideo has organized, as the first part of its intellectual exchange with the Law Students' Association of Buenos Aires, Argentina, a series of lectures to be given in Montevideo by Argentine professors and intellectuals, a similar course being given in Buenos Aires by Uruguayans. The first lecture, "Public Safety and Social Welfare," was given in Montevideo on June 30, 1925, by Dr. Carlos Sánchez Viamonte, professor in the La Plata law school, counsellor of the students of the Buenos Aires law school, and secretary of the Latin American Union. Other well-known lecturers in the 1925 course coming from Argentina to Uruguay are Doctors Alfredo A. Palacios, José Ingenieros, Mario Sáenz, Juan Carlos Rébora, Julio V. González, and Florntino V. Sanguinetti. Argentina sent a special delegation to be present at the first exchange lecture given in Uruguay.

Exchange professors going from Uruguay to Argentina for the lecture course of 1925 include the following prominent public men and professors: Doctors Carlos Vaz Ferreira, Juan Antonio Buero, Emilio Frugoni, Santín Carlos Rossi, Dardo Regules, Martín Echegoyen, Alberto Praderi, and Santiago Mauri.

VENEZUELA

ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS.—According to the Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, seven upper primary schools were established in the year 1924, each having two or three teachers. The number of schools having one teacher was increased to 935. Attendance in all schools increased as follows:

	1923	1924
Higher education	4, 317 14, 430 3, 417 9, 192 340, 712	4, 304 14, 762 3, 664 9, 203 352, 337
Total	372, 068	384, 270



Sixth Labor Congress.—Under the auspices of the Liga Patriótica Argentina the Sixth Labor Congress was opened on May 20, 1925, with national and provincial delegates in attendance. Among the projects presented to the Congress were those on education and on the restriction of the sale of alcohol. The work of women's committees and organizations in social service and working women's schools was highly praised.

CHILD LABOR LAW DECISION.—See page 951.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN DANGEROUS OCCUPATIONS.—See page 951.

Closing Law.—See page 952.

BOLIVIA

LABOR DEPARTMENT.—A National Labor Bureau has been organized. It is charged with supervising the enforcement of social welfare laws and determining claims relating to labor accidents, in accordance with the law of January 19, 1924, and the regulations laid down by decree of July 21, 1924.

BRAZIL

National Council of Labor.—The President of the Republic reported to Congress on May 3, 1925, that the work during 1924 of the National Council of Labor, organized by decree of April 30, 1923, had included various important investigations, especially one on factory workers which shed much light on labor problems. Much attention was devoted to the execution of the act on railway workers' pensions, and a bill amending the law prepared. The council states that 28 funds have been started in compliance with this law, 10 in São Paulo and the remainder in other States. The amount received in 1923 was 13,420 contos and payments were made to a total of 1,734 contos, leaving a balance of 11,686 contos. Although complete statistics for 1924 had not been received at the date of the message it was thought that the figures for 1923 would be practically doubled. The council also has supervision of insurance companies which assume risks for industrial accidents.

LABOR 963

CHILE

CHILEAN CLERKS' AND OFFICE WORKERS' UNION.—This union has added to its various departments a claim section, which will endeavor to arrive at a satisfactory solution of members' complaints of faulty administration of the new law on private employees. Other sections for the protection of the members include the dental, medical, and legal service.

Women labor inspectors.—Srtas. Elvira Santa Cruz Ossa and Elena Caffarena have been appointed inspectors of women's labor by the Ministry of Public Health, Social Welfare and Labor.

Convention of teachers and workers.—See page 957. Recent legislation.—See page 952.

CUBA

Workmen's compensation insurance.—In the Gaceta Oficial of May 15, 1925, there was published decree No. 824 amending the regulations of the workmen's compensation law of June 12, 1916, in force since October 26, 1917. The first-mentioned decree fixes the minimum rates for premiums which may be charged by insurance companies engaged in workmen's compensation insurance, and amends various articles of the regulations.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Closing law for commercial establishments.—See page 952.

NICARAGUA

LABOR CONGRESS.—The Seventh Congress of Nicaraguan Labor was held in Managua from May 1 to 7, 1925, under the auspices of the Nicaragua Labor Federation (Federación Obrera Nicaragüense). In the declaration of principles made by the congress the following purposes were proclaimed, as reported in La Noticia, of Managua, for May 9, 1925:

The federation believes that the laboring classes of Nicaragua should through organization bring about in the Republic the social change which characterizes the century, already manifest in other countries, to wit, the increase of man's self-respect through labor, and the enjoyment of peace and order based not upon force but upon justice. The federation believes that to attain this end it should strive to secure legislation favorable to the working classes; to unify the ideals and the action of the working classes; to improve the moral, economic, and intellectual condition of the masses; and to obtain better wages and salaries, better working conditions, and fewer hours of labor. The federation is in favor of prohibition and of protection for the Indian, and pledges its especial protection to women and children.

PARAGUAY

LABOR-UNION NIGHT SCHOOL.—See page 959.

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.—On May 15, 1925, the new social aid section of the National Council of Women, whose seat is Buenos Aires, held its general meeting. Sra. Carolina S. de Argerich, president of the council, occupied the chair. The report of the section showed the work done for women's industry carried on in the home, the furnishing of clothing to municipal maternity hospitals, and the results of the workshop maintained by the council.

On June 2, 1925, the forty-ninth annual meeting of the Women's National Council was held, at which meeting reports were read on the various activities of the council including assistance to school children, child welfare, the library, social aid, the temperance league, the permanent committee on peace, arbitration, suffrage, and civil rights, education, and the immigration committee. The delegates sent abroad on a commission of observation also made their reports.

ARGENTINA ANTITUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.—In the general assembly of the Argentine Antituberculosis League, held in Buenos Aires early in June, the president, Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, read the report of the work done in 1924, as follows: Persons suffering from tuberculosis and under treatment, 829; under observation, 3,360; tubercular children under treatment, 934; number of consultations, 21,030; prescriptions, 18,776; formulas, 47,014; house visits, 1,687; payments of rent, 6,780 pesos; and food and clothing furnished for the children of the José Elordy Preventorium, 19,639.94 pesos.

BRAZIL

Public health.—The following paragraphs on public health matters are culled from the section of the President's message to Congress on May 3 devoted to that important subject:

The mortality rate in Rio de Janeiro, which was 20.17 per thousand in 1922 and had as a rule been even higher in preceding years, fell to 18.35 in 1923 and 16.04 in 1924. The reduction in mortality from communicable diseases was especially to be noted. Smallpox, except for sporadic imported cases, has disappeared from the capital, thanks to rigorous vaccination, 1,188,329 persons having been vaccinated or revaccinated from 1919 to 1924. Births in 1924 numbered 33,989 and deaths 22,140.

Tuberculosis constitutes a serious problem in Rio de Janeiro, which the Government is endeavoring to meet through sanitary inspection of housing, educative propaganda, and the construction of a new sanitarium for tuberculous patients in Jacarepaguá. The aid of the Brazilian Antituberculosis League is considered extremely valuable.

The school for public-health nurses, established with the help of the Rockefeller Foundation, was to graduate 18 nurses last June, 5 of whom were to be sent to the United States for postgraduate study through the good offices of the Foundation mentioned.

The Federal budget for the current year provided that Federal appropriations for rural-health service and the prophylaxis of syphilis and leprosy in the State should be duplicated by the respective States, an obligation which has been

accepted by almost all of them.

In connection with the effort to reduce infant mortality, the child-health service was extended in 1924, both in the capital and in other cities, and a new children's hospital was opened in Rio de Janeiro, which will also serve as a center of instruction for mothers.

AGRICULTURAL HOMES FOR CHILDREN.—In the various agricultural homes supported by the Federal Government 1,085 deserted children were given shelter and agricultural training in 1924, 233 of them being sent to these homes by the judge of the children's court in Rio de

Janeiro.

Health crusade.—A most successful health crusade, culminating on May 21, was held in Santiago under the leadership of Dr. José S. Salas, Minister of Public Health, Social Welfare and Labor. Well advertised by the press and by thousands of printed sheets of health propaganda showered upon the city by naval airplanes, more than 5,000 persons attended the three morning theater meetings at which films on syphilis and the control of prostitution were shown and lectures given. Hundreds more heard the informal talks given in the Alameda de las Delicias by prominent physicians on such subjects as child welfare, infant mortality, housing, alcoholism, and social legislation.

A parade of school children and many instructive and beautiful floats was a popular feature of the morning. "A Polyclinic," "The Closing of the Saloon and the Opening of Industrial Schools," and "A Worker's House in 1926," were the subjects of some of the floats. In the evening there was a gala theatrical function in honor of Doctor Salas. On this occasion a film especially taken by Srta. Renée Oro, of Argentine, to depict workers' housing now and in 1930, when the new Chilean housing law will have been in effect five years,

was given its première showing.

Baby dispensary.—The San Martín baby dispensary of Valparaíso has recently completed six years of work for the poor of that city. Nearly 600 babies were received in the dispensary during last year. Milk and prepared infant foods are distributed at low prices, or free of charge if the mother is unable to pay. The dispensary staff consists of a doctor, a trained nurse, a home visitor, and four helpers.

COLOMBIA

Municipal food sales regulation.—On June 6 of this year the mayor of Bogotá issued a regulation for the sale of food and meat in the city markets. The regulation provides that persons selling foods shall be neatly dressed and provided with white caps and aprons, to be changed daily, and that counters and show cases, if of wood, shall be covered with white oilcloth, and shall be inspected daily for cleanliness by the sanitary agents, who will impose fines on proprietors not fulfilling the required conditions.

School Medical Service.—The bureau of public instruction in the Department of Cundinamarca, in which Bogotá is located, has now organized the school medical service, whose physicians will visit all departmental and municipal schools to enforce the rules of the service. Every three months these physicians will report to the director general, suggesting methods for improvement of the service. No school physician may exercise his profession privately for remuneration in the places where he is acting officially in the schools.

COSTA RICA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—According to the President's message read before Congress on May 1, 1925, the Rockefeller Foundation, in its work of assisting the Department of Public Health, has given to the country a public health laboratory under the management of an expert. The amount to be contributed by the Government during 1925 to public health and sanitation is 243,960 colones.

CUBA

NEW PUBLIC OFFICE.—A new division has been established in the Department of Public Health, where persons may be examined to ascertain if they are carriers of the cerebro-spinal meningitis germ.

School breakfasts.—The chief of this service, conducted in the public schools of Habana by the municipality, has presented a very interesting report to the mayor of that city concerning the work accomplished during the 1924–25 school term at a cost of \$25,000. During this period approximately 4,000 school children of both sexes, belonging to the poorer classes of Habana, were served with breakfast consisting of milk or cocoa and crackers, for which 83,520 cans of milk, 7,400 pounds of cocoa, and 35,500 pounds of crackers were used.

ECUADOR.

RED Cross activities.—A first-class automobile ambulance imported from the United States was received recently in Quito by the Ecuadorean Red Cross, and will shortly be put into public service in that city.

The Red Cross drive for membership last May produced the following results in Quito: Life members, 19; sustaining members, 340; annual members, 4,173; and Junior Red Cross members, 1,020.

GUATEMALA

Sanitation work.—The report of the Minister of Government and Justice made to the National Assembly on March 14, 1925, gives the following facts on sanitation work in Guatemala:

The International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has instituted an office in Guatemala City for campaigns against hookworm and yellow fever. The Antihookworm Bureau has carried its work into the Departments of Alta Verapaz, Escuintla, San Marcos, Jutiapa, Chimaltenango, Quiché, Amatitlán, Zacapa, and Guatemala. For the support of this institution the Government contributed \$200 a month during the first six months of the year 1924. According to the new agreement with the Rockefeller Foundation, the Government will pay as follows for the hookworm and yellow-fever campaigns: First year, 25 per cent of cost; second year, 50 per cent; third and fourth years, 75 per cent; and fifth year, 100 per cent.

HAITI

Training school for Haitian nurses.—This school, located at the Haitian General Hospital, Port au Prince, was started on October 15, 1918. In 1921 a large, substantial home for nurses, the gift of the American Red Cross, was added which, in addition to housing the

undergraduate nurses, contains two large classrooms.

The teaching personnel consists of four American Red Cross nurses and nine Haitian graduate nurses. Instruction is given in obstetrics, gynecology, bandaging, pathology, ethics, materia medica, dietetics, pediatrics, anatomy, physiology, practical nursing, surgical nursing, and massage. The activities of the school from the time of its inauguration to date are summarized as follows:

Total number of nurses graduated	57
Graduated during fiscal year 1924–25	12
Permanently employed	17
Employed at Haitian General Hospital	9
Employed at Justinien Hospital, Cape Haïtien	6
Nurses under instruction, Mar. 31, 1925	25
Applications received during fiscal year 1924–25	35
Applicants accepted for instruction	9

MEXICO

Social welfare among employees of industrial plant.—In the April number of Mexico, the interesting magazine published by the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States, appears an account of La Rosita, the largest coal mine in the State of Coahuila, owned by a subsidiary of the American Smelting & Refining Co. In addition to the coal mine, which is equipped with the most up-todate machinery and safeguards against accidents, the company operates a plant for the manufacture of coke, for which about 30,000 tons of coal per month are used, and for the recovery of all the by-products, such as ammonium sulphate, motor benzol, coal tar, creosote, and "The Smelting Co.," says the article in question, "realized that to make its plant a success it was of first importance to improve the living conditions of its workmen, and therefore has built a town which provides comforts and facilities for its employees such as perhaps can not be found elsewhere in the Republic, and in but few places in the United States." These comforts include a thoroughly equipped modern hospital containing wards and private rooms for both men and women, a clubhouse with cafeteria, bowling alleys, billiard tables, etc., a modern theater, public markets, plaza, commissary, refrigerating plant, church, and school large enough to accommodate all the children of the company's employees, who number from 1,000 to 1,200 people.

REGULATIONS REGARDING MILK.—Strict regulations governing the quality and sale of milk in the Federal District have been issued by the Government. No person or organization will after August 27, 1925, be allowed to engage in the milk business or in its transport or sale unless holding a license from the Public Health Bureau, issued

in accordance with the aforesaid regulations.

PANAMA

Panamanian woman lawyer.—On June 4, 1925, for the first time in the history of Panama, a woman lawyer defended an accused man on trial. The woman lawyer is Srta. Clara Gonzales, a graduate of the National Institute Law School.

PERU

Drainage for the city of Trujillo.—According to a resolution of April 17, 1925, property owners in the city of Trujillo are given eight months from that date to have connections laid from their

houses to the city drainage system.

CHILD WELFARE ACTIVITIES.—From January 1 to April 30 of the present year 3,250 children have been cared for by the following welfare institutions operating under the supervision of the Child Welfare Board of the Department of Lima; five child health centers, two day nurseries, Child Welfare Society, and the convalescent home at Chosica in the foothills of the Andes.

Training school for nurses.—In accordance with a resolution of February 13 last, a training school for public health nurses is now being organized by the Minister of Public Works, through the Health Department. This same resolution authorizes the Minister of Public Works to engage a first-class graduate nurse in the United States and bring her to Peru to take charge of the above-mentioned training school.

SALVADOR

School for sanitary inspectors.—See page 960.

URUGUAY

OLD AGE PENSIONS.—In a bill recently presented to Congress by the treasury committee of the Chamber of Representatives, asking for further funds for old age pensions, the following figures were given:

Year	Pensions granted	Pensions in effect	Expenditures
1919_	2, 103	2, 076	Pesos 161, 884. 56 606, 577. 74 1, 239, 095. 78 1, 672, 361. 01 2, 040, 843. 10 2, 224, 385. 27
1920_	7, 650	7, 320	
1921_	6, 946	6, 170	
1922_	3, 599	2, 585	
1923_	4, 568	3, 822	
1924_	2, 767	162	
Total	27, 633	22, 144	

The number of pensioners had increased to 22,400 in May, 1925,

while 3,400 more claims were being considered.

Antituberculosis League celebrated the twelfth anniversary of the first open-air school in Uruguay, which is maintained by the league. Since 1913 many improvements in the school, such as provisions for sun baths, more adequate medical service, and better general equipment, have given the institution a wider range of effectiveness.

URUGUAYAN ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSION.—Sr. don Benjamín Fernández y Medina, Uruguayan diplomatic representative in Spain, has been appointed reporting member on the League of Nations commission to draft the statutes of an international federation for mutual aid for countries suffering calamities. This is considered a signal distinction by Uruguay, as the only other representatives of an American country on this commission are Col. Robert Edwin Olds

and his successor, Col. Ernest D. Bicknell, both of the American Red Cross.

VENEZUELA

Measures against smallpox.—Due to advice having been received by the National Board of Health of Caracas that a number of cases of smallpox had appeared in various countries having constant traffic with Venezuelan ports the board issued an order dated May 11, 1925, requiring general vaccination. A certificate of vaccination, signed by the Health Department, is obligatory for every person seeking a position or employment of any kind, for admittance to public or private schools, and also for travelers passing through the Republic by land or water routes, as well as for those arriving from abroad.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MOSQUITOES.—As part of a campaign to exterminate mosquitoes in Caracas and vicinity property owners have been notified by the National Board of Health that small mosquito-eating fish for placing in water tanks or receptacles on their property or in their homes may be obtained from the Health Department.



ARGENTINA

ART EXHIBITIONS.—Among the art exhibitions in Argentina in May last was the Third La Plata Autumn Exhibition of the Province of Buenos Aires. A number of interesting bronzes and

some fine paintings of national subjects won great commendation.

An exhibition of the work of the sculptor Rogelio Ururtia was held in the Whitcomb Galleries in Buenos Aires. The exhibits included fifteen bronzes and marbles and the model of the mausoleum to Bernardino Rivadavia, an early president of the Republic. The model of the mausoleum is considered by Ururtia as his best work. It is constructed on horizontal lines, departing from the usual tendency to vertical effects, giving it a classic and solemn serenity.

BOLIVIA

Indian music.—Sr. Luciano M. Bustios has compiled a special centenary album of native Indian music, including a very interesting collection of Indian dances, which have been adapted for the piano without detracting from their characteristic qualities. The album is illustrated by Sr. David Crespo Gastelú with drawings of the Aymará Indians in their native costumes.

COLOMBIA

King of Spain honorary president of Bolívar Society.—The President of the Bolívar Society of Colombia recently informed the press that His Majesty King Alfonso XIII of Spain had accepted the honorary presidency of the association, thereby going counter

to precedent.

A portrait of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, has been presented by Venezuela to the aforementioned society for the historical exhibition organized by the Civic Improvement Society, the Bolívar Society, and the National Academy of History to take place in Bogotá this year.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Bust of Juan Pablo Duarte for the Pan American Union.—The Bulletin is pleased to note that by virtue of a law passed recently by the Dominican Congress, \$1,000 has been appropriated for a bust of the great patriot Juan Pablo Duarte, which will be placed in the Gallery of Patriots of the Pan American Union.

BELGIAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE FOR DOMINICAN REPUB-LIC.—The Government of Belgium recently created a legation in the Dominican Republic, and it is expected that the first Belgian Minister

will arrive there shortly.

HONDURAS

RED CROSS MEDAL FOR PRESIDENT PAZ BARAONA.—The National Red Cross of Cuba has awarded to President Paz Baraona of Honduras its Grand Cross of the Order of Honor and Merit for philanthropic and professional distinction.

MEXICO

Sixth centenary of the founding of Mexico City.—A solemn session of the city council on May 30 of this year commemorated the sixth centenary of the year in which Mexico City is supposed to have been founded by the Aztecs. According to the legend the Aztecs were directed by the gods to establish a city on the spot where they found an island in a lake, and on that island an eagle perched on a cactus devouring a serpent. These conditions were fulfilled at Tenochtitlán, the ancient name of Mexico City.

An historical album, which pays tribute to the memory of Mexican heroes, has been issued under the auspices of the city in honor of the occasion, its editors being Sres. Rafael Martínez and Heriberto

Frias.

URUGUAY

CHILEAN GIFT OF MONUMENT TO RODÓ.—In honor of the celebration of the centenary of the "Thirty-Three" (see articles in this issue of Bulletin), Chile presented to Uruguay a monument to the distinguished author Rodó, by the Chilean sculptor Fernando Tobi, which will be erected in the Parque Rodó in Montevideo. The bronze statue of Rodó, 2.5 meters high, represents him as seated and about to write, while the pedestal is adorned with four symbolic figures, including that of the winged Ariel.



REPORTS RECEIVED TO JULY 15, 1925

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Condition of Buenos Aires banks, including branches in Argentina at close of business on Mar. 31, 1925. Argentine cane-sugar industry and production for crop year took of the condition of the	May 8 May 9	Henry H. Morgan, consul general at Buenos Aires. Do.
1924–25. Argentine cotton outlook	May 13	W. Perry George, consul at Buenos Aires.
The third estimate of Argentine cereal and linseed crop. Argentine dairy industry during 1924. Argentine tax on steamship tickets, all passages out of the Republic. Funds for Argentine State railways	May 15 May 16 May 26	Do. Do. Henry H. Morgan.
Argentine flour production, industry and exports during 1924 Proposed Bank of Issue for Argentina	May 28 June 17	Do. W. Perry George.
BRAZIL		
Report on the commerce and industries of Brazil for month of	May 11	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
April, 1925. Coffee movement at Bahia, January to March, 1925.	May 15	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Report on commerce and industries of Bahia district for 1924——Credits have been granted by Federal Government for port	May 19 May 21	Do. Fred C. Eastin, jr., vice con- sul at Pernambuco.
works of Recife and Natal. State laws of Pernambuco for 1924 Funds for irrigation work in Parahyba New iron and steel plant to be erected in Minas Geraes Contract of the Sao Paulo Railway The Brazilian postal service in 1924	May 26	Do.
New iron and steel plant to be erected in Minas Geraes	May 27 May 29	Do. A. Gaulin.
Contract of the Sao Paulo Railway	June 1	Do. Do.
May, 1925.	June 4	Do.
Brazilian commerce and industries for May, 1925. Popular and Agricultural Credit Congress at Rio de Janeiro, August, 1925.	June 3 June 4	Do. Do.
Annual Message of Prefect of Federal District for 1924	June 5	Do. Homer Brett.
Legal regulations of cocoa trade in BahiaIndustrial alcehol in Brazil	June 6	A. Gaulin.
Status of irrigation works in the Brazilian northeast	June 8	Fred C. Eastin, jr.
Credit for rebuilding Great Western Railway bridge Amazon Valley rubber market in May, 1925	do	H. Frazier Potts, vice con-
Active motor vehicle market in Pernambuco	June 13	sul at Para. Fred C. Eastin, jr. Homer Brett.
Active motor vehicle market in Pernambuco	June 15	Homer Brett.
Couee exports from Kio de Janeiro during May, 1915 Financial and commercial market of Rio de Janeiro for May, 1925.	June 16	A. Gaulin. Do.
		Do.
Brazilian railway construction since 1854	June 19	Do. Do.
Brazilian railway construction since 1854 Brazilian railway mileage, on Dec. 31, 1924 Balance sheet of the Bank of Brazil, on May 30, 1925	do	Do.
Road construction in Minas Geraes Exchange operations in Rio de Janeiro market during April, 1925	June 20	Do. Do.
CHILE		
Economic conditions in Concepcion consular district	May 14	Robert L. Mosier, vice con- sul at Concepcion.
Capitalization of the Guggenheim Nitrate Plants in Chile		C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Crop report and product movement, crop year 1924 The interchange of commerce between Great Britain and the countries of Central and South America.	May 25 May 26	Do. Do.
Property statistics and valuations in Chile	May 30 June 6	Do. Do. Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at Antofagasta. Harry Campbell, consul at
Sulphate of aluminum product for sale		sul at Antofagasta. Harry Campbell, consul at
COLOMBIA		Iquique.
The market for work clothing in Cartagena	June 4	Lester L. Schnare, consul at
Review of commerce and industries for May, 1925	June 5	Cartagena. Maurice L. Stafford, consul
Proposed railway between Cartagena and Barranquilla	June 13 June 18	at Barranquilla. Lester L. Schnare. Do. Maurice L. Stafford.

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COSTA RICA May, 1925, report on commerce and industries	June 10	Roderick W. Unckles, vice
Concession for the construction of residential buildings		consul at San Jose. Do. John James Meily, consul
Resume of conditions in the Port Limon consular district dul- ing the year 1924. Prices of water and soil pipe in Costa Rica		at Port Limon. Roderick W. Unckles.
CUBA		
Cost of protesting drafts	June 16	Lawrence P. Briggs, consulat Nuevitas.
Statement of sugar mills in Provience of Oriente	do	Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Review of commerce and industries for May 1925	June 22	A. C. Frost, consul general at Habana.
1924-25 sugar production and shipment of Province of Cien- fuegos. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	June 30	Frank Bohr, consul at Cienfuegos.
The market for butter and cheese in the Republic	May 28	Cecil J. Rivard, vice consu
Report on Dominican sugar production up to June 1, 1925	June 3	at Santo Domingo. Charles Bridgham Hosmer,
Economic and financial conditions of Puerto Plata consular dis-	June 12	w. A. Bickers, consul at
trict in comparison with years since 1920. Merchandise in current demand in district Market for laundry soap in the Republic	June 19 June 22	Puerto Plata. Do. Charles Bridgham Hosmer.
ECUADOR		
Ecuadorian sugar production	May 18	Richard P. Butrick, consu general at Guayaquil.
HAITI Economic and commercial summary for Haiti	June 26	Arthur Tower, vice consul a
Market for matches in Haiti		Port au Prince.
NICARAGUA		
Review of commerce and industries of western Nicaragua for	June 12	Harold Playter, consul a
May, 1925. Market for internal-combustion engines	June 17	Corinto. Do.
PANAMA	T	Odin G. Tanan commit o
Electric light and telephone system for Bocas del Toro	1 June 5	Odin G. Loren, consul a Colon.
PARAGUAY April, 1925, review of commerce and industries	May 1	Digby A. Willson, consul a
Proposed central bank of Paraguay	May 9 May 13	Asuncion. Do. Do.
Agricultural notes, Bulletin No. 7 of the office of lands and colonies	June 2	Do.
Cotton situation in Paraguay	June 5 June 13	Do. Do.
PERU		
Projected railroad from port of Cerro Azul to the city of Huan- cayo.		C. E. Guyant, consul a Callao-Lima.
Removal of embargo for the exportation of rice from Peru	- do	Do.
URUGUAY Importation of petroleum and products into Uruguay during	June 2	O. Gaylord Marsh, consul a
May 1025		Montevideo. Do.
The grain market of Uruguay Wool market of Uruguay for May Farm rentals in Uruguay	June 6 June 11	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Permission to do business in Venezuela.		William P. Garrety, consu at Puerto Cabello.
Automotive sales survey, quarter ending June 30, 1925		Arthur R. Williams, vic
The cultivation of wheat in Venezuela		Daniel J. Driscoll, vice con sul at La Guaira.
Poultry raising methods in Venezuela		Dayle C. McDonough, con sul at Caracas.
The market for work clothing in Venezuela	June 21	Do.





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HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. MIGUEL PAZ BARAHONA President of the Republic of Honduras, 1925-1929



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THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS :: :: ::

R. MIGUEL PAZ BARAHONA, that eminent physician and skilful surgeon recently inaugurated as Chief Executive of the Republic of Honduras, was born in the city of Santa Barbara, in 1863, of distinguished ancestry, both parents, Don Desiderio Paz and Doña Isabel Barahona, being members of families intimately concerned in the historical and cultural development of Honduras. After completing his preliminary studies, the future President, then only 11 years old, was sent to Guatemala where he commenced his advanced preparation, taking his degree in arts in 1885 and that of medicine and surgery some years later.

Subsequently, on two occasions, the first in 1892 and the second in 1901, he came to the United States in order to amplify and perfect his knowledge along certain medical lines in the schools and hospitals of New York City. Later, in 1906, he went to London with the same end in view, and thence, in 1907, to Paris, which he again visited in 1923. During this period of extended research work, he specialized in tropical diseases, in which field he became a recognized expert. Even before the initiation in tropical countries of the philanthropic work of the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. Paz Barahona had conducted with great success, although naturally on a much smaller scale, an energetic campaign against malaria and against parasitic intestinal diseases in Honduras.

One of the most interesting periods in the life of the new President and one which well demonstrates the fundamental kindliness and strength of his character is that during which he, for the time being, put his own hopes and ambitions to one side to devote every effort toward educating his brothers. He had chosen a career—medicine—but, as the eldest of a numerous family, he dedicated himself for 12 years to agriculture and animal husbandry in order to acquire the funds necessary for the education of his younger brothers. This purpose accomplished, he returned to medicine, establishing his first clinic in San Pedro Sula.

Thanks to his travel in foreign countries and the extensive research work already mentioned, Dr. Paz Barahona is not only a well-known physician and skilful surgeon but a polyglot, speaking and writing both French and English, in addition to his native Spanish, with ease and fluency. Moreover with this linguistic power he has acquired an unusually intimate understanding of the idiosyncrasies of these several peoples, attributes of inestimable value to one in whose hands rests the destiny of a nation.

From his marriage with that distinguished lady, Doña Mariana Leiva de Paz, he has a son and a daughter who for a number of years attended the university in Berkeley, Calif., in pursuit of a thorough, modern education, whence they returned last year to Honduras after having completed brilliantly their respective courses of study.

In the various important positions held by Doctor Barahona prior to his accession to the Presidency, such as mayor and member of Congress, he has consistently shown himself to be a man of wide tolerance and progressive trends of thought and action.

The elections for President of the Republic took place in Honduras in December, 1924, Doctor Barahona being victorious by a large majority of votes. On January 20, 1925, the National Constituent Assembly, by legislative decree, confirmed his election and on February 1 of that same year he was inaugurated for the constitutional period of four years.

In recognition of the important philanthropic and professional services that Dr. Paz Barahona has rendered humanity, the Cuban Red Cross decorated him recently with the insignia of the Great Cross of the Order of Honor and Merit.

The Bulletin of the Pan American Union takes advantage of this opportunity to present to the new Chief Executive of Honduras its most cordial and respectful greetings, together with the most earnest good wishes for his personal success and for the continued prosperity of the nation which with such signal enthusiasm has placed him at the helm of its destinies.

AN AMERICAN WHOM BOLIVIA DELIGHTS TO HONOR :: :: :: ::

By Wallace Thompson, F. R. G. S.

N AGED American physician who for forty years has practiced his profession quietly in Kansas City, has been singled out from amongst statesmen, diplomats, and scientists to be the first of his nationality to receive the signal honor of being decorated with the new Order of the Condor of Bolivia. This year is the centennial of Bolivian independence, and amongst the many notable ceremonials of August 6, the Bolivian Independence Day, was the creation of the Order of the Condor and the investure of the first selected list of its recipients. Many notable citizens of America and Europe were honored on this occasion, but for the United States the one man chosen was Dr. Edwin R. Heath, who is now 86 years old, and whose great service to Bolivia was rendered forty-five years ago. In 1880 and 1882 Doctor Heath opened, by his explorations, one of the important rivers of the great Amazon basin, provided a new route of navigation, and finally discovered an open water highway from the Bolivian capital to its richest agricultural provinces.

The list of North Americans who have rendered signal service to the mountain Republic of South America is not long, but the singling out of Doctor Heath from their number opens up a vista which goes back to the heroic days when Henry Meiggs was building his great railways in Peru and when the interior country of the Amazon, far across the Andes from the Meiggs engineering and construction crews, was an even more mysterious wilderness than it is to-day.

Doctor Heath was born in Janesville, Wis., July 13, 1839, and as a boy traveled across the plains to California in the gold rush of 1849, so that he early acquired a taste for travel of an unconventional sort. He was graduated from Beloit College and from the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and in 1869 started on his life in South America. As secretary of the American legation in Santiago, Chile, he went by boat, in that year, to Buenos Aires, whence he returned to Chile through the Uspallata Pass. To-day, through this pass, the Transandine Railway carries travelers in luxurious parlor

ears, but in 1869 it was one of the wind-swept passes of the Andes, marked by grim shelter huts, over which travelers could pass on muleback for only a few months each year. Doctor Heath recrossed, later, by the Portillo Pass, a yet higher and more difficult road, at an elevation of 13,300 feet above the sea. Partially erippled, Doctor Heath had been limited in his service in the Civil War, but this handicap, when the choice was his own and adventure called, had not a little to do with his driving himself through hazardous exploits such as these during his days in South America.



DR. EDWIN R. HEATH

The first citizen of the United States to be decorated with the new Order of the Condor of Bolivia, in recognition of the great service rendered Bolivia by his explorations in the Amazon basin

During his official connection with the American legation in Chile he traveled extensively in days when travel across deserts and through mountains was no matter of railways and automobiles, as it is to-day. One journey took him into the Caracoles silver mines in Bolivia to look for fossils for Professor Agassiz. To-day one travels to Caracoles, which lies in one of the most sublimely beautiful mountain groups of the Andes, by a fine British-built railway and over a motor road which cost the Guggenheims a million dollars to build when they reopened the Caracoles mines a few years ago to exploit the tin which was

the bane and ruin of the old silver miners whom Doctor Heath knew and visited. But in 1870 the journey to these mines was over the desert and up the mountains, a series of hardships and slow travel to these summits where the valley floors are over 13,000 feet above the sea.

Doctor Heath took a vacation, as it were, through a few years in the early seventies, as chief surgeon on Henry Meiggs's Pacasmayo railway in northern Peru. In 1878 he returned to the United States, but a year later he was off to South America again, this time to ascend the Amazon River through Brazil to take a post which

one suspects tempted him more for the adventure than for the medical opportunities as surgeon of the Madeira-Mamoré Railway, then being built, chiefly for the transshipment of rubber around the rapids of the Madeira River, 2,500 miles up the Amazon and Madeira Rivers from the Brazilian rubber port of Para. Here he was associated with another of the American railway builders of South America, George Earl Church, until the work on the railway was suspended in 1879.

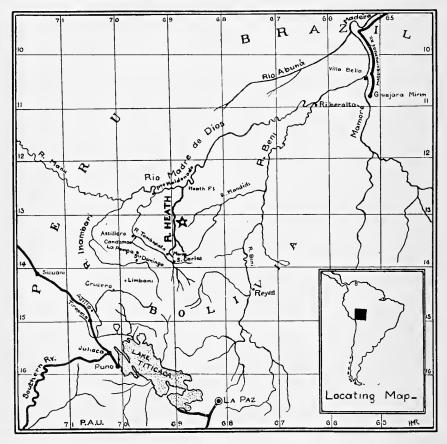
It was then that Doctor Heath took up the exploration which has brought him, forty-six years later, recognition and the highest honor in the gift of the Republic of Bolivia.

The Amazon Valley is one of the last unexplored spaces of the globe. Thirty years after Doctor Heath's lonely adventures Theodore Roosevelt found thrills and honor in an elaborately equipped expedition into regions not very far away, as space is marked in the Amazon Valley. And only this year Dr. A. Hamilton Rice added to his long list of explorations by seeking, by way of the Amazon, the headwaters of the Orinoco, thousands of miles northward from the regions where Heath and, later, Roosevelt traveled and explored. But Doctor Heath was before them all, and hardly since the Spaniards, indeed, down to 1879, had white men braved the perils and the problems of that wilderness.

When work was shut down on the Madeira-Mamoré Railway Doctor Heath did not go home. He went on into the jungle. Ascending the Madeira to Exaltation and Santa Ana, he worked his way across country along one of the great rubber trails to Reyes, near the shores of the Beni River, a stream almost as fine as the Madeira, but never used by the rubber shippers because of its traditional dangers for any navigation. The rubber, even from the lower reaches of the Beni, was brought upstream to Reyes, carried overland to the Madeira, down that stream and around the rapids which the railway was circling, and so out to the Amazon and to Para, then and for a quarter of a century the center of the rubber trade of the world.

The Beni River was impossible of navigation; everybody agreed to that, and no Indian, even, had ever been known to sail to its mouth. A few explorers who had attempted the journey had never come back. But Doctor Heath wanted a try. He prepared himself for the trip, and finally gathered a few Indians and a fleet of canoes—each dug out of a single immense forest tree, and not the most seaworthy of craft. He started down the Beni on August 6, 1880—anniversary of Bolivian independence. There was trouble of every imaginable kind, and in the end only two native boys and one leaky canoe remained; the rest had deserted. This canoe was 15

feet long and about 4 feet wide; it was water-soaked, partly rotten, and the cracks were caulked with corn husks and pitched with clay; when the two boys and Doctor Heath were aboard the edge of the boat was only 4 inches above the water line. But on October 11, 1880, that canoe passed out of the Beni into the Madre de Dios River and thence into the Madeira. It had accomplished what no canoe had ever accomplished before. The mysterious horrors which had



WHERE DR. HEATH PIONEERED IN AMAZON EXPLORATION

The territory through which the explorations were made in 1880–1882, which forty-five years later brought Dr. Heath the highest honors of the Bolivian Government

been attributed to the journey—crocodiles and rapids and waterfalls, tigers and miasma—had been proven false, and within a year the traffic on the Beni had increased to hundreds of canoes and barges. An exploration work of immense benefit to the rubber industry and in particular to the Bolivian growers in that eastern torrid section of Bolivia had been accomplished by the lame, intrepid American doctor.

But that was not all. Doctor Heath had no interest in going home and resting on his laurels; he went back. He made his way up the Madeira, and on December 11 was back in Reyes, having been absent four months on this journey of such lasting value to that vast, untracked but busy world of rubber tappers.

Doctor Heath resumed the studies of the Indians which had first taken him to Reyes, but he was evolving the while his theory that the Beni River was not only navigable to its junction with the Madre de Dios River, but that above Reyes it offered still further opportunities for navigation—and exploration. He insisted that the Beni was navigable from its mouth to its source, which latter is not far from the Bolivian capital, La Paz, high in the Andes. If his theory was true, Bolivia had in this river a water route from its capital to the distant and almost inaccessible eastern regions of the country—a water route by canoes only, perhaps, but far more negotiable than any mule trails.

On April 26, 1882, Doctor Heath started up the Beni and on July 25 he arrived at La Paz. He had proved the unprovable and had opened the highlands of Bolivia and the capital to the lowlands and the tropical wealth of the Amazon jungle. The Bolivian Government of that day paid him honor and made him feel a gratitude which has been with him for all the years which have followed.

From La Paz Doctor Heath returned home. He went to Kansas City, Kans., and there began to practice medicine, continuing sedately through the forty years since his return until he retired from active duty only a few years ago.

Through the quiet life in Kansas City this pioneer of Amazon exploration has retained his vivid interest in Bolivia and in Latin America as a whole. He is still the consul of Bolivia in Kansas City, and has been the consul, too, of other Latin American countries. When, years after he had left Bolivia for the last time, a new river was located west of the Beni, it was named in his honor, although many who have written on South America have stated that the River Heath was named for an explorer who lost his life in its exploration. When, in 1910, Maj. P. H. Fawcett, of the British Army, explored this region and located the boundary lines of Bolivia, Brazil, and Peru, the River Heath was made the international line, an honor cherished also by the aged explorer who never saw its waters and yet gave it his name.

To-day the rubber industry in all that region is all but dead—the cultivated rubber plantations of the East Indies made the tapping of wild rubber uneconomic many years ago. But the region of the eastern slopes of the Andes in Bolivia is rich in minerals no man has ever scratched; the tropical valleys have always given great promise for cotton and a hundred other tropical products.

Indeed, to-day, with the soaring prices of rubber, there is some likelihood that there may be at least a temporary revival of the business of tapping the immense natural rubber trees of the Amazon for new supplies. It may even be that Bolivia itself, as well as Brazil, may be the site of some of the new rubber plantations which the American manufacturers plan as a countermove to the restrictions on the output and rising prices of the British and Dutch plantations in the East Indies.

More than any man of any other nationality, this aged American doctor in Kansas City contributed to the making of Bolivia into this potential agricultural power. Then, and even now, few people think of Bolivia as anything but a mining country, on the summit of the Andes, where above a vast desert plain the mineralized mountains rise to their fifteen and twenty thousand feet of snow-capped splendor. Yet most of the superficial area of Bolivia is on the eastern slope of the Andes and in the rich basins of the innumerable tributaries to the Amazon. So the opening, forty-three years ago, of the first highway, by river, from the Bolivian capital to these distant provinces, was a service of unforgettable value to the people and to the Government.

To-day railways and roads and river highways link this territory to La Paz and the outlets of the Pacific. But Bolivia has not forgotton. The only American to receive its highest honor, the Order of the Condor, on the centennial day when it was inaugurated, was this American homeopathic physician, sitting to-day, at 86, in the midst of his memories of his glory, in his home out in Kansas City.—Edwin Ruthven Heath.



EXPLORED OIL FIELDS OF PERU :: :: :: ::

By R. A. DEUSTUA

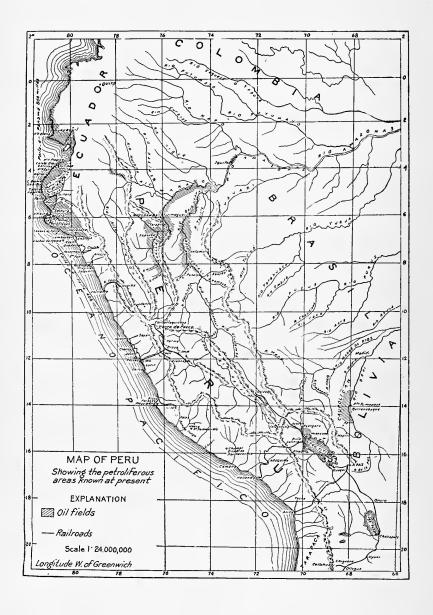
Mining Engineer, Peruvian Expert in Petroleum

HE recent progress of the petroleum industry in Peru has confirmed once more the existence of oil fields both on the seaboard and on the sierras and tablelands of that country. It has likewise confirmed the wealth of the fields already developed or explored, as well as the good quality of the larger part of the crudes thus far obtained, as shown by the industrial value of their distillates.

As to quantity, Peru does not yet rank with the leading countries in oil production, because its fields have not been developed to anything like their full capacity. The quality of its oil, however, is acknowledged to be of the best; for, with the exception of the American fields lying in the Appalachian regions of the States of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, there are in the world no deposits of any extent or importance that can compete with those of Peru as to the quality of their crudes or of the distillates extracted.

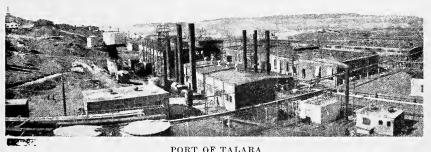
This distinctive feature of Peruvian oils, together with the number, extent, and convenient location of the various fields so far explored in the territory of the Republic, gives Peru undoubted importance as an oil-producing country. And this importance is enhanced by the fact that at present the Peruvian deposits are among the few known reserve sources from which the future must in great measure draw its oil supply and which must supplement or replace the fields now in exploitation, many of which have already reached their maximum yield, while others have become considerably exhausted.

It is obvious that the recent development of the oil industry in Peru has been mostly due to the new legislation governing the Republic. This development was to be expected, since the new oil law freed the industry from a prohibitive régime that had almost paralysed it for twelve years. As soon as the granting of new concessions was allowed and the necessary guaranties were offered for the investment of capital in the exploration and working of oil fields, denouncements began to multiply and oil production began to grow fast. That explains why, for the short period of three years since the enactment of the law, the new preemptions cover more than one million claims, while the production of oil has considerably in-



creased, its market value amounting to almost 50 per cent of that of the total mineral production of the country, notwithstanding that the unit prices, or rates, have been less than in previous years, and despite the decline of prices in the New York oil market. This decline points to an excess of world production, or else to decreased demand. Such adverse factors, however, have not halted nor otherwise affected the constant growth of our infant industry.

This unusual phenomenon of an increasing development of our oil fields in the face of unfavorable market conditions throughout the world is due to the character of the fields now being worked and to the good quality of their oils, which are preferred to others and always find a market, however great the production in the rest of the world may be and regardless of the distributing effects of



PORT OF TALARA

The principal exploitation center of the International Petroleum Co., Ltd. The illustration shows the main parts of the refinery, factories, storage tanks, and other properties.

overproduction elsewhere. Now our main oil fields, on account of their lithological and structural conditions, the relatively small depth of the oil deposits industrially available, and their convenient geographical location—some lying along the Pacific coast, others on the shores of Lake Titicaca, in the vicinity of countries that are heavy oil consumers, and others in the mountains, close to the banks

1 Production of oil and-market value, and value of total mineral production, 1920-23

Year	Produc- tion	Market value	Value of total mineral production	Per cent
1920 1921 1922 1923	Tons 373, 280 488, 669 700, 619 751, 710	Peruvian pounds 2, 494, 570 3, 620, 749 5, 091, 338 5, 139, 349	Peruvian pounds 8, 134, 694 8, 348, 635 10, 344, 667 11, 864, 606	30, 39 43, 41 49, 21 43, 31

² Petroleum quotations in the New York market fell from \$6.10 per 42-gallon barrel in January, 1921, to \$2.47 in December, 1923. Early in 1924 oil prices reacted, only to drop again to \$2.75 per barrel in November of the same year.

of navigable rivers leading to the Atlantic—can be easily and economically worked, which makes them very much sought after, even when the market conditions are unfavorable to oil production generally. Moreover, the oils obtained, owing to their high content of light distillates and lubricants of low cold test, or congealing point, and the character and high heating power of the combustible residues of distillation, possess an industrial value which is found in only very few oils from other sources, and which therefore makes them very popular. The demand always exceeds the output, as there are not in the world many fields yielding crudes superior or even equal to these.

It has been demonstrated that the majority of oils produced in other parts of the world bear no comparison with those of Peru.



Courtesy of International Petroleum Co., Ltd.

THE MOLE AND HARBOR AT TALARA

The native village is shown in the background

There are oil fields, such as those of Mexico, California, Texas, Louisiana, and Russia, that yield large quantities of petroleum, but this is all inferior to the Peruvian product. There are also fields, like those of Oklahoma and Kansas, in the central part of the United States, which likewise produce large quantities, and whose oil has about the same percentage of distillates as the Peruvian oils, but of inferior quality, especially because they do not yield lubricants having a congealing point lower than 0° C., like the Peruvian lubricants, which are of asphalt base and can be used at very low temperatures without freezing or losing their lubricating qualities. Only the Pennsylvania fields, especially those of Franklin, produce oils of better quality and greater industrial importance than the

Peruvian, but their output is low, the fields being of small extent, and showing, besides, signs of considerable exhaustion, which lessens their importance as competitive sources of supply.

The present production of Peru is relatively small, amounting to only 0.6 per cent of the total world production. For this reason, Peru occupies the eighth place among the oil-producing countries, coming after the United States, Mexico, Russia, Persia, the Dutch East Indies, Rumania, and India.³ It should be observed, however, that the present production of Peru, which amounts to 751,710 tons per year, and probably will reach 1,000,000 tons this year (1924), represents the results of the development of only a small area of the northern seacoast zone, an area that measures about 6,000 hectares (14,800 acres) and contains some 1,500 "pertenencias" (4-hectare, or 9.88-acre, claims), whereas it is estimated that the probable extent of the fields in that zone, from Ecuador to Lambayeque, covers about 1,500,000 hectares (3,700,000 acres, or 5,800 square miles), nearly all of which is already occupied or preempted and can therefore be developed at once.

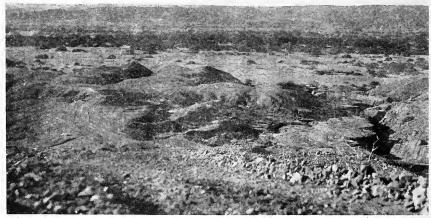
There is thus good reason to hope that the importance of Peru as a world oil producer will increase easily and rapidly, and that the country will rise to a high rank in that respect, provided the work of exploration and development is intensified and extended to all lands already occupied, denounced, or shown to be worthy of exploitation, on the coast as well as in the sierras and table-lands. The combined area

³ World oil production in 1923 and 1924 [In thousands of 42-gallon barrels]

Country	1923 production	1923	1924 production	1924
		Per cent		Per cent
1. United States.	732, 407	71. 9	713, 940	70. 5
2. Mexico	149, 585	14.7	139, 497	13.8
3. Russia	39, 156	3.8	45, 312	4.5
4. Persia		2.8	32, 373	3.2
		1.9	20, 473	2.0
6. Rumania		1.1	13, 303	1.3
8. Peru			8, 150 7, 812	.8
9. Poland (Galicia)	5, 373	.6	5, 657	. 5
10. Sarawak (British Borneo)		. 3	4, 163	. 5
11. Venezuela		.4	8, 754	. 9
12. Argentine		.3	4, 669	. 4
13. Trinidad		. 3	4, 057	.4
14. Japan and Formosa		. 2	1, 959	. 2
15. Egypt		เรี	1, 122	. 1
16. France (Alsace)) ''	1, 426	١
17. Colombia			445	1
18. Germany			406	
19. Canada		İ	164	
20. Czechoslovakia		.2	75	.2
21. Italy			45	
22. Algeria			12	i
23. England		1		
24. Other countries	112	J	l 111	}
Total	1,018,900	100	1, 012, 927	100

of all these lands is estimated to be approximately 5,000,000 hectares (12,000,000 acres, or 19,000 square miles).

In order that Peru may rise to first rank as an oil producer, both as to the quantity and the quality of its products, a position which the country can easily attain in view of its present production and of the enormous areas that are still undeveloped but which are for the most part already occupied and can be immediately put under exploitation, the only thing needed is that the persons interested fulfill the obligations imposed on them by the present laws and regulations and that public authorities strictly enforce the observance of those laws and regulations.



Courtesy of International Petroleum Co., Ltd.

LA BREA Y PARIÑAS ESTATE

View from the top of the tablazo looking northward across Pariñas Valley

OIL FIELDS

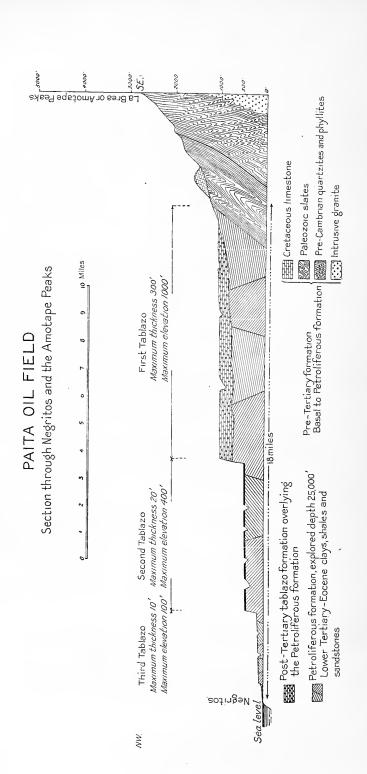
The existence of oil in many regions of the Republic is presumed, but up to the present time it has been positively established in only three well-defined zones, either by actual exploration or by the presence of gushing springs and seepages. Such is the case in the Tumbes and Paita coast strip, near the Pacific, in the Titicaca basin and in Islaicocha, in the transandine region, and along the rivers Huallaga, Ucayali and Santiago, which are tributaries of the Marañon or Upper Amazon River, and therefore establish communication with the Atlantic.

Of these fields where the presence of oil has been definitely ascertained only the Tumbes-Paita fields and those in the Titicaca basin have been partially developed. The Tumbes-Paita region is the best explored in the Republic and so far has proved the most productive. The principal exploitation centers in this region are in the outskirts of Zorritos and between Cabo Blanco and the La Chira Valley—that is, in the Peña Negra, Restín, and Lobitos fields, worked by the Lobitos Oilfields (Ltd.), of England, and the famous Brea-and-Pariñas concession, which is owned by the large Canadian concern, International Petroleum Co. (Ltd.), and extends southward from Punta Capullana, including the port of Talara and the rich fields of Negritos, Lagunitas, and La Brea.

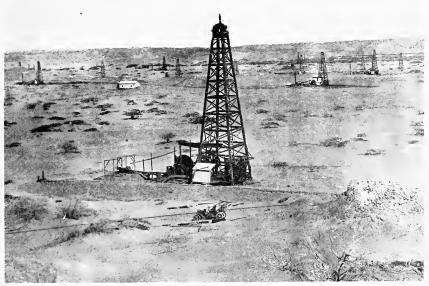
It is believed that petroleum exists also in Cerro del Portachuelo, near Nazca, in the Department of Ica, where there occur some limestones which when fractured give forth a kerosene odor and which belong to the Albian stage as shown by the presence of Mortoniceras inflatum; in the immediate neighborhood of the city of Cuzco, where there are outcrops of some gypseous shales associated with a black quartzitic rock that has a slight odor when newly fractured; and in Chumpi, Parinacochas Province, Department of Ayacucho, where the presence of oil is inferred from that of large quantities of maltha, or brea. There are found, likewise, in the Oroya region and along the Mantaro Valley some limestones and sandstones that give out a strong petroleum odor when broken or rubbed; they are associated with a bituminous substance (vanadiferous asphaltite), which has been successfully distilled. However, in none of these places has there been so far any examination carried to sufficient depth to either confirm or disprove the supposed existence of petroleum.

THE TUMBES-PAITA FIELDS

The northern-coast petroliferous region is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the east by the spurs of the Western Cordillera of the Andes. In the zone now developed, these spurs form a chain of cerros, or low peaks, known as La Brea, or Amotape Mountains. The northern and the southern boundary can not yet be accurately stated. Possibly on the south the petroliferous formation extends as far as the Department of Lambayeque, beneath the subsoil of the pampas ending at Olmos, Jayanca, and Mórrope, while on the north it very likely underlies the Republic of Ecuador—a conclusion based on stratrigraphic correspondences and on the ascertained existence, in Santa Elena Peninsula, of oil deposits that are similar to the Peruvian and which have been worked for several years.



Although it is true that lithological and stratigraphical conditions are not sufficient to determine with absolute certainty how far north and south the known oil fields between the Tumbes and La Chira Valleys extend, they evidently lend weight to the conjecture that the petroliferous formation already explored between those valleys extends north, with the Tumbes subsoil, as far as Zarumilla, and south, with the Sechura subsoil, as far as Lambayeque, for at Zarumilla and Lambayeque there predominates a recent sedimentary formation, not broken nor altered by geological agencies in such manner as to make it unfavorable to the accumulation of petroleum.



Courtesy of International Petroleum Co., Ltd.

THE POZO VALLEY DISTRICT
A part of the La Brea y Pariñas estate

Within the boundaries given, the probable extent of this petroliferous region may be approximately estimated to be 1,500,000 hectares (5,800 square miles).

In the explored parts of this northern region it has been found that the oil pervades the Tertiary sandstones, although not in a continuous and regular manner. The oil sands thus far examined are of limited extent, lenticular grain, and variable thickness; they are irregularly distributed in the subsoil and in the majority of cases are associated with a series of dislocations of the soil, as is specially the case in the Negritos zone, which lies between the seacoast and the La Brea peaks.

The Tertiary of this zone is exceedingly faulted, being broken up into a large number of blocks separated one from the other, of different sizes and with tilted strata, which have not the same dip in adjacent blocks. The oil content of the petroliferous sands in these depends on the dimensions of the blocks, and so, where the blocks are small and much subdivided, there are no great probabilities of their containing oil in commercially available quantities.

According to Bosworth,⁴ the series of faults existing throughout the region mentioned had a principal axis of dislocation, approximately parallel to the present seashore line, and to which the various oscilatory movements of that strip of the littoral are no doubt related. He explains the existence of this great fault by the original lay of the sea floor bordering that region. This floor drops abruptly, forming a submarine cliff 12,000 feet deep, which has a fixed direction, independent of the present windings of the shore line, and which runs only 5 miles distant from Cabo Blanco and Punta Pariñas, the latter being the westernmost point in continental South America.

From the constant direction of this cliff, as well as from its magnitude and its pronounced steepness, Bosworth infers the existence of the master fault referred to, which undoubtedly was formed after Tertiary sedimentation had ended and which probably was the western boundary of the tablazo⁵ deposits and limited the range of their periodic upheavals.

The Tertiary deposits lie unconformably on a series of older rocks that form the main nucleus of the La Brea, Illescas, and Silla de Paita cerros, or peak chains. The Illescas and Silla de Paita chains run along the shore and are isolated remnants of the spurs of the Andes.

These pre-Tertiary rocks represent the basal formation of the petroliferous rocks. They contain no oil, and for that reason are the main guide in ascertaining the probable extent of the superjacent oil-bearing formation. Where those basal rocks crop out or are found not far below the surface the fact shows that there is no petroliferous formation, or at most a very thin formation, not containing oil in sufficient quantity to be commercially available.

A large part of the Tertiary petroliferous formation is covered by more recent sedimentary strata which are not faulted nor otherwise altered and which preserve their horizontal position. They vary in thickness and have the appearance of high plateaus. Locally, they are known as tablazos.

⁴ T. O. Bosworth, Geology of the Tertiary and Quaternary Periods in the Northwest Part of Peru.

⁵ Tablazos is the local name applied to uplifted sea-floor deposits or beds that now form stepped marine terraces. Further details about them are given in subsequent paragraphs.—Trans.

The post-Tertiary formation constituting the tablazos is not itself petroliferous, but, as it generally rests unconformably on the Tertiary formation, the presence of tablazos in that region is nearly always a favorable indication of the existence of a petroliferous underlying formation. Only in some areas near the La Brea, Silla de Paita, and Illescas peak chains, and in the country south of the port of Paita, do the tablazos lie directly on the pre-Tertiary rocks, the intermediate petroliferous Tertiary formation having disappeared. For that reason those regions are not regarded as likely for oil exploration or development.

In view of the foregoing exposition, the principal geological features distinguishing the northern-coast petroliferous region may be distributed among three main formations, namely:

1. The pre-Tertiary formation underlying the petroliferous.

2. The Tertiary petroliferous formation.

3. The superjacent post-Tertiary formation, consisting of tablazos.

PRE-TERTIARY FORMATION

The pre-Tertiary formation is a distinguishing feature of the La Brea, Illescas, and Silla de Paita peaks. It consists mainly of metamorphic rocks, such as quartzites and crystalline schists, very much folded and bearing intrusions of granitic igneous rocks, which mark the axis of those peak systems. Granite appears likewise in Cerro Ereo (Ereo Peak), northeast of Sullana, and Tumbes, between the localities known as El Charán and El Pedernal, as well as east of Cabuyal, in Angostura Brook, and in La Capitana, on the Tumbes River.

It appears from investigations conducted on the ground by various experts that the lower group of the pre-Tertiary formation is very old. According to Mr. Broggi, that formation is pre-Cambrian and a gradual transition from the granitic igneous nucleus to the superjacent Paleozoic system.

This pre-Cambrian formation, which consists mainly of quartzites and crystalline schists and forms the first spurs of the above-mentioned peak chains, is thickly traversed by microgranular intrusions, closely related to the intense metamorphism it has undergone. Such metamorphism has given these sedimentary formations a peculiar petrographic facies which permits their being distinguished from the superjacent Paleozoic deposits, consisting of greatly folded schistose and quartzose slates. In some parts of the La Brea peaks these slates are associated with certain impure limestones, which, according to Bosworth, probably belong to the lower Paleozoic, as they contain crinoid and brachiopod remains. This schistose formation first

7 T. O. Bosworth, op. cit.

⁶ J. A. Broggi, "La Silla de Paita y sus alrededores": Bol. de Minas, t. v.

appears at the port of Paita and extends along the coast as far as the Illescas and Silla de Paita peaks. It is also found in the Province of Tumbes, in a locality known as Quebrada Seca, in the Zarumilla, Hualtaco, and Angostura brooks, and east of Cabuyal.

Engineer Bravo^s has proved the existence, on the western slopes of the La Brea peaks, of schists of Carboniferous age, by the presence of remains of *Productus* and other brachiopods, some types of *Lamellibranchia* and gastropods, crinoid peduncles, and remnants of lace corals. He has found also crinoid remains in the quartzites underlying the schists referred to above.



Courtesy of International Petroleum Co., Ltd.

LAGUNITAS DISTRICT

Lastly, as additional constituents of the La Brea peaks, some Cretaceous rocks lying unconformably on the Paleozoic schists are found at several places along the borders of the western flanks of the peaks. Limestone is the representative type of these Cretaceous rocks and occurs in the form of isolated patches south of the peak chain and in more continuous stretches on the north. At Pananga the limestones are compact and more defined, consisting mainly of large Cyprica and similar shells up to 3 inches in length, associated with other gastropods, Lamellibranchia, and various types of ammonites.

[§] J. J. Bravo, "Reconocimiento de la región costanera de los Departamentos de Tumbes y Piura": Archivo de la Asociación Peruana para el Progreso de la Ciencia, t. I.

According to Engineer Bravo the limestones occur in the neighborhood of Pan de Azúcar peak and in the "El Muerto" ranch, forming discontinuous patches that contain types of Nerinea, Caprotina, Mortonicera, and others, some corresponding to the Aptian stage and some to the Vraconian, and representing the same forms that are found in the Cretaceous of the Western Cordillera of the Andes. Bravo adds that the rocks containing these fossils have the peculiarity, in both places, of presenting the same appearance to such a degree that one can not tell the difference between a limestone rock from El Muerto ranch containing Mortonicera and one from Pachacayo or Jatunhuasi. This shows the continuity or identity of the local limestone of the La Brea formation with that extensively found in the Junín Cordillera.

The Cretaceous system has also been identified by Dr. Enst Ganz, a geologist, on the southern slopes of the Silla de Paita peaks, about 9 miles east of Punta Portugas, where it lies directly on the basal metamorphic rocks of the peak chain.

There are also some calcareous strata in the northern slopes of the Illescas peaks, in the locality known as La Montera. Here the limestones are compact and contain a rich fauna of lamellibranches and gastropods.

To sum up, the pre-Tertiary formation underlying the petroliferous occupies a mountainous region consisting of igneous and metamorphic rocks associated with some limestones and extending from the Archæan system to the Cretaceous.

THE PETROLIFEROUS TERTIARY

The petroliferous Tertiary formation, which rests unconformably on the Paleozoic, covers a relatively narrow strip lying between the La Brea peaks and the sea. It crops out on the surface at all the places where the overlying tablazo formation has been denuded and destroyed. Within those lateral boundaries the Tertiary is uniformly distributed only between the La Chira and Tumbes Valleys. South of La Chira it appears only at wide intervals, covering small isolated areas, so that the more recent tablazo formation generally lies directly on the Paleozoic rocks, which are not petroliferous.

The southernmost Tertiary outcrops occur in the neighborhood of the Illescas peaks. Farther south the Tertiary system disappears, as well as the tablazos, which are replaced by a series of low pampas, almost at sea level, covered by sand and variable dunes and extending as far as the Department of Lambayeque without showing the underlying formation.

On the north of the Tumbes Valley the Tertiary shows but poorly, except about Cerro Blanco, La Pampa, and Cabuyal, but everything leads to the belief that it extends uniformly as far as Zarumilla, follow-

ing the subsoil of the tablazo that covers that region, to appear again in the Santa Elena peninsula, in the neighboring Republic of Ecuador, where its deposits have been intensely exploited for a very long time.

The whole Tertiary formation consists of a sedimentary group, littoral in character, composed mainly of thick clay shale and conglomerates, alternating with sandstones of various kinds and containing a rich fauna. This fauna is for the most part molluscan, of the nature peculiar to shallow waters, and consists mainly of gastropods and lamellibranches. There are found also small numbers of corals, decapods, and fish teeth, as well as some large cephalopods



Courtesy of International Petroleum Co., Ltd.

THE CAMP AND PORT AT LOBITOS

A partial view, showing some of the company's wells, tanks, and other property

of the genus *Enclimatocera* (*Enclimatocera ulrichi*, White). The clays contain large banks of foraminifers.

The mollusks found in the deepest strata so far examined do not differ much from one another, yet their differences are great compared with those existing among the types found in the upper formations that are characteristic of the Zorritos region.

The molluscan types prevailing in the lower Negritos and Lobitos strata are very similar to those that distinguish the Eocene fauna in Europe, California, and the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, while some Zorritos gastropods and lamellibranches are like those of the Panama Miocene. This leads to the conclusion that the lower for-

⁹ H. Wood and others, Paleontology of the Tertiary Deposits in Northwestern Pcru

mation, which constitutes the Negritos and Lobitos deposits, corresponds to the Eocene, and the upper formation, which is more recent and distinguishes the Zorritos deposits, corresponds to the Miocene.

The ascertained thickness of the whole Tertiary formation varies between 15,000 and 25,000 feet, according to Bosworth, 10 but the age of that formation is not uniform throughout the region explored, for that of Negritos is older than that of Lobitos, and the latter is older than that of Zorritos.

The Negritos formation has been studied in only a relatively small area. It is characteristic of the Negritos and Punta Pariñas deposits, and its presence has been ascertained also at La Brea, 12 miles to the east, as well as at the headwaters of the Pariñas brook (quebrada), on the north, and along the Cabo Blanco coast, from the spot known as Los Órganos as far as Lobitos. North of the regions mentioned and south of the La Brea peaks the same formation is believed to exist, but neither north of the Tumbes valley nor south of the La Chira valley are there any traces of its presence nor probabilities that it may be discovered.

The Negritos formation, which is the oldest of those studied in the Tertiary of that region, consists of two large groups of sedimentary rocks. These groups, according to Bosworth, can be distinguished from each other by the prevalence of certain fossils. In the upper group the predominant rocks are clay shales and conglomerates covered by thick sandstone sediments; in the lower the same clay shales predominate, associated with conglomerates and banks of interstratified sandstones. The first group, having, according to Bosworth, a thickness of about 4,000 feet, is distinguished by the prevalence of Clavilithes, and the second by that of Turritella negritosensis, Wood, and Turritella lissoni, Wood. This last was named after Professor Lissón, in recognition of his untiring devotion to scientific research and the many great services he has rendered to Peruvian science with his study and classification of numerous new species discovered in the territory of the Republic.

The Turritellidæ disappear in the upper formation, being replaced by Clavilithes, although there remain other genera in considerable quantities, such as Pseudoglauconia lissoni, a very large gastropod that attains great development with Clavilithes. Venericardia (V. planicosta) abounds in both formations, disappearing gradually in the most recent upper strata.

The Negritos formation underlies that of Lobitos, which consists mainly of clay shales associated with conglomerate beds separated by layers of calcareous sandstones, relatively poor in mollusks but characterized by the presence of foraminiferous types belonging to

¹⁰ T. O. Bosworth, op. cit.

the family Nummulidinæ and the genera Nummulites, Lepidocyclina and Orthophragmina, studied and classified by Professor Lissón.¹¹

This geologist concludes, from his investigations as to the place of origin and the nature of various types of foraminifers, both young and adult, that the almost exclusive prevalence of certain genera in certain regions determines or marks out different horizons, since in the Los Órganos region, for instance, only *Lepidocyclina* is common, in the Lagunitas region only *Orthofragmina* is found. Professor Lissón has further discovered a new form, to which he has given the name *Lepidocyclina* (*Isolepidina*) R. Douvillei.

The thickness of the Lobitos formation is estimated at about 5,000 feet. This formation is of more frequent occurrence than that of Negritos, especially between Máncora Brook and the La



PORT OF CABO BLANCO

The northernmost region now exploited by the Lobitos Oilfields, Ltd. The new wharf is shown in the center; at the left the 8,000-ton tank for storing the oil coming from Restín and Peña Negra

Chira Valley. In the southern region there are only slight indications of it around Colán and Paita and in the neighborhood of the Illescas and Silla de Paita peaks, but there is a presumption that it runs under the tablazo lying between Sullana, Colán, Paita, and Piura. It is also found at Tumbes, east of the Tumbes Valley, and in the vicinity of Cerro Blanco, La Pampa, and Cabuyal, but covering very small areas.

The Zorritos formation thus far explored, which is the most recent of the petroliferous Tertiary and is believed to lie unconformably on the Lobitos formation, may be regarded as consisting of two main sedimentary groups, namely, the upper division, distinguishing the Zorritos exploitation zone and made up of a series of

¹¹ C. I. Lissón, "Contribución al estudio de algunos foramníferos terciarios provenientes de la región del Norte del Perú": Archivo de la Asociación Peruana para el Progreso de la Ciencia, t. I.

sandstones inclosing a variegated argillaceous patch with interposed lignite beds, and the lower division, thicker and somewhat older, made up chiefly of clay shales of various colors associated with thin deposits of loose sand and with sandstone seams.

In the upper division the sandstones are yellowish and concretionary. They are associated with compact conglomerate beds. In some places they are calcareous and fossil-bearing, with an abundant molluscan fauna and remains of petrified and silicified trees. In several places these surface concretionary sandstones occur for the most part in the form of almost exactly round nodules capping the rock formation, as is the case in the locality known as Piedras Redondas, along the shore, between the port of Cardalitos and the Culebras brook, the name ("Round Stone") having been given to the locality from the presence of the large crags that cover a considerable portion of that region.

The intermediate variegated argillaceous group, lying between sandstones in the upper division of the Zorritos formation, consists of different clays of varied colors confusedly mixed and of gypseous and carbonaceous shales, associated with fossiliferous beds. These beds contain thin layers of crumbly lignite, which were formerly worked for fuel. The argillaceous and lignitic group just described bears no oil and its approximate thickness does not exceed 300 feet. On the other hand, the underlying sand that completes this division contains oil. Its thickness does not exceed 1,000 feet.

The lower division of the Zorritos formation, older than the upper, has a thickness of several thousand feet, and is a characteristic feature of Heath Brook. It has not yet been thoroughly explored, but its petroliferous character has been ascertained.

According to Bosworth, the combined thickness of the two divisions is about 5,000 feet.

The molluscan fossil fauna of the whole Zorritos formation consists of gastropods and lamellibranches, the latter of which are abundant. All these fossils belong to species different from those so far found in the lower Lobitos and Negritos formations, but are, like the latter, representatives of a purely littoral region and characteristic of the shallow waters of tropical seas.

Among the gastropods, the predominant genus is *Turritella*, represented by several species, and among the lamellibranches, or pelecypods, the most abundant genus is *Arca*, although it is not the most interesting.

The development of the genera *Turritella* and *Arca* affords the chief means of distinguishing the different sediments that make up the upper division of the Zorritos formation. Generally, the lower sediments are marked out by the presence, in comparatively low numbers,

of small species of both genera, which increase in size and numbers toward the surface.

According to Spieker,¹² the majority of the gastropods and pelecypods, or lamellibranches, found in the Zorritos formation represent types peculiar to the tropical fauna of the American Miocene, especially as found in Florida and the West Indies, and Doctor Bosworth asserts that several species are like those distinguishing the Panama Miocene. For these reasons, the Zorritos formation is regarded as corresponding to the Miocene, or middle Tertiary, a conclusion that bears out those of Nelson ¹³ and Grzybowski,¹⁴ the latter of whom succeeded, as far back as 1899, in classifying a series of mollusks that enabled him to refer to the lower Miocene the age of the forma-



Courtesy of International Petroleum Co., Ltd.

WELLS ALONG THE COAST AT ZORRITOS

tions characterizing the regions of Zorritos and Heath Brook. The formation prevailing south of the regions mentioned—that is, in the latitude of Cardalitos, Piedras Redondas, and Culebras, which seems to be more recent—must be classed with the upper Miocene, so long as there are no fossils permitting an accurate determination of its age.

The Zorritos formation appears well defined along the stretch of coast extending from Punta de Sal to Mal Paso. North of the Tumbes Valley it shows faint outcrops and runs under the more recent strata forming the Corral, Zarumilla, and Papayal pampas.

Throughout its total thickness the Tertiary system has been more or less intensely faulted in different regions. Its original structure

¹² E. M. Spieker, The Paleontology of the Zorritos Formation of the North Peruvian Oil Fields.

¹³ E. T. Nelson, On the Molluscan Fauna of the Later Tertiary of Peru.

¹⁴ J. Grzybowski, Die Tertiarablagerungen des noerdlichen Peru und ihre Molluskenfauna.

has been affected by the dislocation, which was more severe in the La Brea and Pariñas region than in the north—that is, in the Máncora and Zorritos region. As one moves northward from La Brea and Pariñas one sees the diminishing effects of the faulting; in some places the original folds can be seen, although somewhat incomplete and irregular, running more or less parallel to the general uplift of the La Brea peaks.

The general faulting of the Tertiary is explained by the crust movements that produced an upheaval of the Andes, conjointly with a subsidence of the ocean floor, and caused the Tertiary deposits nearest the flanks of the Amotape Mountain range to be uplifted, adding to the continental area a narrow strip about 5 or 6 miles wide. The faulted continent, after being deeply eroded, underwent a subsequent subsiding movement that partly submerged it below the Quaternary ocean and facilitated the deposition of sediments, which covered the dislocated Tertiary. Later there occurred new uplifting movements, regular but discontinuous, which raised the present continental area without altering the horizontality of its more recent deposits. These upheavals were periodical and their intermissions produced a series of marine terraces, parallel to the shoreline, thus dividing the Quaternary deposits into stepped plateaus varying in thickness according to the duration of the intermissions.

The Tertiary system underwent strong erosive action, which to a very great extent washed out the upper strata. This is why only the lower strata are observable as prevailing in nearly the whole of the present littoral where the presence of oil has been established. It also explains why the Negritos, Lagunitas, La Brea, and Lobitos oil fields are located in the oldest Tertiary, or Eocene, strata, and why the Zorritos fields belong to the upper formations of the oldest Miocene, which no doubt escaped, in that region, the strong erosive action then going on elsewhere.

(To be concluded in the December issue of the Bulletin)

By Antonio Llano

S THE metric system is used throughout Latin America, a brief account of it may prove helpful to those who are not familiar with the fundamental principles underlying its notation and nomenclature. . . . Although some of the old units are still frequently used in ordinary transactions, it must be borne in mind, however, that the metric units are the only ones used by the Government, by all exporters in their dealings with foreign concerns, and by all professional men, such as engineers and physicians.

THE PRINCIPLE OF DECIMALIZATION

The basic principle of the metric system, a principle to which the system owes its exceeding simplicity, consists in the adoption of auxiliary units related to the main units according to the same law that obtains in the decimal system of numeration; that is, in making every unit ten times as large as the immediately lower unit and therefore one-tenth of the immediately higher unit. The principle will be better understood by an illustration. Suppose that the American system (which is almost, but not quite, the same as the English) is modified in the following manner:

(1) There shall be but one fundamental unit of length—the foot; but one fundamental unit of weight, or mass—the pound; and but one fundamental unit of capacity, for both dry and liquid substances—the gallon.

(2) There shall be, for convenience, auxiliary units, which shall be decimal multiples and submultiples of the fundamental units, and whose names shall be formed by prefixing the words ten, hundred, thousand, tenth, hundredth, thousandth to the fundamental units. Thus, a tenpound shall indicate ten pounds; a hundredthfoot, one-hundredth of a foot.

It will be readily understood that this change would introduce an immense simplification resulting in an economy of time, both in calculation and in learning the system, which, if expressed in money, would probably amount to many billions of dollars per year. There would no longer be any necessity for torturing either adults or

¹ From The Colombian Review, New York.

children with interminable lists of independent, disconnected names, such as foot, inch, mile, chain, link, rod, yard, pound, ounce, grain, long ton, short ton, liquid quart, dry quart, gallon, bushel, peck, fluid ounce, long hundredweight, short hundredweight, Troy pound, apothecaries' dram, avoirdupois dram, fluid dram, etc., etc.; and the corresponding tables of equivalents, giving "reduction descending" and "reduction ascending." Anybody, including children, could learn the system in 10 minutes; nor would anyone ever forget it, any more than the familiar names foot, pound, and gallon are forgotten now. If, in addition, the gallon were defined as the equivalent of 1 cubic foot, the system would be perfect.

For convenience, although this would not be necessary, a few special common units might have special names. Thus, the tenth-foot might be called an *inch*; the thousandfoot, a *mile*; the thousandpound, a *ton*. Of course, the standard units—foot, pound, and gallon—might be different from what they are now, although the present standards might be preserved; nor would there be any objection to using, in common transactions, such self-explaining terms as quarter-gallon, half-pound, etc.

In such a system, the conversion of units of one denomination into units of another would consist simply in the almost mechanical operation of moving the decimal point to the right or left, as the case might require. In the present system, if a length of 12 feet $10\frac{9}{16}$ inches is to be expressed in feet, it is first necessary, since common fractions would be prohibitively unwieldy, to reduce nine-sixteenths inch to a decimal of an inch, which gives 0.0469, and then 10.0469 inches to a decimal fraction of a foot, by dividing by 12. The transformed length is then 12.8372 feet. In the new system any length would, to begin with, be always expressed in terms of one single unit, and to change it to any other unit it would suffice to move the decimal period. Thus, a length might be given as 12.432 feet, if convenient to use the foot as the main unit, or as 124.32 tenthfeet, if convenient to use the tenthfoot.

In the present system, to reduce 23,478 feet to miles, it is necessary to divide by 5,280. In the new system, in which the unit for long distances would be the thousandfoot (which might be called a mile), the reduction would be effected by moving the period three places to the left, which would give 23,478 thousandfeet.

With the present system many of the calculations that constantly occur in engineering work are so laborious that they may be described as being really appalling. Such operations as squaring the lengths of two structural members and extracting the square root of the sum of the squares are exceedingly common, and if those lengths are given, for instance, as 12 feet $10\frac{15}{32}$ inches, and 15 feet $9\frac{27}{32}$ inches,

the process is most tedious and consumes a great deal of time, to say nothing of the probabilities of error arising from the many intermediate operations to be performed and from the necessarily approximate character of the decimal fractions used. Another operation that frequently occurs in structural work is to multiply two such lengths as those given above and divide the product by another length expressed in a similar form. Here, too, the labor required and the probabilities of error are very great. It is true that work of this kind is usually performed by means of tables containing common inch fractions reduced to decimals of an inch and of a foot, inches reduced to decimals of a foot, logarithms, squares, square roots, and other elements of a formidable mechanism in the construction of which much precious time has been spent and the application of which does not by any means compensate for the intrinsic clumsiness and wastefulness of the system.

THE METRIC SYSTEM

The metric system is based on the principles just explained. There is but one unit of length—the meter (39.37 inches); but one unit of weight, or mass—the gram (about 15.43 grains); but one unit of capacity—the liter (about 1.06 liquid quarts, or 0.908 dry quart). The auxiliary units are multiples and submultiples of the main units, formed according to the decimal system, and named as explained above, except that the prefixes indicating multiples are Greek and those indicating submultiples are Latin, as shown in the following table:

MULTIPLES

deca = ten. hecto = hundred. kilo = thousand. myria = ten thousand.

SUBMULTIPLES

deci = tenth. centi = hundredth. milli = thousandth.

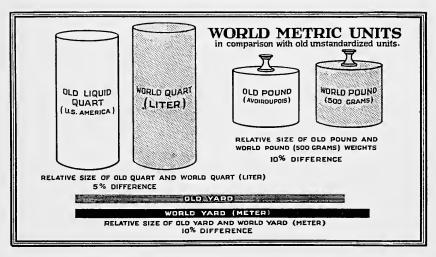
Thus, kilogram means thousandgram; centimeter means hundredthmeter; milligram means thousandthgram, etc.

The meter is the length of a platinum-iridium bar, called the international prototype meter, kept near Paris, from which accurate copies have been taken to be kept as standards by the different countries using the system. One of these copies is kept in Washington and is the real standard on which all American units of length, even those that do not belong to the metric system, are based, as will be presently explained.

The gram is the one-thousandth part of the weight (more properly, the mass) of a platinum cylinder, called the international kilogram (about 2.2 pounds), kept also in Paris, and of which there are several copies in other countries.

The liter is the volume occupied by one kilogram of water at the temperature of 4° centigrade and barometric pressure of 760 millimeters (about 30 inches).

Originally it was intended that the liter should be 1 cubic decimeter. After the standards were made, however, it was found by very accurate measurements that the present standard liter is a trifle over 1 cubic decimeter. As the difference, however, is less than 0.003 per cent, it can be, and always is, disregarded in all practical calculations. Taking, then, 1 liter as 1 cubic decimeter, it follows that the weight of either 1 liter or 1 cubic decimeter of water is 1 kilogram; that there are 1,000 liters in 1 cubic meter, and that 1 cubic meter of water weighs 1,000 kilograms—that is, 1 metric ton. It will be readily seen that these simple relations greatly facilitate calculations.



The units used for different purposes depend upon the usual magnitudes of the quantities to be measured. Thus, the meter is used for the measurement of cloth, ribbons, twine, and other similar merchandise; the centimeter, for dimensions of small objects, such as paper boxes, cardboard, book covers, etc.; the millimeter, for accurate dimensions in drawing and in fixing standard sizes of machinery, pipe, wire, and the like. The gram and milligram are used in pharmacy and chemistry, while the kilogram (commonly called kilo) is used for comparatively heavy articles sold by weight. Grain is sold at retail by the liter and at wholesale by the hectoliter. Ordinary long distances are usually expressed in kilometers, but the very long distances used in geographical measurements are expressed in myriameters. The unit adopted in any case is merely a matter of custom and convenience, and if for any reason it is desired to change it the only operation required is to move the decimal point.

In land surveying it is usual to express distances in decameters. The area calculated from dimensions thus expressed is in *ares*, the name *are* having been given to the square decameter. As, however, this unit of area is too small for ordinary purposes, the contents of land are customarily expressed in *hectares*, a hectare being 100 square decameters, or 1 square hectometer (about 2.5 acres).

For very heavy weights the metric ton (tonne), which is 1,000 kilograms and does not differ much from the American long ton, is

generally used.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM

We have already called attention to the advantages of the metric system arising from its great simplicity. A few more illustrations will serve to make some of these advantages more manifest. In hydraulic work it is often necessary to express the discharge of a pipe in gallons per unit of time. In order to do this the velocity of the water and the area of the pipe must be known. The velocity is usually determined in feet per second and the dimensions of the pipe are given in inches. The first thing to be done is to reduce these dimensions to feet, in order to obtain the area of the pipe in square The next thing is to calculate the discharge in cubic feet, and finally the result must be reduced to gallons by multiplying it by 7.48, the number of gallons in a cubic foot. In the metric system, however, the velocity is determined in meters per second and the dimensions of the pipe are given in centimeters. These dimensions are converted into meters by simply moving the decimal period two places to the left. The area of the pipe is then determined in square meters, the discharge in cubic meters, and the result changed to liters by moving the decimal period three places to the right, since there are 1.000 liters in one cubic meter.

If the calculations are to be used for water power, the discharge must be expressed in pounds, and this makes it necessary to multiply by 62.4 the discharge in cubic feet. When the metric system is used the discharge in kilograms is numerically the same as the discharge in liters, computed as already explained.

Anyone who has had to make calculations of this kind using the American system will readily appreciate the immense economy of

time and labor accruing from the use of the metric system.

In calculations relating to the strength of materials it is often required to transform pressure in pounds per square inch into pressure in tons per square foot. The laboriousness of the necessary operations is obvious. In the metric system, on the contrary, if it is required to transform pressures in kilograms per square millimeter into metric tons per square meter the transformation can be performed almost mechanically by reducing kilograms per square millimeter to

grams per square millimeter, which is done by a simple manipulation of the decimal point, and then observing that a pressure of 1 gram per square millimeter is equivalent to 1 metric ton per square meter.

Another very great advantage of the metric system is the universality of its nomenclature. Unlike what happens with the old systems in which such names as *pound*, *foot*, and many others have different meanings in different countries, often, indeed, in the same country, the names of the metric units have but one meaning, which is understood throughout the world, and precludes all danger of ambiguity and consequent misinterpretation.

The simplicity of the metric system is recognized even in countries like England and the United States, in which other systems are used at present; but some practical considerations, mainly of a commercial character, have prevented the adoption of the system in such countries. However, there seems little doubt that eventually it will be universally adopted. It is now exclusively used in physics, chemistry, and other sciences, and very extensively in electrical engineering. The adoption of it has been recommended not only by many scientific and engineering organizations but, what is more important, by a large number of manufacturers. As a matter of fact, many American manufacturing concerns have changed from the American to the metric system, and they say that by so doing they have accomplished very substantial economies, in addition to the greater facility in making calculations and handling the work in the drafting room and in the shop.

Although the metric system itself has not yet been generally adopted in either England or the United States, there is in both countries a strong tendency toward the decimalization of the present system and the abolition of a great many units, specially the confusing and, to the ordinary person, somewhat mysterious units used in pharmacy. In engineering work, particularly, common fractions have to a very great extent been discarded. Surveying tapes are usually divided into feet, tenths, and hundredths, no use whatever being made of the inch. The speaking rods used in leveling are graduated into feet and tenths, while target rods, used for more accurate work, are divided into feet, tenths, and hundredths, and carry verniers reading to one-thousandth of a foot. The verniers and micrometers used in the shop for the measurement of very small dimensions read to hundredths or thousandths of an inch, but never to common fractions, such as sixty-fourths. Unfortunately, this very process of decimalization, advantageous as it is in itself, is in some respects a new element of confusion, or at least of complication, for, while the engineer uses decimal fractions in his calculations and in many of his measurements, much of the practical work is done by using common fractions. Thus when he calculates the

length of a structural member in feet and decimal fractions of a foot he has to change the result to feet, inches, and common fractions of an inch, in which form it must be stated on working drawings and given to the man in the shop.

The main objection raised by Americans and Englishmen to the adoption of the metric system is that it would require an entire change in millions of standard machines as well as in working plans, diagrams, tables, etc. This would no doubt entail very heavy expenses. A somewhat fiery and hyperbolic American manufacturer has figured that the changes would cost him \$1,000,000,000, and another, a little less deficient in the theory of credibility, or less versed in statistic padding, estimates that his loss would amount to \$750,000,000. While it can not be denied that the change of system, if made at once, would cause great losses and almost hopeless confusion, such dread results would not follow if it were effected gradually, allowing for it a period of 20 or 30 years. It seems that the opposition now made to the system is in large measure due to prejudice and exaggerated conservatism. Such states of mind are but forms of that psychological inertia which has always retarded all kinds of progress. They die hard, but they do die.

AMERICAN STANDARDS ARE THE SAME AS THE METRIC

It is generally believed that, with the exception of a few units, such as the gallon, the American system of weights and measures is identical with the English, being based on the same standards. This, however, is an error. While in England the standards are the yard, the pound, and the gallon, defined by prototypes preserved in London, the American standards are really the meter, the gram (or its multiple, the kilogram), and the liter. These standards, which are copies of the French standards, are kept in Washington, and the customary units—foot, pound, etc.—are derived from them. England 1 inch is defined as one thirty-sixth of the length of the standard yard. In the United States 1 inch is defined as a unit which will go exactly 39.37 times into the length of the standard meter. Likewise in the United States 1 pound is not defined as the mass of a certain piece of metal taken as a standard, but as a certain fraction of the standard kilogram. The American gallon is defined as a volume or capacity of 231 cubic American inches, and as the American inch is derived from the meter, the American gallon is thus indirectly derived from the meter also.

This change, which makes the American system slightly different from the English, was definitely made in 1893. In 1866 the American Congress passed a law in which 39.37 inches was given as "the legal definition of the meter." Since the meter is the actual length of a

certain rod, it is obvious that, so long as the inch was a unit determined or defined independently of the meter, it would be absurd to establish by legislation any exact relation between the two. What the law really did was to define the inch in terms of the meter; that is, to change the meaning of the word inch, prescribing that thereafter this word should not be taken as meaning one thirty-sixth of the standard English yard, but $\frac{100}{3937}$ of the standard meter. It is as if Congress "legally defined" the distance between New York and Philadelphia to be 80 miles. That would not change the actual distance as expressed in present miles, but would change the acceptance of the term mile, which thereafter should be understood to mean one-eightieth of the distance between New York and Philadelphia.

In order to make explicit the definition implied in the law, the Secretary of the Treasury in 1892 authorized the Bureau of Weights and Measures "to derive the yard from the meter," using the relation legalized in 1866.

A similar decision was dictated with regard to the standard units of mass and capacity, making the pound by definition a certain fraction of the kilogram, and the gallon 231 cubic inches, it being understood that here reference is made to the inch as defined above in terms of the meter. Although few Americans know it, all tapes, rules, leveling rods, etc., divided into feet and inches or other fractions are graduated by comparison with the standard meter or with a substandard yard derived from the standard meter in accordance with the congressional definition of 1866. All this makes the American system slightly different from the English. However, the difference is very small and may be neglected for nearly all practical purposes, although for very accurate calculations and for the construction of tables it must be taken into account.

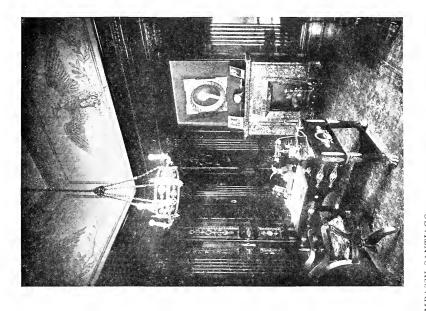


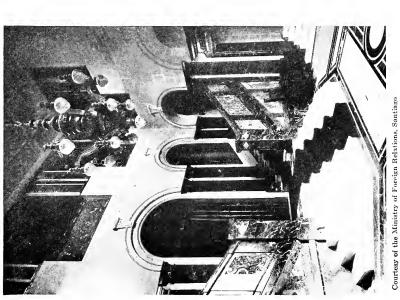


Courtesy of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, Santiago

THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY, SANTIAGO, CHILE

This palatial building was acquired by the United States Government in 1922. Besides the main edifice, the property includes a smaller building used as the chancery, and an attractive porter's lodge





Left: The main stairway and hall. Right: The Ambassador's private office THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY, SANTIAGO

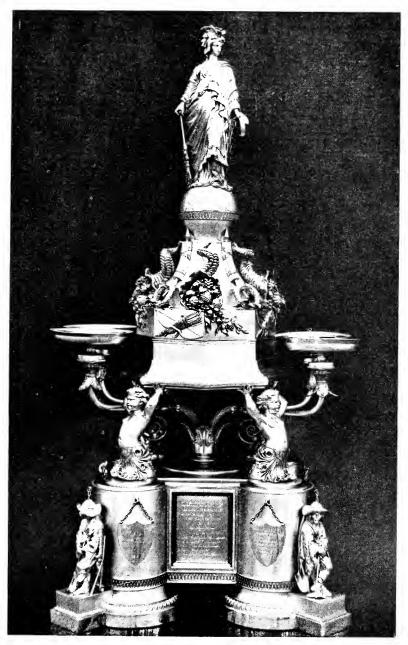




Courtesy of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, Santiago

THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY, SANTIAGO

Upper: A corner of the music room. Lower: The state dining room, with a glimpse of the adjoining conservatory



A NOTABLE TRIBUTE TO A GREAT AMERICAN ENGINEER

By the courtesy of Mr. Minor C. Keith y Meiggs, of New York City, the Pan American Union has recently become the custodian of the elaborate testimonial wrought in silver which was presented to Henry Meiggs in 1871 on the completion of perhaps his greatest engineering feat in South America—the construction of the Oroya Railroad in Perú. The English version of the inscriptionreads: "To Henry Meiggs. Gift of his friends, passengers on the S. S. Panamā, on his voyage to Molendo. Lima, January I, 1871. Committee named by the subscribers—Juan de la C. Benavente, José F. Canevano, Ernesto Mailnowski, Jorge Elster, Leonidas Ballen." The names of the subscribers are engraved on the shields on the four columns. This remarkable testimonial, which is 42 inches high, with a width of 19 inches at the base, has been placed on view in the Union

THE BIG BROTHER MOVE-MENT IN ARGENTINA':

By Martha M. Allen

O everyone who is familiar with the Big Brother movement it is extremely interesting to find that this movement has already got well started in Argentina. . . . I was impressed when I learned that fifty boys who had no homes, or worse than none, and who had come before the Juvenile Court of Buenos Aires are being made into useful men at the "Casa del Niño," under the personal direction of the Big Brother movement, which in Argentina is a direct offshoot of the Young Men's Christian Association. But the original idea was a woman's, and she carried on the work until it outgrew her ability to handle it.

The "Casa del Niño" at Calle Pedernera 680, Buenos Aires, is established under a motto given it by the Y. M. C. A. several years ago, "Neither jail nor asylum, but home." A similar institution is maintained at Banfield, also under the general supervision of the Y. M. C. A.

In 1910 Señora Julia S. de Curto, a widowed Argentine teacher, whom the boys loved and called "Mamita," established the home first mentioned and carried it on entirely through her own initiative. She is still honorary president. Eight years ago the "Y" took it over because lack of funds was about to cause disintegration. Mr. Ernesto Nelson [who for so many years has been a benignant and enlightening force in the educational matters of Argentina] became deeply interested in it and formed a committee of a dozen Y. M. C. A. university students who took the responsibility upon themselves of being the big brothers of the little homeless lads. The "Y" backs them and includes this organization, which is so close to the hearts of its young committee, in its yearly campaign for funds. The young men lead the boys in their games and form strong and guiding friendships with their little brothers.

The importance of this departure in the manner of treating delinquents who have been guilty of petty offenses—in which is included selling newspapers under the proper age—does not lie in the good done to the 80 boys in the two "Casas," when there are so many more who need similar help in a city so great as Buenos Aires that it might seem almost futile to touch merely the edges of the problem; it lies

¹ Extracted from The American Weekly, Buenos Aires, Jan. 17, 1925.



Courtesy of Caras y Caretas, Buenos Aires

"CASA DEL NIÑO" (THE CHILDREN'S HOUSE) BUENOS AIRES

The Casa del Niño, under the direction of the Big Brother movement, furnishes a true home for homeless boys who are there trained for useful manhood. From its establishment by Sra. Julia S. de Curto in 1910, the institution has grown to its present stage, eighty boys being cared for in its two homes in the Argentine capital

rather in the fact that the "Casa" is now thought of as a model in the Juvenile Court, and that it is changing the thinking of the whole country in regard to dealing with delinquent boys. . . .

The boys at the "Casa" do not wear uniforms. They attend the

The boys at the "Casa" do not wear uniforms. They attend the Government schools and make splendid records in scholarship. They have an advantage over the average pupil, because from 5.30 to 7.30 in the evening two of the older lads who attend normal school take charge of the preparation of home work. . . .

The discipline in the home is exactly the discipline in a well-ordered family. Everybody has duties which he must perform;

everybody must do what is necessary for the common good.

There are three servants—a cook, a laundress, and a seamstress. Aside from the labors performed by these three, the boys do everything that has to be done about the place. Their duties rotate so that deadly monotony, with the consequent distaste for labor which it begets, is avoided. A lad who has been a chicken farmer for two weeks will be a carpenter for the next two weeks and, a fortnight later, an expert maker of beds. Usually four boys at a time are assigned to assist the cook. Just now the lads are very happy over the creation of a flower garden. They have long had an excellent vegetable garden. In the little paper, Nuestro Hogar, which the boys publish, they say:

Our garden is little, but with our work it has produced sufficient for the necessities of the house. In summer we have tomatoes, from which we make conserve and jam. We cultivate onions in great quantity, and garlic. In winter we have a large crop of cabbages. Carrots, potatoes, radishes, and other vegetables are always abundant.

Most of the eggs and chickens are consumed by the family, and those which are not needed in the kitchen are sold. This business is managed entirely by the boys. The carpenters execute orders for Morris chairs, table lamps, and many other articles. . . .

Mr. Gordon C. Krieger, who for two months has been the director of the Casa del Niño, is carrying on the vigorous athletic program which is a tradition of the "Casa." . . . Self-control, the spirit of fair play, unselfishness, decision, speed of thought, are all developed in organized play, as well as that feeling of social solidarity which is necessary to civic virtue. The recreation is constantly changed so that the pleasure may remain keen.

Many friends visit the "Casa," join in the sports, and talk with the boys. This personal, friendly touch with the less fortunate members of the community is of immense value. The library is accessible, and there is plenty of manual labor for active moments. The piano is always open, and there is frequently music to accompany songs which the boys have written. Visits to the families of friends, and ball games with teams from other places spice the days with interest. Sometimes the lads are invited to garden parties where they are received as friends of the children of the family which is entertaining them. These are moments of high excitement.

One of the boys writes very simply in *Nuestro Hogar* (Our Home) of the change which he finds in himself after a year or so of residence in the "Casa":

I entered the "Casa" very different from what I now am. I had several things the matter with my feet, and Señor Amatuzzo cured them. In the games I was always the last, but after a little time I was able to run to Escarlerchi, then to Fábregas, and I think I can soon run as far as Semino. In the high jump I have gained 34 centimeters, and I hope to jump higher yet. When I arrived, I was thin and very small. Now I can say truly that I am quite different, thanks to the "Casa del Niño." Never will I forget the friends there, for they have started me off right. I think I will be a great basket-ball player, defending forever the colors of the "Casa del Niño." . . .

There is a saying, "If you wish to do something for the man, you must begin before he is a man." The "Casa del Niño" is doing it.

IRISH PARTICIPATION IN BOLÍVAR'S CAMPAIGNS

By Enrique Naranjo

Consul (ad honorem) of Colombia in Boston

HE emancipation of the Spanish colonies during the first quarter of the past century has been considered the climatic point of nineteenth century history. The liberation of Spanish America signified, according to the English minister Canning, the entrance into political life of a new world to counterbalance the old. When the matter of recognizing the independence of the Spanish American nations came up before the English Parliament, the Marquis of Lansdowne spoke in these terms:

"The vastness and importance of the matter with which I am about to deal are such, that rarely has a greater or an equal one been presented for the consideration of a political body. The results extend to a territory whose magnitude and capacity for progress almost stupefies the imagination which tries to envisage them."

Upon that vast territory to which the Marquis of Lansdowne referred there had taken place a struggle lasting 15 years which was characterized by the loftiest ideals; a struggle against ignorance,

against fanaticism, against the elements; a struggle supported only by the patriotism of a group of men actuated solely by the motive of that independence which at last was won. During this long and bloody strife heroism was continuous, both on the part of the Spaniards and among the Americans. Civic and martial virtues alike distinguished both sides; atrocious crimes and ruthless slaughter stained the laurels of each.

The scene of this struggle was chiefly Colombia and Venezuela, whose history during those days is somewhat involved. The axis was Bolívar, the soul of the revolution, the leader who dominated the situation. That is why in recalling the situation one must constantly invoke his name.

In 1883, when the first monument to Bolívar was unveiled in this country, Mr. Coudert, the eminent New York lawyer who had been named official orator of the day, said in his speech: "Bolívar, like Washington, freed his country; like Hannibal, he crossed the Andes; like Napoleon, he made a triumphant entry into the capitals." And another author adds: "History knows no warrior whose warsteed has galloped farther and whose military theater of operations has been so vast. Neither Gonzalo de Córdoba, Charles XII, Frederick the Great, nor the fabulous warriors of Asia, Ghengis Khan and Tamerlaine, have overrun so many countries in triumph as did he." With reason and justified pride the Cuban Martí well wrote: "Bolívar brought the banners of liberty to more nations than any conqueror ever overran under the standards of tyranny."

It would be a lengthy task to set down the causes of this struggle and its birth. Suffice it to say that the example of the United States in liberating itself from England and forming upon the beautiful continent that Columbus discovered the first of all American Republics was not in vain. The opportune moment came when Spain was invaded by the French cohorts, during the temporary dethronement of His Catholic Majesty.

The struggle for independence began in 1810 in the streets of Bogotá, the capital of Colombia; it ended in 1824 upon the field of Ayacucho in Peru. In this struggle, longer and more cruel than any other, whole regiments that had been recruited in Ireland took part. Officers volunteered from the most distinguished families of that island and also from England which, perhaps because of its ancient rivalry with Spain, consented to this open support of the rebellious American colonies. The action was decided by José María Córdoba, a Colombian general, 24 years old, as handsome as Apollo, as valiant as the marshals of the Empire who, with his impromptu battle cry "Paso de vencedores! A la Carga!" (At the double quick of victors!

Charge!) dashed at the head of his division against the stalwart

Spanish ranks.

Now these crusaders of liberty were not, as is commonly said, soldiers of fortune. What really inspired them has been recorded for us by one of their descendants in memoirs which history has garnered. Let us hear him: "The independent and indomitable spirit of my heroic grandfather, who beheld the ruin of his family and the oppression of his fatherland [Ireland], his ardent love of liberty and for the Republic, his democratic aspirations and ideals, these caused him to abandon his country, his comforts, his fortune, and his home in quest of a new country in these parts of the New World, where the great Bolívar had just proclaimed liberty and the emancipation of the Spanish colonies."

Although men and aid were sent from all sections of Great Britain to Bolívar, the most important and most numerous element came from Ireland, and Dublin was the center of these activities.

In Ireland's capital the recruiting of soldiers went on openly to such an extent as to cause a discussion in Parliament. In Dublin, those who left for the cause of liberty in the pampas of America were given sumptuous banquets. The wife of Daniel O'Connell, then the leader of the opposition to the English Government, herself placed in the hands of the expeditionaries the tricolor that had been adopted by the republicans beyond the sea, and this was the banner embroidered by fond feminine hands that was to float in the breezes of the Andes, far from Ireland. O'Connell, the great patriot, himself sent his son to Bolívar, telling him that this was his dearest offering to American independence.

These facts are never forgotten yonder in the country of my birth, and I wish to recall it in this cultured and populous section of these United States. Here where on every side, I hear and see Irish names, I desire whoever happens to read these lines to know, if he does not already, that yonder, beneath the burning sun of our Tropics, brave sons of the Emerald Isle helped our ancestors in their struggle for independence and in their efforts to found a Republic.

Among those who thus won glorious renown and imperishable fame stands out Daniel F. O'Leary, born in Cork in 1800. Of an illustrious family, he was related to Burke, the great Irish tribune, and to O'Connell, whom I have already mentioned. He was even then characterized by a love for letters—he became the chief authority concerning documents relating to Bolívar—and a love for liberty. At 17 he joined the so-called British Legion, which went to Colombia in 1817, with the grade of alférez (ensign) under the orders of Colonel Wilson. He took part in many battles, waded through

¹ Memoirs of F. Burdett O'Connor, Colonel of the Colombian Liberator Army and General of Division of the Army of Peru and Bolivia 1817–1871, published by his grandson, F. O'Connor D'Arlach.



DANIEL O'LEARY
From an historical painting in the Capitol, Bogota, Colombia

flooded plains, crossed the Andes and followed Bolívar's armies in his weary march across what to-day forms five extensive Republics. At Pantano de Vargas, preliminary to the decisive action of Boyacá, he was wounded. He served Bolívar as aid-de-camp and accompanied other illustrious chiefs in the same capacity. At Carabobo, above the plains of Venezuela, he communicated to the British Legion the order to resist to the death, an order that was carried out to the letter, since more than half of its members were left on the field of battle. When the Republic had been established, the English Government named him on two different occasions its Minister to Colombia, and as if his services had not already been sufficient, he left to posterity, in 32 volumes, the most extensive documentation upon Bolívar and his war exploits that has ever been accumulated around any historical personage.

O'Leary married in Colombia a woman of high lineage and died in Bogotá on February 24, 1877. To this day his descendants, who belong to the flower of society, live in that capital. Upon the field of Boyacá, around the obelisk that marks the immortal site of the battle that gave liberty forever to Colombia, there, among the busts of other heroes, is that of Ireland's illustrious son. His family is still represented also in the United Kingdom. In Eltham, county of Kent, we know that one of his descendants lives, bearing his name.

Another Irishman who won fame in the struggle for the liberty of South America, was F. Burdett O'Connor, born like O'Leary in Cork, on June 12, 1791.

"My grandfather," says the grandson who has collected his memories, "was the last representative of that ancient royal house of Ireland that has nurtured in its bosom so many distinguished men who have brought imperishable glory to their fatherland, some in the halls of Parliament, others in the forum, in letters, in diplomacy and on the field of battle, and still others by sacrificing their lives as martyrs to the Catholic faith and to their religious belief, which this family has preserved intact through the centuries."

O'Connor, like many another officer, went to Colombia in 1818

O'Connor, like many another officer, went to Colombia in 1818 to place himself under Bolívar's orders. Together with the Colombian troops he took part in the campaigns that won liberty for Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. After the battle of Ayacucho, in which he served as chief of staff, he settled in Bolivia, where he died, and where his descendants still dwell. A granddaughter of his, Alicia O'Connor D'Arlach, was some years ago proclaimed queen in a literary tournament in the city of La Paz, capital of Bolivia. In talent and beauty, evidently, the prestige of her ancestors' heroic virtues may be perpetuated.

Like so many of his comrades, O'Connor wrote his memoirs. It is in the reading of the recollections of these men that their struggles may the better be appreciated. Speaking of his family and of the reasons that led him to come to America, occurs the following passage which I can not resist transcribing.

"My uncle, Arthur O'Connor, leader of the Irish insurrection of 1798 and, in consequence, an exile from English territory, found himself in France as a division general, but not in active service, because of a difference that he had with the Emperor in Boulogne, where the so-called Irish army was gathered for the purpose of freeing their country." It seems that, against the will of the Irish patriot, Napoleon incorporated this small army into his own after he had brought them to Spain by leading them to believe that he would aid them against England.

On one occasion during the Peruvian campaign, some hundreds of leagues from the soil of Colombia, Bolívar invited O'Connor to an intimate meal. The two are seated face to face, without witnesses, before a small table. Bolívar makes many inquiries about Ireland. O'Connor tells him that he has already learned quite a little in America; that to the theoretical knowledge acquired in the military colleges he has added now the practical experience of war, and that if a war for independence should break out in Ireland, a thing they so much desired, his wish was to return to Europe and be of use to his fatherland.

At this Bolívar rises to his feet, as O'Connor tells in his Memoirs, and embracing him closely, exclaims: "Ah! If I only had many more chiefs like you! Take comfort, O'Connor; help me in this campaign, which I hope will be the last, and I'll give you a regiment of my plainsmen to help you liberate your country, your Ireland!" This incident gives food for thought; it reveals the eternal aspiration of the Irish people for freedom and, also, Bolívar's love of liberty. . . .

The first expeditions weighed anchor from English ports in 1817. Restrepo, the historian of the Colombian revolution, presents the following record of the sailings:

In 1817.—The vessel India, with Colonel Skeene and 300 men; this was wrecked off the coast of France.

The Prince, with Colonel Wilson and a cavalry corps.

The *Emerald*, with Colonel Hippisley and the first regiment of Hussars and the first regiment of Lancers.

The Dowson, with Colonel Campbell and a regiment of riflemen.

The Britannia, with Colonel Gilmore and an artillery brigade.

The Grace, with Colonel MacDonald and a group of officers.

In 1819.—There arrived with Colonel Elson, 572 veterans on the coast of Venezuela.

With Colonel English come 1,200 to the island of Margarita. To the same place come 300 German riflemen.

With General MacGregor come 600 men to the coast of New Grenada.

With Colonel Meceroni come 300 more to the same shores.

General d'Evereux, alone, brought 1,729 Irishmen of whom 187 perished in the Barbadoes in a shipwreck, and 200 more belonging to the same legion arrived in the vessel *Flora*.

Many of these men died in the service of the Republic and but few returned to the verdant isle. A plan is now afoot to raise a monument to them in the capital of Colombia; in the meantime, a marble tablet in their honor with letters of gold has been placed in the façade of the national capitol.



THE CAPITOL, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

It is not difficult to imagine the sufferings of these men under a tropical sun, in a country ravaged by a war to the death, in which there was little pity for the vanquished! Their first impression was the worst; they rebelled against the discipline of their superiors, so that morale was enforced with an iron hand. Nevertheless, when the opportunity came to fight, says Restrepo, these troops showed that they had formed part of the cohorts who vanquished the French eagles.

An English officer who was one of the first to present himself in the camp of Bolívar's plainsmen, and who has left us his recollections, tells of the minute inspection to which his equipment was subjected. For the expeditions of the plainsmen were outfitted with extreme care. "The plainsmen," he says, "admired our arms very much, but they were surprised to discover that we did not use the lance, which they considered indispensable. One of them, who wore a very determined air, said as he presented us with a spirited horse and a rough lance, 'These are the weapons that count here.' And time proved him right."

Generalissimo Bolívar is described by the author of the Memoirs

from which we quote in the following words:

"Bolívar's equipment corresponded closely to the extremely scanty resources of the patriot army. He wore a dragoon private's helmet, a blue blouse with red braid trimming and three rows of gilt buttons; rough trousers of the same color as the blouse, and hempen sandals. He used a light lance with a black pennon on which were embroidered a skull and crossbones, with the motto: Liberty or Death.

"Scarcely were these English officers incorporated into the army," relates the author of these Memoirs, "when a horseman gallops up to announce that a Spanish regiment is in sight. The republican leaders come running tumultuously to Bolívar in noisy competition for the honor of leading the troops against the enemy. Páez, rather than asking a favor, seemed to be demanding a prerogative, won by a nod of assent."

It was with such warriors as these, hardened by life in the tropics, familiarized with every manner of toil and privation, that the sons of Ireland united themselves.

Passing from the immense eastern plains of Colombia to the valleys of New Granada, many froze to death in the snows of the Andes. They lacked shelter, their mounts lacked feed. Bolívar, observing that Colonel Rook had his crimson coat buttoned over his bare skin, cried to one of his assistants, "Give one of my shirts to the Colonel!" "Which?" exclaims his assistant. "Your Excellency has only the one on your back!"

Some days later Rook fell wounded during a charge. A bullet had shattered his elbow. The surgeon applied the tourniquet, and without employing any anesthetic whatsoever, amputated the arm. Seizing the latter with his remaining hand, the heroic Irishman waved it aloft and crying: "Hurrah for Liberty!" expired. In honor of this brave man Bolívar then issued one of his laconic proclamations—but of what arresting eloquence it was!

Such were these soldiers of freedom. History has gathered their names. But since then there have come to Colombia no more sons of Ireland—that land which occupies such a favored place in the gratitude of Colombia.

EL ALMA PRIMITIVA

(THE SPIRIT PRIMEVAL)

By José Santos Chocano 1

I am the spirit primeval
I am the spirit primeval of the Andes and the selvas.
I am the rustle of the leaves in the night,
Which to my verses play an orchestral accompaniment.
I am the song of the lark and the linnet
At dawn, when the snow-tipped crests glow roseate-hued.
I am the hymn of waters and of winds,
The cracking of rocks,
The creaking of tree trunks,
The howling of wild beasts—
I am the spirit primeval,
I am the spirit primeval of the Andes and the selvas.

Whose branches entangle the wild west wind,
And the bubbling spring whose lacy patterns
On the velvet sward are seen.
They are the gusts of wind
Which whirl in the yawning cavern's throat,
The sobbing dells
And the sleeping hilltops,
The tree that yields branches, and the branches that yield flowers,
And the flowers which, though dumb, yield kisses.

New unto man; the harmonious secrets
Of great Mother Nature:
They have added to my lyre
Which is of stone
Another string: the string of savage music.
And thus I sing to my lyre of eight strings.
I am the spirit primeval,
I am the spirit primeval of the Andes and the selvas.

My teachers have taught me many things

Oft in my deepest thought It has seemed to me I was a tree, a very corpulent tree,

My teachers are the vibrant trees,

1023

 $^{^1}$ Translated from the original Spanish of the greatest of Peruvian poets into unrhymed English verse by Isabel S. Shepard.



Photograph by Joseph T Singewald, Jr.

"Above me in my tragic insolence, Rested a snow-cap ten centuries old, Frozen to my crest.
From the top of the Andes
I have gread upon endless miles and leagues; While the snow upon my brow
Dissolved into fine skeins of limpid water."

With roots gigantic. And I grew, and grew, Till scarce ten men my girth might span, And men grew dizzy Watching me spring far out above the selva. In the hollow of my trunk Found shelter, as in a den, The jaguars, who sharpening their fangs upon my bark, Or curved into a ball, licked their leprous sores. I was a tree, a corpulent tree, And my branches burgeoned in the vibrant spring, And my flowers like chalices at a feast where life was sung. And thus I towered erect an eager spirit, And far beneath my foliage Stretched full length upon the moss Were all the mighty chieftains of the earth Celebrating a great reunion. And in the crowd appeared The grandfather of all the tribes of men, With beard like twisted coil of snakes.

Again I have dreamed That I was the summit of an Andean peak Formed of one great pinnacle of rock: And upon me in my tragic insolence, Rested a snow-cap ten centuries old, Frozen to my crest. From the top of the Andes I have gazed upon endless miles and leagues; While the snow upon my brow Dissolved into fine skeins of limpid water, And streams, entangled in my many fissures, Formed necklaces of diamond or of pearl, While I contemplated, contemplated, contemplated, The lush beauty of the selvas, And the forests covering the great pampas— The tracery of the rivers that down me flowed, The vast and nebulous horizon And the wide cincture of the seas, And the long line of flying herons.

I was a peak of the Andes, A single haughty rock peak When, suddenly, Above the chill of my eternal snows
I felt the coming of a great bird,
I felt the coming of a great bird in the clouds.
He, descending, dug his ten claws into my crest
Uttering his strident call,
The call of the Condor,
Like the muffled sound of a trumpet.
A call that has resounded throughout long, long centuries;
The voice which in all my songs I echo;
And which I sing through all the ages,
As I strike the eight notes of my eight-stringed lyre.
I am the spirit primeval
I am the spirit primeval of the Andes and the selvas.



ANDEAN PEAKS

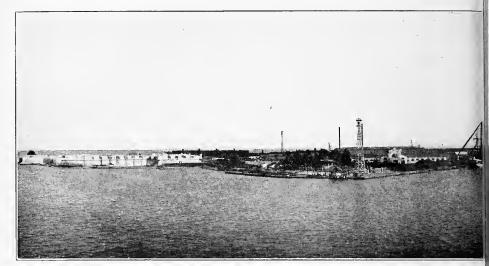
AN AUTOMOBILE TRIP IN VENEZUELA :: :: ::

By Laura Garrety 1

United States Consulate, Puerto Cabello, Venezuela

HE trip began at Puerto Cabello on a clear, cool, bright day. Almost all days are bright here. Even California can give no finer climate than is usually to be found in this part of Venezuela. At 7 in the morning when we started, the sun shone over a sea as blue as ever was the Bay of Naples. Puerto Cabello has the best harbor in the country and in colonial times it was the chief port. The area of the harbor is not great, but it is easily accessible and exceedingly safe. Quite large ships, ships of 10,000 tons and more, call here. On entering the harbor to the left is seen the Castillo, a fort well known to all who have read Richard Harding Davis's "White Mice." As readers of that interesting story know, this fort is supposed to be connected with the other side of the entrance to the harbor, where the American consulate is now situated. by an underwater tunnel. It is a curious fact that there are hollow spaces under the consulate, though their depth, extent and direction are unknown and probably unknowable. The fort is more than a century old but it is provided with modern artillery. It is also used as a prison. Here each Easter morning the prisoners are permitted to see the ceremony of the "Blessing of the sea." This ceremony takes place at daybreak, too early to get a photograph. It is preceded by the explosion of many varieties of fireworks and the sending up of hot-air balloons. Softly the distant sound of chanting is heard and soon a crowd appears in the distance, a crowd which seems very large when the population of the city, about 15,000, is considered. But then almost the entire town is present on the occasion. As the crowd draws near it is seen that the nucleus consists of the venerable padre of the church preceded by two boys swinging censers. Over his head is a canopy embroidered in beautiful designs by the patient hands of many devout experts of the needle. The procession moves through the silent, awed crowd and slowly approaches the temporary altar erected at the landing for small boats. The priests gather about the altar and the crowd closes in around them. A short service is held The entire surface of the harand the padre turns to bless the sea. bor is covered with boats of all sizes and kinds. One little urchin in a dugout canoe adds a comedy touch by upsetting, purposely, then

¹ Mrs. Wm. P. Garrety.



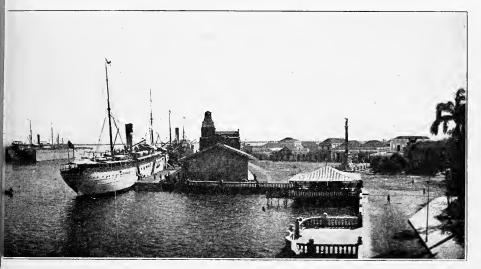
THE HARBOR O

climbing calmly back into his miniature ship. As the padre raises his hand in blessing every oar is raised in salute. Then the hand is lowered, the oars are dropped, and the ceremony is over for another year.

Venezuela is a land of striking contrasts, one might almost say a land of paradox. Under the wonderful beauty of the land, water, and sky there is a mystery, a quality which at first escapes observation but which later obtrudes everywhere. The tunnel mentioned above is an excellent example of this mysticism.

After a ride of some 54 kilometers—we should have covered this distance in less than an hour—we arrived at Valencia. However, we required about two hours for this part of the trip, as our automobile was suffering from an acute attack of wontgoitis during part of the time. Valencia was founded in 1555 and named by Alonso Diaz Moreno. For a time it was the capital of Venezuela and to-day it is one of the most picturesque cities of the country. Its old Spanish houses with stained glass windows and doors, its lovely patios or central courtyards filled with flowering plants and stately palms, all make it a place where one wishes to linger for days.

About an hour's ride from Valencia is a plain where was fought one of the greatest, in fact, the decisive, battle for the independence of Venezuela, the Battle of Carabobo, on June 24, 1821. Here we saw a triumphal arch erected to the victorious heroes. This place is not only of historical interest, but it is also notable for its beauty. As everywhere in Venezuela, there are of course the brilliant azure of a tropical sky and balmy breezes. To these are added the lovely arch showing clear against a background of rugged mountains, gray near



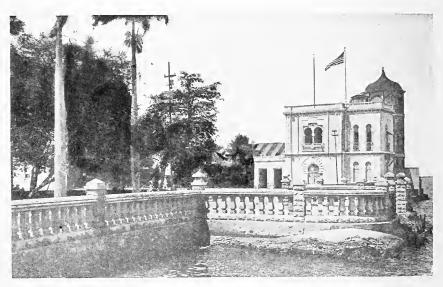
UERTO CABELLO

by and purple in the distance. At the side of the road is the beautiful sparkling lake of Valencia, where the varieties of fish are exceedingly numerous. They are of all sizes and colors, some of the colors being so vivid that they would not be thought real if seen in a painting. Every color is there—red, green, black, white, blue, and even, I suspect, Scotch plaid. Note: This isn't a fish story either. But one may fish with excellent results from the 1st of January to the 31st of December. In the lagoons are numerous alligators which love to come out and lie in the hot sunshine and enjoy a siesta. But occasionally one does so to his sorrow, like the one shown in the photograph, where a fine large boa is crushing the alligator into a pulp. Needless to say the alligator did not survive the operation.

Many of the inhabitants show signs of Indian ancestry. Some are almost or quite pure-blooded Indians. About thirty tribes have been classified and their remnants still inhabit the forests near the principal rivers, such as the Caroni, the Caura, and the Parana, and especially near the upper Orinoco and its tributaries. The Indians are very industrious, making baskets and hammocks which are brought to the cities by wandering traders. For weapons they use the bow and arrow, also the blowpipe with poisoned arrows. All are skilled canoemen, fishermen, and hunters. They make fish traps which greatly resemble the old-fashioned workbaskets used by our grandmothers, but much enlarged. The traps are baited with a piece of meat or of fish, weighted, and sunk in deep water. The fish become curious and entering to investigate the free lunch, find they have a

pressing invitation to remain until the fisherman calls to take them to another meal—his.

Hunting is another sport that may be indulged in the year round. There are always plenty of game birds and animals. Hundreds of land and aquatic species are found in all parts of the country, on the plains, in the forests, along the shores, or in the vicinity of the lakes, rivers, and lagoons. There are many other species which are interesting though not game birds. Among these is the little green parakeet, which tells the world his name very clearly. He can hide in a hole no bigger than a quarter of a dollar and calls out his name while you look for him in vain. When caught young they become very tame and they are probably the only small birds which



THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE, PUERTO CABELLO

will remain at home with their owner without the necessity of confining them in a cage. There are many interesting animals to be found in the country. Among these is the little brown marmoset, a kind of monkey, often to be seen jumping from tree to tree or hanging by his tail from the branches. Deer are plentiful and are much hunted for their meat and their skins. This seems a cruel sport and heartless, once you have looked into their beautiful brown eyes which seem so sad and pleading. They are the most harmless and graceful animals to be found. No other animal is quite so graceful and lovely with their arched necks and slender legs. They look as though their ancestors for thousands of years had been thoroughbreds.

They are very alert and ordinarily are able to detect the presence of an enemy half a mile away if the wind is toward them and away from the intruder.

One tribe of Indians is the Goajuas. They are strong and warlike and have successfully resisted all attempts to subjugate them for centuries. The fairly well-tilled fields are tended by the women. Potatoes, corn, manioc, and yucca are cultivated, also the banana and plantain. Ethnologically they belong to the Carib group. Many of the servants in and near Caracas, the capital, are of this race.

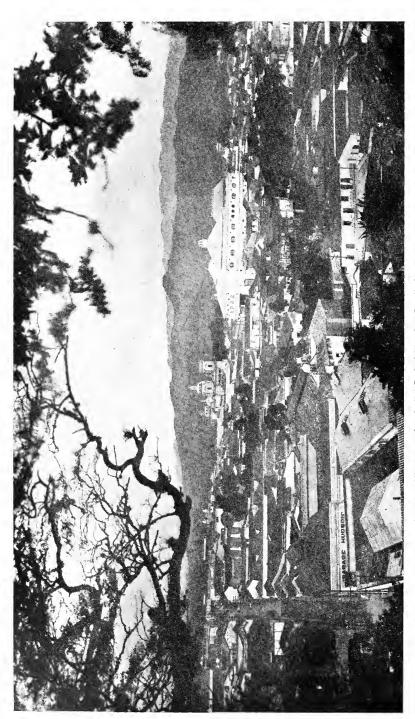
The Andino Indians are probably the best looking, best formed, and most intelligent of the aboriginal inhabitants. They retain

TRIUMPHAL ARCH TO THE VICTO-RIOUS HEROES OF THE BATTLE OF CARABOBO

This monument, in the vi cinity of Valencia, marks the field of the battle which freed Venezuela from Spanish rule



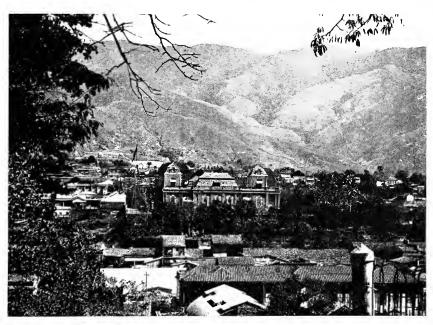
many of their native industries, such as the manufacture of cloth from the fiber of the moriche palm and the making of simple earthenware. Most of these people use but little clothing, the children none at all. It is nothing to them if the styles for ladies' skirts call for long ones, short ones, wide ones, or narrow ones. It is all one to them. At my first meeting with one of them I was at a loss for a subject for conversation. The party of the second part was not interested in the Geneva Conference nor in Ma Ferguson. So I decided to talk about horses, as many of the Indians have beautiful ones. A horse is often more to an Indian than his wife, for there are fewer of them. But all the Indians seem to have wives even if they lack horses.



A GENERAL VIEW OF CARACAS, THE CAPITAL OF VENEZUELA

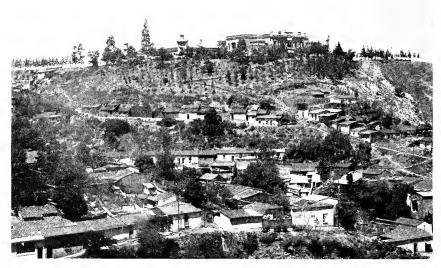


THE PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA WITH A GROUP OF FRIENDS General Juan Vicente Gomez, the President, in uniform, is seated at the right of the tree



A SECTION OF CARACAS

The Palace of Miraflores, residence of the President, in the middle distance $58035-25\dagger-$ Bull. 10--5



THE MILITARY COLLEGE, CARACAS ${\bf The~``West~Point"~of~Venezuela}$



A NEGRO FAMILY OF VENEZUELA

Everywhere in Venezuela the people are kindly and courteous, and smiles are far more plentiful than frowns. They are very fond of giving and receiving presents on any and all occasions. A person departing on even a short journey exchanges gifts with all his friends, and the gifts may be anything from a fish to a diamond ring.

One thing that the average person dislikes is to be awakened at 5 in the morning (perhaps after an all-night dance) by a boy or man singing "Carbon?" pronounced car-bone with the accent on the bone. Sometimes the carbon is being sold by a señorita dressed in all the

colors of the rainbow and leading a diminutive burro so completely covered with sacks of charcoal that he is completely invisible.

Venezuela is the most accommodating country in the world as to climate. To find a suitable temperature it is only necessary to vary the elevation. This great variety permits the growing of coconuts, tobacco, cotton, beans, corn, and, near Caracas, even grapes and strawberries. Neither artificial drainage nor irrigation is necessary, so well balanced is the alternation of dry spells and rain.

Never was there a more beautiful road for color and form than that to Caracas. It runs through and between mile-high



MONUMENT COMMEMORATING THE BATTLE OF CARABOBO, CARACAS

mountains and it is kept in excellent condition for automobiles. At Maracay we stopped for lunch at the hotel, where we had a sumptuous meal of many varieties of meat, vegetables, and fruits. As everywhere in Venezuela, the servants were willing and obliging and smiling and seemed really anxious that we should enjoy our short stay. The next point of interest was the "Escuela Militar," or military

The next point of interest was the "Escuela Militar," or military college, the West Point of Venezuela, situated on the Monte de Piedad, more than a thousand meters above sea level. It somewhat suggests West Point with its beautiful building against a background of rugged mountains.

Only the more interesting points can be noted in an article of this kind, but it is certain that the trip is worth taking. There are always minor discomforts such as a little dust and occasional holes in the road, though these are very few. But overhead is the clear azure of a tropical sky where the sun burns like a white flame only partly and occasionally obscured by little wooly clouds. It seems to be fine weather almost always, for the rain comes seldom. At several points on the road are sad memorials, crosses erected where men have died from accidents or otherwise.

After covering some two hundred and fifty kilometers in about six and a half hours we reached Caracas, situated nearly a thousand meters above the sea. Here we were glad to find our room at the hotel waiting for us and we greatly appreciated the opportunity to rest.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA DURING FISCAL YEAR:

By Matilda Phillips

Chief Statistician, Pan American Union

RADE of the United States with the 20 Latin American Republics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, as compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, shows an increase over the preceding fiscal year of 9.8 per cent.

Divided as to imports and exports, the trade for the two years was:

Fiscal year	Imports	Exports	Total trade
1924-25	\$1, 015, 557, 618	\$809, 122, 825	\$1, 824, 680, 443
1923-24	983, 141, 891	678, 366, 707	1, 661, 508, 598
Increase (per cent)	32, 415, 727	130, 756, 118	163, 171, 845
	3. 2	19. 2	9. 8

Compared with the fiscal year 1913–14, United States imports from the Latin American Republics during the last fiscal year were greater by 117 per cent, while exports to those countries were increased by 189 per cent.

The following tables show the distribution of United States trade with Latin America for the fiscal years 1913–14, 1923–24, and 1924–25:

Trade of the United States with Latin America, twelve months ended June 30

IMPORTS

Countries of origin	1914	1924	1925
Mexico	\$92, 690, 566	\$153, 574, 036	\$185, 109, 260
Guatemala	4, 078, 612	9, 260, 816	10, 420, 612
Salvador		3, 158, 444	3, 394, 473
Honduras		4, 716, 436	7, 157, 642
Nicaragua		5, 905, 628	5, 481, 423
Costa Rica		4, 656, 761	4, 173, 091
Panama	4, 509, 719	4, 344, 496	6, 342, 645
Cuba	131, 303, 794	359, 819, 351	291, 915, 139
Dominican Republic	3, 876, 834	8, 755, 320	6, 695, 175
Haiti	691, 807	1, 453, 453	1, 928, 525
North American Republics	246, 405, 592	555, 644, 741	522, 617, 985
Argentina	45, 123, 988	77, 423, 752	78, 061, 321
Bolivia 1	49, 129, 988	786, 206	110, 174
Brazil	101, 329, 073	146, 255, 852	198, 546, 477
Chile		92, 504, 750	99, 028, 041
Colombia	16, 051, 120	54, 806, 301	59, 333, 787
Ecuador		5, 784, 511	7, 385, 783
Paraguay 1	64, 651	311, 689	239, 931
Peru		28, 621, 301	18, 056, 105
Uruguay	7, 715, 144	6, 875, 439	14, 542, 413
Venezuela	9, 763, 069	14, 127, 349	17, 635, 601
South American Republics Total Latin America	221, 540, 422	427, 497, 150	492, 939, 633
Total Latin America	467, 946, 014	983, 141, 891	1, 015, 557, 618

EXPORTS

Countries of destination	1914	1924	1925
Mexico- Guatemala	\$38, 748, 793 3, 601, 813	\$124, 084, 099 7, 179, 404	\$146, 833, 521 9, 276, 543
SalvadorHonduras	2, 155, 138 4, 873, 512	5, 422, 345 9, 304, 340 5, 834, 651	8, 646, 016 9, 831, 123 6, 415, 347
Costa Řica Panama Cuba	3, 501, 386 22, 678, 234	5, 456, 809 23, 818, 242 192, 297, 954	6, 709, 201 27, 510, 169 206, 662, 049
Dominican Republic. Haiti	4, 917, 201	14, 454, 804 11, 822, 318	16, 673, 398 13, 150, 461
North American Republics		399, 674, 966 106, 690, 799	451, 707, 828 134, 864, 211
Bolivia ¹ Brazil Chile	1, 145, 555 29, 963, 914 17, 432, 392	3, 624, 218 53, 985, 282 30, 869, 865	4, 665, 351 80, 590, 029 34, 783, 981
Colombia Ecuador Paraguay ¹	6, 786, 153 2, 967, 759	22, 739, 349 4, 836, 640 681, 731	33, 816, 810 5, 609, 668 1, 001, 658
Peru Uruguay Venezuela	7, 141, 252 5, 641, 266 5, 401, 386	22, 675, 761 17, 349, 432 15, 238, 664	23, 301, 027 18, 796, 650 19, 985, 612
South American Republics Total Latin America		278, 691, 741 678, 366, 707	357, 414, 997 809, 122, 825
		, , , , , , ,	, ,

¹ United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries not to the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay but to the countries in which the ports of departure or entry are located.







Courtesy of Touring Club Argentino, Buenos Aires

ROADS OF ARGENTINA

Upper: The road to Chile, via the Pass of Uspallata. Center: Another section of the same road across Abra Rawson. Lower: The Cordoba-San Juan road









Courtesy of Touring Club Argentino, Buenos Aires

TYPES OF ARGENTINE BRIDGES

Upper: Bridge over the Mendoza River at Uspallata. Second: Drawbridge over the Riachuelo, Buenos Aires. Third: Bridge spanning the Potrero River, Tucumán Province. Lower: Vereda Bridge, over the Río Grande, at Tîlcara, Jujuy Province



ARGENTINA

OIL REFINERY AT LA PLATA.—The Ministers of Agriculture, Public Works, and Marine recently visited the oil refinery at the Central Dock of La Plata, which was begun about nine months ago. The refinery plant covers 1,500 square meters, on which are located seven crude oil tanks 10 feet high by 114 in diameter, holding 8,500 tons. The first refinery has been constructed for the production of gasoline, crude naptha, kerosene and other first products. The second refinery section is now under construction. When the entire plant is completed it will be perfectly equipped to produce the byproducts of petroleum.

ESTIMATES OF BUENOS AIRES POPULATION.—The police department of Buenos Aires on June 1, 1925, took an informal census of the city by police districts for the redistribution of city service. As a result of this census the population of the capital of Argentina is estimated to be 2,310,441.

FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS OF ECONOMISTS AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—On July 4, 1925, the Congress of Economists and Public Accountants was opened in Buenos Aires under the patronage of the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction, the Faculties of Economics in the various Universities, and other colleges and schools. The program of study covered four sections: 1. Bankruptcy laws, stock companies, insurance and insurance companies, banks, corporations, bases for valuation and inventories, registration of failures, public registry of trade, and similar subjects. 2. Special legislation regulations for the profession of public accountant, financial and other accounting, and reforms in the law of accounting. 3. Commercial instruction embodying standardization of plans for study. 4. Organization of the profession and the federation of colleges of accountancy.

COTTON COOPERATIVE FEDERATION.—On July 1, 1925, the directors of the cotton cooperative associations of the Provinces of Santiago del Estero, Corrientes, and Tucumán met to discuss the formation of a National Cotton Cooperative Federation for the benefit of cotton planters. It was decided that this federation should have its offices in Santa Fé, capital of the province of the same name, which is the central point of the cotton-raising regions. In the draft of the statutes of the new organization plans are made for loans by the Bank of the Nation to cotton planters, the largest loan to be 5,000 pesos at

the rate of 100 pesos per hectare and 10 centavos per kilogram of estimated cotton crop.

BOLIVIA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ERECTION OF WIRELESS STATIONS.—On June 22, 1925, the Government issued an important decree governing the erection, in the Republic, of wireless transmitting and sending stations. According to this decree the installation of either official or private wireless stations is free. All permits for erecting wireless stations shall be issued by the Minister of Communications on receipt of a favorable report made by the Director General of Telegraphs. The wave lengths used by private wireless stations, either transmitting or receiving, shall always be longer or shorter than the wave length used by official stations. The wireless transmitting stations are divided in five classes as follows: Stations erected for teaching purposes at either public or private schools; stations erected by foreign or native concerns or persons for experimental purposes; stations for establishing direct communication between two or more fixed points belonging to the same person or concern; private or official broadcasting stations; amateur stations. Permits for receiving stations will be granted to both foreign or native concerns or persons. application for a permit to erect a wireless station must state the type of station to be installed and the location, giving also enough details to determine just what disturbances might be caused in the vicinity by such a plant. The initial license fee for a private receiving station is 5 bolivianos. Thereafter a monthly payment of 3 bolivianos is required.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE PUBLIC MARKETS OF LA PAZ.—The Municipal Council of La Paz recently made a contract with a commercial firm for the purchase of 300 marble top tables for use in the markets of that city. One hundred of these tables have already been delivered and placed in the center market of La Paz.

BRAZIL

HIGHWAY FEDERATION.—A Brazilian Highway Federation has been formed which will ultimately be composed of members and representatives of national institutions and associations which are especially interested in the development of highways and transportation. The Federation will also invite to become its members representatives appointed by the federal, state, and municipal governments. The aim of the Federation will be:

⁽a) To study and examine the fundamental principles which contribute to the development of highway transportation.

⁽b) To aid and encourage the construction and preservation of highways.

(c) To study the plans and make the organization a Federal Department that will cooperate and assist in the construction of highways subordinate to a general plan.

(d) To collect statistics which will show the exact situation as regards national

highways and the requirements thereof.

(e) Create in engineering schools, preliminary and professional schools the study of subjects relating to highway construction, its preservation, traffic, and finances.

FRUIT EXPORTS.—Statistics on Brazilian fruit exports show that bananas are not the only fruit exported, and it is hoped that this will prove a source of additional income. In 1924, 22,174,052 milreis were received from the sale of fruit, distributed in the following manner:

Fruit	Amount	Income
Pineapples kilos Bananas bunches Cocoanuts hundreds Oranges do Not specified kilos	866, 800 3, 879, 428 2, 010 730, 685 7, 040	Milreis 895, 794 15, 459, 725 77, 362 5, 733, 831 7, 340

A NEW PORT.—Definite negotiations have been made with the Government of the State of São Paulo for a new railroad from Campinas to São Sebastião, and for the opening of a new port at that place. According to the plans and budget presented by the Company for Coast Improvement, the work will cost 24,000,000 dollars at an exchange rate of 9 milreis. It is hoped that this auxiliary port will relieve the congestion in Santos, and that a spur from the new railroad to Santos will relieve the congestion on the São Paulo Railway, which, at present, is the only line linking the coffee districts to the coast.

Conference on coffee stabilization.—In the recent conferences between the Commission of American Coffee Roasters and the São Paulo Institute for the Permanent Protection of Coffee, the following steps were recommended for the stabilization of coffee prices in Brazil:

(1) The regularization of coffee shipments into Santos.

(2) The maintenance in Santos of a stock of not less than 1,200,000 sacks, thus insuring to the buyer an adequate stock of the grades which his markets demand.

(3) The education of importers and buyers to a regular system of buying, since the previous periodical method was in great measure the cause of great fluctuation.

(4) The promotion of financial cooperation in order that the Institute may obtain loans to be used in the legitimate financing of the producers' needs.

(5) The publication of statistical information as to stocks and markets.

Commercial classification of cotton.—A very practical course has just been initiated by Dr. Miguel Calmon, Minister of Agricul-

ture of Brazil. By a recent act a new course for the commercial classification of cotton has been established under the direction of the head of the Department of Cotton Classification. Three three-month courses will be conducted throughout the year, beginning on the 1st of February, the 1st of July, and the 1st of October. In broad terms, the course will cover the history of cotton in the various countries and in Brazil; the harvesting and storage of cotton; the structure, composition, and resistance of the fiber; its commercial application; and its classification in accordance with commercial standards.

Port for inflammable materials has been occupying the attention of Brazilian authorities ever since the recent catastrophe on the Ilha do Cajú in Guanabara Bay. It is now proposed to build a special port with modern docks, warehouses, and other equipment on the island of Braço Forte. This island offers excellent conditions, as it is in a sufficiently isolated portion of the bay without being too far from the city. Furthermore, soundings have proved that no dredging will be necessary to connect this port with the already existing channel.

CHILE

Congress of Apiculture.—The Chilean Congress of Apiculture, which met in Santiago for the purpose of developing means for improving this industry, held its closing session on May 22, 1925. The following resolutions were adopted by the Congress:

To develop further the study of bee culture in the Agronomic Institute, as well as in the practical schools of agriculture, and also to have this study included in the regular course of the normal schools for both sexes; to suggest to the Government that the agronomic engineer in charge of information on apiculture shall give lectures in various cities of the Republic on this subject, also that an annual appropriation of 100,000 pesos be made for the propaganda section; to install an up-to-date apiary in the Agricultural School, and also in the three different zones of the Republic; to hold a competition every three years for specialists in apiculture with the view of sending the winner to the United States; to establish a prize for bee culturists who obtain the largest amount, and the best quality of honey from their bee hives; to recommend to the proper authorities that in the selection of forest reserves preference shall be given to those where the ulmo tree (eucryphia cordifolia) predominates; and to celebrate a second congress in Tumuco during the latter part of April, 1926.

SEWER SYSTEM FOR CARTAGENA.—On June 11, 1925, the President of the Republic and his Cabinet visited the city of Cartagena for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies attending the commencement of the work on the sewer system to be installed in that city. The appropriation for this work is approximately 373,108.43 pesos.

Participation of Chile in Bolivian Industrial Exposition.—In order to promote still further the existing commercial relations between the two republics, the Chilean Government requested all Chilean manufactures and industrials to send samples of their products to the Industrial Exposition held in La Paz, on the occasion of the centennial celebration in August last. The Chilean Government also built several pavilions at the exposition grounds to house these exhibits.

SUGAR PRODUCTION.—The Minister of Agriculture recently issued the regulations, prepared by the General Administration of the Agricultural Service, for the application of the law which provides for the awarding of prizes to producers of beet sugar. These regulations state the conditions under which concessions will be granted to persons interested in this industry, and thus serve to expedite the granting of permits in response to the many petitions already received by the Minister of Agriculture from persons desirous of establishing sugar factories of 20,000 tons productions or more.

COLOMBIA

Water Power Commission.—Due to the initiative of the two Colombian delegates to the Water Power Conference in London in 1924, a Water Power Commission has been established in Bogotá, headed by the Ministry of Industry. A representative from Colombia to the permanent Commission in London, which is to carry on the work outlined in the conference mentioned, has also been appointed. Among the works thus planned is the making of a pluviometric map, which has been entrusted to the Director of the National Observatory and the president of the Sociedad Colombiana de Ingenieros; and the installation of pluviometric apparatus in the principal telegraph offices, to the end that they may constantly transmit the requisite data for the measurement of rainfall and the velocity of winds. The central meteorological office will receive such data daily from more than 200 substations.

RAILROADS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.—From a message to the President by the Minister of Public Works the following is quoted:

This [railways] is one of the fields in which official activity is necessarily most intense. In 1923 the appropriations for railways were meagre, barely sufficient to enable work to be continued on the Pacific road and allow 100,000 pesos toward the prolongation of the Northern road. Even so, final surveys were made for the linking up of the new sections of Central del Norte road from Cúcuta to Gamarra. In that same year Congress passed a series of laws authorizing the construction of several railroads in the interests of various sections of the country, the funds for which are to be drawn from American treaty payments.

The national program of public works to be completed during the next five years—1925–1930—is as follows:

	Pesos
Completion of the Dock Canal.	1,000,000
Opening of Bocas de Ceniza	3, 500, 000
Aerial cable road from Cúcuta to Gamarra	
Central del Norte R. R., 300 kilometers	9, 000, 000
Central de Bolívar R. R., 100 kilometers	2, 500, 000
Huila R. R., 80 kilometers	2, 000, 000
Pacific R. R. (via Popayán), 40 kilometers	
Pacific R. R. (Zarzal-Armenia), 60 kilometers	
Nariño R. R. (to Altaquer), 90 kilometers.	
Southern R. R., 50 kilometers.	
Choco cable R. R., first section	-,,
Carare R. R., 90 kilometers	
Quindío R. R. (Nacederos-Armenia), 50 kilometers	
Santander R. R., 30 kilometers	600, 000
Subventions to departmental railroads, 300 kilometers	6,000,000
	40, 000, 000
20 per cent emergency fund	8,000,000
	-,,
Total.	48, 000, 000

COSTA RICA

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY.—On November 1, 1924, the Agricultural Savings Society was formed in San José for mutual cooperation, the development of business and industry, the investment of savings, and loans to laborers and employees. The society began operations with a capital of 50,000 colones in shares of 100 colones each, purchasable by weekly or monthly installments. The society plans to establish a system of agencies in the principal cities and agricultural centers of the country. It also publishes a monthly review containing interesting articles on agriculture, public health, the Red Cross, and other subjects.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

RICE CROP IN SANTIAGO.—The production of rice on one of the large farms cultivated by irrigation in the vicinity of Santiago is expected to reach, during the months from July to October, 2,500 quintals of very superior grain.

ROAD FROM AZUA TO SAN JUAN.—The section of the Sanchez highway between the city of Azua and San Juan, comprising 83 kilometers, was opened to traffic in June last.

SUGAR MILL.—A sugar mill has been established at Banegas, near Santiago, the first enterprise of this kind to be started in that section. The mill will commence operations with a daily production of 125 tons, and it is hoped the supply will be sufficient to meet the demands of the Santiago market and that of the surrounding sections.

Campaign against plant insects.—The Agricultural Experiment Station of Haina is carrying on a very valuable service for destroying insects harmful to plant life, by cultivating and distributing parasitic fungi. These fungi are used particularly for combat-

ing plant diseases of citrous fruits and are distributed free together with instructions for their use by the Agricultural Station.

ECUADOR

New telephone plant.—By a resolution of the Executive, dated June 27, a call for bids was made to install a new telephone plant in the city of Quito, in accordance with the rules drafted by the General Administration of Telegraphs and Telephones. The plant must be of the central battery system and capable of providing service for 3,000 subscribers, the telephones shall be both wall and desk type, 1,500 of each kind. The contractor shall be paid for the plant once that it is installed and in working order, by the receipts from the telephone service itself.

COMMERCE FOR JUNE.—Exports of cacao during the month of June totaled 5,400,000 kilos, valued at 5,100,000 sucres, 35 per cent going to the United States. Exports of cinchona were 600 kilos, Panama hats estimated at 4,000 dozen, hides 11,000 kilos. The total of exports through Guayaquil was valued at 5,500,000 sucres.

Salt monopoly regulations.—The regulations of the salt monopoly law, published recently, provide that the main office of the monopoly shall be located in Guayaquil. The controlling offices of Santa Elena, Punta Arenas, Boca de Bagre, Payana, and Charapotó shall be directly responsible to the main office at Guayaquil, and in accordance with the Organic Law of the Treasury shall present their accounts every year to the Tribunal at Guayaquil. After the public sales of salt have been made, the surplus may be exported either directly by the Attorney General or sold by contract to private parties. Exports of salt to foreign ports shall be made through the port of Guayaquil, and those to towns in Southern Colombia through the city of Quito. All transportation costs shall be met by the contractor.

GUATEMALA

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SYSTEM.—A contract has been signed by the Government of Guatemala and the Allegemeine Elektricitaets Gesellschaft of Berlin for the installation of an automatic telephone system, with underground cables, in Guatemala City, at a cost of \$678,285. The contract provides for 2,000 telephones, with a possible extension to 3,000, and the erection of a building for the central office.

STOCK-RAISING COMPANY.—A stock-raising company with a capital of \$100,000 has recently been formed in Guatemala City for the raising, slaughtering, and packing of beef.

Public works.—On June 30, in commemoration of the revolution of 1871, the following public works were opened to the public: San Diego bridge over the Guacalate River on the Escuintla-Antigua

road; masonry and wooden bridge over the Zopes River on the Quiché-Totonicapán road in Cunén; iron bridge, 59 feet long by 12 wide, over the Ocosito River on the Retalhuleu-Colomba road; iron suspension bridge, 60 feet long and 4 wide, over the Sununá River in San Sebastián; suspension bridge, 90 feet long and 6 wide, over the Ocosito River between San Sebastián and San Carlos; and a school building in San Martín.

International Bridge.—On July 5, 1925, the international bridge between Guatemala and Mexico over the Suchiate River was opened to traffic.

Law regulating profession of pharmacist and sale of drugs.—See page 1058.

HAITI

FORESTRY EXPERIMENT STATION.—During the month of June 5,000 more plants of sisal were brought from Fort Liberté and planted at the Hatte Lathan Experiment Station. This makes a total of about 15,000 plants planted on 10 hectares of land. In spite of the long distance the plants were brought, and very frequent rains, the sisal is doing well.

During April and June cotton was planted between the rows on several hectares of the sisal plantation, and is growing nicely.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—A matter worthy of note is the paving of the gutters in the section of town near the shore on the south side of Port-au-Prince. This has been a swampy section in which stagnant water was quite common and it has been a source of considerable trouble in the breeding of malaria-carrying mosquitoes. The drains in this section of town are being paved with concrete, so as to afford good drainage and therefore eliminate the difficulties above referred to.

Also, aside from the usual maintenance of streets throughout the Republic, approximately 8,000 square meters of streets in Port-au-Prince were treated with asphalt surfacing during the month of June. This work is being carried forward with the ultimate intention of having all of the principal streets of the city surfaced in this manner.

HONDURAS

BIDS FOR LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.—The municipality of El Progreso has received two bids for the construction of its electric light and power plant, one for 34,747 gold pesos and the other for 38,000 gold pesos, the fuel used for the motors to be petroleum.

Bananas To Liverpool.—On June 27, 1925, a shipment of 71,689 bunches of bananas left Puerto Castilla aboard the steamer *Nicayo* for Liverpool, England.

MEXICO

PRODUCTION OF METALS.—The *Boletín Minero*, published by the Bureau of Mines, gives in its issue of March, 1925, the following statistics on the production of metals and minerals:

·	1923	1924
Gold	Kilograms 24, 162	Kilograms 24, 647
Silver	2, 824, 599	2, 844, 104
LeadCopper	155, 720, 342 53, 371, 582	164, 140, 130 49, 113, 194
Zinc	18, 481, 279	18, 936, 336
MercuryAntimony	44, 751 40, 841	36, 665 64, 547
Arsenic	1, 402, 357	1, 293, 436
Tin Graphite	5, 489, 198	8, 849 8, 023, 417
Grapme	5, 469, 196	0, 020, 417

Highways.—The new National Highway Commission, composed of the following members: Sr. León Salinas, civil engineer, representing the Treasury Department; Sr. Fernando Beltrán y Puga, representing the Department of Communications; and Sr. Pascual Luna y Parra, representing the petroleum companies will have at its disposal funds amounting to about 10,000,000 pesos a year for highway construction throughout the Republic. The tax recently placed on gasoline for this purpose is expected to produce about 4,000,000 pesos, and the tax on manufactured tobacco, now to be used for highways, amounted in 1924 to 5,770,000 pesos.

The press reports that construction is to be commenced simultaneously on the highways radiating from Mexico City to Chiapas, Puebla, Laredo, and Acapulco.

NICARAGUA

ROADS.—The highway commission of the Department of León has undertaken preliminary studies for a highway from Sauce to Segovia. The Government has paid its first quota of the expense of construction.

The highway commission in charge of the Poneloya road is rebuilding the bridge over the Sutiaba River, with funds from private sources, to replace the structure destroyed by flood last winter.

PHARMACY LAW.—See page 1059.

PANAMA

Banana industry.—The records of the office of the receiving and forwarding agent at Cristobal show a steady increase in the exportation of bananas. In the month of January, 1925, 78,613 bunches were shipped; 85,646 in February; 97,534 in March; 142,788 in April;

168,453 in May; and 148,734 in June, the lower figure being due to the short month with one less shipment. The United Fruit Co. made the record in June for the largest single shipment—16,620 bunches. The San Blas Development Co., located at Mandinga, plans to establish a line of ships between Cristobal and New Orleans to handle its fruit. Many new plantations around Gatún Lake and along the Atlantic coast are increasing the shipments from Cristobal. The trade from Gatún Lake has now reached such proportions that the United Fruit Co. has begun to send its vessels up the Panama Canal to the Lake to load the fruit instead of loading at Cristobal.

The crop of 1924 was valued at \$625,650, while the crop of the present year will probably reach a value of more than \$1,500,000.

REGULATIONS OF MINING CODE.—See page 1059.

PERU

HIGHWAYS.—The Peruvian Government has granted a concession to the Touring Club of Peru to complete the automobile road between Lima and Chosica in a year and a half. The road is to be about 40 to 45 kilometers long, with a width of 6 meters, of which the center, 4 meters wide, will be paved with asphalt, and the sides, each 1 meter wide, with crushed stone.

Another highway contract has been awarded to Señores Guillermo A. Wagner and Alfonso Cobían y Zavala for the construction of an automobile road, 4.50 meters wide, from Lima to Huacho, to be completed in three years, in three sections: From Repartición to Ancón; Ancón to Chancay; and Chancay to Huacho. A new section is to be completed by the end of each year. In return for the capital invested in the road construction, the concessionaries are to collect a road toll for 15 years.

On May 1, 1925, the new road was opened from the district of Ticllos to Chiquian, the capital of the Province of Bolognesi in the

Department of Ancash.

Broadcasting station.—In June, 1925, the C. A. X. broadcasting station was inaugurated in Lima, the President and the Minister of Justice, Worship, and Instruction attending the first formal broadcasting of a program. According to messages from Chosica, near Lima, the earlier trials in broadcasting music from this station were successful. Similar good reports came from Chicalayo in the north of the Republic.

SALVADOR

RAILWAY TO GUATEMALA.—The International Railway of Central America has recently contracted with the Government of Salvador to build a branch line from Ahuachapán to the Guatemalan border

near Naranjo to connect with the Guatemalan lines of the same railway. The length of the Salvadorean branch will be approximately 16 kilometers, for which the Government will pay \$10,000 per kilometer when the line is completed, the International Railway to deposit a \$5,000 bond guaranteeing that the work will be finished within five years.

Bus line concession.—The Government has granted a concession for the sole right to operate an automobile passenger and freight service between San Salvador and other cities of the Republic. The concessionaries are given the right to import cars and all equipment free of duty to the amount of \$100,000. They have agreed to start operation within one year and to maintain daily service.

HIGHWAY LAW.—See page 1060.

URUGUAY

Foreign commerce.—The foreign commerce of Uruguay during the first quarter of 1925 amounted to 15,674,944 pesos of imports and 32,105,616 pesos of exports, according to the official figures. During the same period the commerce with the United States reached a total value of 15,504,193 pesos, of which 9,936,165 pesos covered imports of that country from Uruguay and 5,568,028 pesos the exports from the United States to Uruguay.

Forestry in the islands.—The forestry section of the Department of Agronomy continues to push actively the planting of trees in the Santa Lucía and Gorriti Islands. In the first-named island 8,000 trees of various types have been planted, while in the second several thousand marine pines have been transplanted from nurseries maintained in these same islands.

National Exposition of Blue Ribbon Stock.—In view of the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to the River Plate countries, the Asociación Rural del Uruguay antedated its annual cattle show in order that the latter may figure as one of the most important events during the visit of this distinguished guest. The show will, therefore, open in the Prado on the 7th of August—that is to say, 18 days earlier than the traditional date. In making this change the association had clearly in mind that the Prince of Wales is himself one of the most distinguished of English stock breeders, particularly of shorthorns.

VENEZUELA

Lumber concessions.—The text of a lumber concession, recently granted by the Venezuelan Government through the Minister of the Interior, appears in full in the *Gaceta Oficial* of May 25, 1925. According to the stipulations of this grant the concessionary is given the exclusive right, for a term of five years, to develop and utilize the

lumber from approximately 5,000 hectares of unappropriated Government lands, located in the Urdaneta and Perija districts of the State of Zulia, lying at a distance, more or less, of 20 kilometers from Maracaibo Lake.

For every tree that is cut down the concessionary is obliged to leave three standing, and in felling the trees must not use any means that might injure or obstruct in any way the young sprouts. The tax to be paid by the concessionary to the Public Treasury shall not be less than 1,200 bolívares per year.

Three other lumber concessions were granted, subject to the same conditions; the texts of these concessions were published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of June 2, 4, and 9. These concessions call for the development of approximately 25,000 hectares, of which 20,000 are located in the State of Monagas and 5,000 in the State of Zulia.

Highways.—On June 13 last the Transandian Highway, from the city of Valera, in the State of Trujillo, to San Cristóbal, in the State of Tachira, was opened to public traffic. According to the report of the engineer in charge of construction, this highway, which covers 430 kilometers between the above-mentioned cities, puts in direct communication 48 important towns and villages along the route.

During the latter part of May the concrete section of road from the city of Caracas to Dos Caminos was completed and opened to traffic.

In the State of Falcon attention is also being given to the improvement of roads, the Governor of that State having ordered the complete resurfacing of the road from La Vela to Cumarebo, the two most important ports of the State.



ARGENTINA

Port revenues.—The Director of Navigation and Ports in a recent report to the Ministry of Public Works stated that the statistics of the Argentine ports showed that the revenues from that source had increased from 42,370,258.65 pesos in 1922 to 54,542,739.35 pesos in 1924, of which 43,612,722.18 pesos were turned into the general revenues, and 19,200,981.68 pesos spent for port services, leaving a surplus of 24,411,790.50 pesos. Up to December 31, 1924, the Government had spent on the navigation system and commercial and military ports 474,257,023.92 pesos, from which it received a net

profit of 24,411,791 pesos in 1924; that is, sufficient to pay the interest of 8.57 per cent on the debt contracted for building them and also to permit the investment in new public port works.

COLOMBIA

FINANCIAL SITUATION.—The following is quoted from the report made last June by the Minister of Finance to the President of the Republic:

On the eve of the foundation of the Banco de la República (National Bank) on July 23, 1923, the money in circulation consisted of approximately 3,000,000 pesos in minted gold, 12,000,000 pesos in silver and nickel, 10,000,000 pesos in paper money, 4,000,000 pesos in Treasury notes, 6,000,000 pesos in Treasury bonds, 1,000,000 pesos in various bank emissions, and 4,500,000 pesos in banking notes, which because of their amount and value circulate as money. These various types of money have now been replaced by National Bank bills exchangeable on presentation for minted gold.

Of the Treasury notes only a small balance is outstanding, and this will be called in before the close of the present year. The same may be said of outstanding Treasury bonds. The various bank issues have already been redeemed while the bank notes still outstanding will all be in by the middle of 1926 in accordance with the regulations governing the banks of issue, the National Bank, and the Banking Commission.

It should be carefully noted that the 10,000,000 pesos of Treasury notes and bonds were redeemed with public funds, precisely as was the very considerable amount of the Treasury debt in 1922.

During the years 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 exchange has been in a state of continual fluctuation. The dollar during the period ranged between 2 to 4 points below and 3 or more points above par. A few months after the establishment of our Bank of Issue, the dollar was quoted and has continued to be quoted in the neighborhood of par.

The Treasury debt, which amounted to 10,400,000 pesos at the beginning of the present administration, has been entirely canceled. Payments are now made daily, so that there is no difference whatever between a bank check and an order for payment. The amount of cash in hand exceeds 5,000,000 pesos. The internal-debt notes, which were discounted at 42 per cent, are to-day quoted at a premium. The external debt notes have improved in much the same fashion, payments being now made with promptness. The 6½ per cent Blair Loan bonds are quoted at par.

MUNICIPAL LOANS.—The municipality of Girardot, with the authorization of the departmental government has obtained a loan of 150,000 pesos for the purchase and enlargement of the Market Building.

The Department of Caldas has obtained a loan (internal) of 3,000,000 pesos, a part of which is to be applied to the construction of a branch railroad from the Pacific to Pereira, to the aerial cable road from Manizales to Aguadas, and from Salamina to Manzanares.

COSTA RICA

Customs receipts, 1924.—According to a report of the Department of Treasury and Commerce for the fiscal year, January 1 to

December 31, 1924, the customs receipts for the different ports were as follows: San José, 6,252,247.82 colones; Limón, 3,407,649.01 colones; Puntarenas, 1,358,564.87 colones; Sixaola, 340,084.59 colones; making a total of 11,358,546.29 colones. As the total customs receipts for the fiscal year 1923 were 9,877,996.11 colones, there was an increase of 1,480,550.18 colones in the customs receipts of 1924 over those of the previous year.

CUBA

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE NATIONAL DEBTS FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1924, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1925.—According to figures from the Message of the President to Congress on April 6, 1925, the following table shows the comparative state of the national debts for the dates mentioned:

	September 30, 1924	February 28, 1925	Reduction
Foreign, 1904, Speyer & Co., 5			
per cent	\$19, 899, 500	\$19, 591, 500	\$308, 000
Foreign, 1904, Speyer & Co., 4½ per cent Foreign, 1914, Morgan & Co., 5	14, 539, 000	14, 534, 000	5, 000
per cent	8, 005, 000	7, 864, 600	140, 400
Foreign, 1923, Morgan & Co., $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	45, 885, 000 8, 497, 700 4, 000, 000	45, 642, 100 8, 448, 200 3, 500, 000	242, 900 49, 500 500, 000
	100, 826, 200	99, 580, 400	1, 245, 800

BUDGET FOR 1925–26.—Cuba's budget, appropriating \$83,787,-588.90, was approved by Congress last month. The measure distributes funds as follows:

Presidency	\$481, 520. 00
State Department	1, 768, 235. 28
Justice Department	322, 520. 00
Interior Department	9, 025, 643. 00
Treasury Department	4, 158, 861. 50
Additional Treasury	6, 954, 883. 73
Education Department	14, 055, 116. 04
Public Works Department	5, 148, 426. 00
Sanitary Department	5, 278, 696. 94
Agriculture Department	981, 280. 62
War and Navy Department	12, 043, 354. 79
Veterans' Fund	4, 383, 004. 10
Port Improvements	950, 000. 00
Interest and Sinking Funds on Public Debt	11, 173, 275. 00
Legislative Power	2, 932, 730. 00
Judiciary Power	4, 130, 041. 90
-	

Total Budget______ 83, 787, 588. 90

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PUBLIC DEBT.—The following table gives the state of the public debt up to December 31, 1924:

Issue of bonds, 1908, 5 per cent, for 50 years Bonds in deposit not used		
	19, 933, 300	
Bonds canceled with amortization funds	15, 011, 750	
Unredeemed bonds	4, 921, 550	
Cash disposable for purchase of bonds	1, 153, 250	\$3, 768, 300
Issue of 1918, 5 per cent, for 20 years		φ5, 100, 500
Bonds redeemed up to December, 1924	3, 208, 400	
Balance waiting redemption	952, 900	
Cash for amortization up to December 31		
Revenues from receptoria to December		
3149, 948. 30		
487, 340. 66		
Actual cash for redemption of bonds	487, 300	465, 600
Issue of 1922, 5½ per cent, 20 years		6, 700, 000
Issue of 1924, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 2 years		2, 500, 000
Total of debt up to December 31, 1924		13, 433, 900

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUES.—The total receipts from internal revenues from January to May, 1924, were \$1,190,592.75, as compared with the same period for the present year, 1925, when the internal revenue receipts amounted to \$1,333,275.25.

GUATEMALA

BUDGET FOR 1926.—On May 21, 1925, the Legislative Assembly passed the budget law for 1926, which estimates Government expenditures for that year as follows:

distribution of the total war.	Pesos
Government and Justice	72, 145, 140. 00
Treasury and Public Credit	97, 903, 883. 96
Promotion	82, 529, 800. 00
War Department	72, 181, 216. 60
Public Education	83, 518, 034. 00
Agriculture	28, 386, 400. 00
Foreign Relations	13, 865, 145. 20
_	

As the total revenues are calculated at 450,810,000 pesos, there is an estimated surplus of 280,380.24 pesos.

450, 529, 619, 76

MEXICO

BUDGET OF EXPENDITURES.—According to official figures recently published, the budget of expenditures for 1925 is as follows:

	Pesos		Pesos
Legislative Power	8, 472, 629. 75	Public Education	21, 363, 486. 05
Judicial Power	3, 129, 458. 00	Public Health	3, 466, 759. 20
Executive Power	1, 384, 759. 50	Military Shops and Stores	8, 998, 892. 50
Interior	3, 440, 295. 00	Comptroller's Office	2, 609, 750. 00
Exterior Relations	5, 495, 985, 00	National Statistics	876, 957. 50
Treasury and Public Credit	22, 757, 012. 35	Attorney General's Office	974, 759. 50
War and Navy	83, 508, 352. 95	Public Debt	84, 169, 672, 95
Agriculture and Promotion	10, 235, 415. 00		
Communications and Public Works	25, 987, 292. 00	Total	291, 863, 677. 25
Industry, Commerce, and Labor	4, 992, 200, 00		

From March 25 to June 24, the budget of expenditures was increased by subsequent decrees in the amount of 4,720,000 pesos. It is stated by the press, however, that this increase has been possible because considerable economies have been effected in various budget allotments.

AGRARIAN BONDS.—See page 1059.

PANAMA

Budget for biennial period July 1, 1925–June 30, 1927.—The National Assembly on April 2, 1925, approved the budget for the biennial period from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1927, as follows: Revenues, \$12,258,700; expenditures, \$12,258,700, divided as follows: Department of Government and Justice, \$3,552,124; Foreign Relations, \$709,190; Department of Treasury, \$2,567,062; Department of Public Instruction, \$2,826,200; and Department of Agriculture and Public Works, \$2,604,124. For the carrying forward of the program of road and bridge building funds from the loan contracted by authority of Law No. 4 of 1923 are available to the extent of \$1,680,000.

PARAGUAY

External debt.—On June 2, 1925, the National Congress sanctioned a law approving the convention drawn in London, September 4, 1924, by Dr. Venancio B. Galeano, financial agent of the Government of Paraguay, with the councils of holders of bonds of the foreign debt, 3 per cent issues of 1886 and 1896, and 5 per cent issue of 1915. This convention deals with the payment of interest and amortization of the debt. The complete text was published in the *Diario Oficial*, June 5, 1925.

Banco Germánico of South America.—This important financial institution opened a branch bank in Asunción June 30, 1925. The head office is in Berlin.

VENEZUELA

BUDGET 1925-26.—In the *Gaceta Oficial* of June 23, 1925, appears the budget of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year—July 1 to June 30—1925-26. The following table gives the distribution of expenditures:

	Bolívares
Department of Internal Relations	12, 592, 234. 05
State Department	3, 004, 472. 00
Treasury Department	16, 718, 716. 51
War and Navy Department	
Interior Department	6, 760, 883. 00
Department of Public Works	
Department of Public Instruction	5, 242, 493. 00
	65, 624, 118. 56
Article on "Rectifications of the Budget"	656, 231. 44
Total of receipts amounts to	69, 147, 500. 00



ARGENTINA

REGULATION OF THE LABOR OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—On June 9, 1925, the President, through the Ministry of the Interior, issued the regulations for the enforcement in the national territories, of the law on the labor of women and children.

The complete text of this decree is published in *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires for June 10, 1925.

BOLIVIA

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The 1925 session of Congress is to meet in Sucre for the express purpose of celebrating a special session on August 6 in honor of the centennial of national independence.

BRAZIL

Proposed constitutional reforms.—A plan for constitutional reform has been drawn up by the President of the Republic and various political leaders and is now being discussed, not only in both houses of Congress but throughout the country in general. Seventy changes are proposed, the most important of which follow:

(1) That Congress convene on the 14th of July rather than on the 3d of May, and that it may be free to meet in any other part of the country if it be impossible to do so in the Capital.

(2) That 10 years of Brazilian citizenship be required for eligibility to the House of Representatives, while for eligibility to Senate, the candidate must be Brazilian by birth.

(3) That the basis of national representation be changed from 70,000 to

150,000.

(4) That in case Congress has not approved the new budgets by the 31st of December, the old budgets remain in vigor.

(5) That the partial veto be added to the President's powers.

- (6) That in case of the disability of the President, a new election take place, the new President being elected for a term of four years from the date of his election.
- (7) That the President may not be reelected nor elected Vice President for the term immediately following his presidency.
- (8) That the date of presidential elections be changed from the 1st of March to the 2d of July. Where the presidential term is affected, the counting of votes shall be started within 60 days.
- (9) That six years' residence in the country be required as a condition for naturalization.
- (10) That foreigners be denied tenure of land within 60 kilometers of the borders of the country, or within 20 kilometers from the banks of navigable rivers within national territory.

COSTA RICA

BIRTH, DEATH, AND CIVIL MARRIAGE REGISTRATION.—A decree changing Articles 25, 49, 76, and 82 of Decree No. 7, of July 25, 1913, was issued by the President on April 20, 1925. The new decree provides for the registration of births within 25 days instead of 8, and the declaration of deaths within 24 hours, instead of unspecified time, to authorities competent to issue burial certificates, the death to be registered in the registration office upon presentation of the written statement of such authorities as to the issuance of a burial permit.

Article 83, added by the new decree, provides that the license for a civil marriage and the certificate for the performance of a civil marriage must each be stamped with a 10-colon stamp canceled by the seal of the office issuing the certificate. Certificates of civil marriages should be mailed to the central office on the day of the performance of the civil marriage ceremony.

International Central American Tribunal.—On May 22, 1925, Congress approved the appointment by the President of the following members of the International Central American Tribunal in accordance with the provisions of Articles II, IV, and V of the Convention for the Establishment of an International Central American Tribunal, signed in Washington at the closing session of the Conference on Central American Affairs on February 7, 1923:

Licenciados don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez, don Octavio Beeche, don Luis Castro Ureña and don Carlos María Jiménez.

Commissions of Inquiry.—In accordance with the terms of the Convention on Commissions of Inquiry signed by the delegates of the Central American Republics in Washington at the final session of the

Conference on Central American Affairs held on February 7, 1923, Congress approved the appointment of Licenciado don Andrés Venegas, Licenciado don Luis Anderson, don Alejandro Alvarado Quirós, don Rafael Arias and don Arturo Volio to serve as members on such Commissions of Inquiry.

CUBA

EXPULSION OF FOREIGNERS.—A decree signed by the President on July 21, 1925, regarding the expulsion of foreigners from the Republic gives the following causes for which foreigners shall be expelled:

(a) Foreigners who have been sentenced by a competent court to imprisonment for crime, or for the distribution, use, or sale of narcotic drugs;

(b) Foreigners who violate the White Slave Law or who aid or abet in any form whatsoever the bringing of persons to the Republic for immoral purposes;

(c) Foreigners carrying on propaganda tending to destroy or injure the existing form of Government, institutions, or public authorities, or who instigate wanton destruction of property, spread anarchistic principles, or preach the overthrow by force of the constitutional Government.

Only in the event of an extremely grave offense shall a foreigner who has lived five years or more in the Republic, is married to a Cuban woman, and has children born in the Republic be expelled. Any foreigner who is expelled will be sent to the port from which he embarked for Cuba, or to a port of the country of his last residence before coming to Cuba, or to his native land, as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, but in no event shall he be sent to a country in which he has been tried and sentenced to a term in prison or accused of a political offense. A foreigner who has once been expelled from the Republic may not return without the permission of the Secretary of the Interior.

NEW GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.—By a law of July 2, 1925, the Department of Communications has been created. This new department will include both the postal and telegraph service. The Chief Executive has appointed Señor José Maria Espinosa for the post of Secretary of Communications.

GUATEMALA

Law on institutions of credit.—The Presidential decree No. 890 of February 23, 1925, providing for the constitution of banks and institutions of credit, was passed with amendments by the Legislative Assembly on May 21, and promulgated by the President on May 28, 1925. The full text of the amended law is published in the *Guatemalteco*, *Diario Oficial*, of June 18, 1925. This law was noted in the Bulletin for June, 1925, after it was first issued by the President as a decree and before passage by the Assembly.

Law regulating profession of pharmacist and the sale of drugs.—A law passed by the Legislative Assembly on May 19, 1925, and promulgated on June 1 by the President, provides regulation for the profession of pharmacist, for the establishment of pharmacies and their management and for the sale of drugs. The full text of this law is published in *El Guatemalteco*, the official gazette, of June 2, 1925.

HONDURAS

Law on contraband trading and smuggling.—A law prohibiting smuggling and contraband trading in articles controlled by Government monopoly or prohibited to commerce and stipulating the penalties for infringements of its provisions was passed by the National Congress on April 9, 1925, and promulgated by the President on April 20, 1925.

MEXICO

AGRARIAN BONDS.—By decree of June 12, 1925, it is provided that the President be authorized to emit bonds of the agrarian public debt to the amount of 50,000,000 pesos by series payable to bearer and to be amortized by annual drawings over a term of 20 years. Interest will be payable at the rate of 5 per cent annually in December, each bond bearing 20 interest coupons. If the bonds or coupons are not paid in cash, they will be valid 30 days after falling due at par for payment of taxes. The issue may be redeemed in whole or in part at any time in the discretion of the Executive. Application for the bonds as payment for land expropriation must be made by those entitled to them within one year from the publication of the decree. Sr. Pani, Minister of Finance, announced on June 21 that the bonds were already printed.

NICARAGUA

Pharmacy law.—The President issued a decree on June 29, 1925, providing for a committee to be composed of the Director General of Public Health, two chemists, two pharmacists, and two physicians to take charge of all matters relating to pharmacies and the sale of drugs.

PANAMA

REVISION OF CIVIL AND JUDICIAL CODES.—Law 43 of March 13, 1925, effective 90 days after its passage, revises the Civil Code of Panama. Law 52 of 1925, revising the judicial code, was passed by the National Assembly and promulgated by the President on March 28, 1925, becoming effective on July 1 of this year. The former is published in full in the *Gaceta Oficial* of April 25, 1925, and the latter in the issue for May 28, 1925.

ELECTORAL LAW.—Law No. 60 of March 31, 1925, providing for the carrying out of elections, is published in full in the *Gaceta Oficial* of April 30, 1925.

MINING CODE REGULATIONS.—Presidential Decree No. 14 of June 8, 1925, provides regulations for the Mining Code and Law No. 8 of 1919. The new regulations provide that concessions may not be granted free, or for more than two years, nor may two or more concessions

in different sections be granted to the same individual or company. The full text of the regulation is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of June 15, 1925.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Presidential Decree No. 80 of 1925 provides that the women employees of the Department of Mails and Telegraphs shall not continue in their positions while they are expectant mothers nor while they have a child under one year of age, as these conditions are considered to be incompatible with the good of the service. When married women who resigned because of the above-mentioned conditions are no longer bound by them, they may be reemployed. The full text of this decree is published in the Gaceta Oficial of June 8, 1925.

SALVADOR

Highway Law.—On May 20, 1925, the President signed the highway law, passed by the Legislative Assembly on April 30, which provides that all residents of the Republic, national or foreign, over 18 years old—barring those the law excepts—shall be subject to tax for the Highway Service. This tax may be paid in money or in labor for a certain number of days in the year, varying from 1½ to 300 days, in relation to the economic status of the individual. Road construction and repairs are to be carried on through local highway commissions. The full text of the law is published in the *Diario Oficial* of May 26 and also of June 5, 1925.

VENEZUELA

Pension Law.—On June 10, 1925, the President promulgated the pension law passed by the National Congress. This law, which replaces the law of July 3, 1913, and that of May 17, 1897, provides for the payment of military or civil pensions requiring that pensioners be possessed of less than 30,000 bolívares; that the pension cease upon the death of the beneficiary or for the following reasons: Prison sentence, notorious immoral conduct of a woman beneficiary, second marriage of the widow of a man entitled to pension rights, marriage of daughters or granddaughters who are beneficiaries of a man entitled to pension rights, entrance into a religious order or community, and the rise from the state of poverty.

The following articles of Section V provide for civil pensions:

ART. 39. Any person who may have served the National Public Administration in one or more branches since December 9, 1824, for 30 consecutive years or for more than 40 years not consecutive but with intervals of not more than one year, shall be entitled to retirement, and to draw a pension proportionate to the highest position which he may have held during five consecutive years.

If the position has been-

Member or Secretary of the Legislative Chambers, Vice President of the Republic, Minister of the Cabinet, or Minister of the Federal Court and Court of Cassation, 360 bolivares monthly.

Director of a Ministry or chief of any office under the different ministries, 240 bolivares monthly.

Employees not classified in the foregoing list will be granted the pension upon retirement which the President deems suitable, not to exceed 120 bolívares monthly.

ART. 40. Upon the death of the author of the services referred to in this section the pension or the right of claim thereto, if the deceased had not claimed it, passes with a reduction of 25 per cent to the nearest of kin. (*Gaceta Oficial*, June 30, 1925.)

NEW CONSTITUTION.—By a decree of June 24, 1925, Congress ratified the new constitution of the Republic, annulling thereby the constitution promulgated on June 19, 1922. The new constitution includes nine sections: The Venezuelan Nation and its organization, rights and duties of citizens, rights of foreigners, sovereignty of the State, legislative power, executive power, public works, judicial power, and constitutional reforms. The full text of this new constitution appears in the *Gaceta Oficial* of July 1, 1925.



BOLIVIA-PERU

Protocol for the study of the boundary between Bolivia and Peru.—On June 2, 1925, a protocol was signed in La Paz by the Minister of Foreign Relations of Bolivia and the Diplomatic Representative of Peru in that Republic, pertaining to the study and survey of a section of the Bolivian-Peruvian boundary line, as determined by the treaty of September 23, 1902. In accordance with this treaty each of the above-mentioned countries shall appoint a boundary commission to make the necessary study. Said commissions will meet in Puno 15 days after the signing of this protocol.

BRAZIL-PARAGUAY

EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.—In late June, 1925, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs received the text covering the ratification of the treaty dealing with the extradition of criminals, recently signed in Rio de Janeiro by the Minister of Paraguay, Sr. Rogelio Ibarra, and the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs. This treaty became active from the date of ratification.

CUBA-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CODE.—The Pan American Sanitary Code, signed in the city of Habana on November 14, 1924, by Cuba

and the Pan American Republics, was approved by the Cuban Senate on June 14, 1925, and ratified by the President of the Republic on June 26, 1925.

GUATEMALA

Universal Postal Convention and Parcels Post Agreement.—The President on June 2, 1925, authorized the Consul General of Guatemala in Stockholm to sign as Guatemalan representative the Universal Postal Convention and the Agreement on Parcels Post, drawn up in that city in August, 1924. (*El Guatemalteco*, June 5, 1925.)

GUATEMALA-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

TRADE-MARKS CONVENTION.—This convention, signed at the Fifth Pan American Conference in Santiago, Chile, on April 28, 1923, was approved with its appended regulations on April 24, 1925, and promulgated by the President on May 6, 1925. (*El Guatemalteco*, June 27, 1925.)

GUATEMALA-SALVADOR

Convention facilitating travel.—A convention facilitating travel between Guatemala and Salvador, arranged by an interchange of diplomatic notes, went into effect June 15, 1925. Salvadorean or Guatemalan nationals may enter one or the other country by land without passports on proof of nationality. Licenses to carry arms or drive a vehicle are valid in the other country for 15 days if viséed by the consul of the country to be visited. The arrest of lawbreakers is covered by an article of this convention and by the extradition treaty already in force. The full text of the convention and notes is published in the *Diario Oficial* of Salvador for June 15, 1925.

HONDURAS-UNITED STATES

General Treaty of Peace and Amity Ratified.—On March 2, 1925, the National Congress of Honduras in Tegucigalpa ratified the General Treaty of Peace and Amity concluded with the United States, signed in Washington on February 7, 1923, at the closing session of the Conference on Central American Affairs.

SALVADOR-CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS

EXTRADITION CONVENTION.—The extradition convention signed by the plenipotentiaries of the Central American States in Washington at the closing session of the Conference on Central American Affairs on February 7, 1923, was approved by the National Assembly on April 30, 1925, and promulgated by the President on May 26, 1925.

Convention for the Unification of Laws Protecting Laborers.—The Convention for the Unification of Laws for Protecting

Laborers, which was signed in Washington by the plenipotentiaries of the Central American States at the closing session of the Conference on Central American Affairs on February 7, 1923, when submitted to the National Assembly on April 30, 1925, for approval, was not approved. It was declared by that body that the Convention had been accepted solely as a series of recommendations to be introduced into Salvadorean legislation as might be necessary, since many of its provisions now exist in Salvadorean law and other provisions are considered to be at present either hampering to the progress of industry or impracticable.

SALVADOR-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

CONVENTIONS FOR UNIFORM NOMENCLATURE AND PUBLICITY OF CUSTOMS DOCUMENTS.—The Congress of Salvador has ratified and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs signed on March 7, 1925, the convention for the uniformity of nomenclature in the classification of merchandise, and the convention for the publicity of customs documents, signed at the Fifth Pan American Conference which met at Santiago, Chile, in 1923. The ratification was published in the Diario Oficial of May 19, 1925.

SALVADOR-URUGUAY

TREATY OF ARBITRATION.—The Treaty of Arbitration signed in Madrid by the plenipotentiaries of Salvador and Uruguay on November 7, 1924, which provides for settlement by arbitration of difficulties arising between the two countries not adjustable by direct negotiation, was ratified by the National Assembly of Salvador on March 20, 1925, and the decree was promulgated by the President on May 28, 1925. (Diario Oficial, Salvador, June 4, 1925.)



ARGENTINA

Cooperation Day.—Cooperation Day was celebrated in Argentina on July 4, 1925, by lectures held in schools and in the assembly hall of the Museo Social of Buenos Aires; and also a radio lecture on the economic benefits of cooperation, and a lecture on school cooperation, held in the Professional School of Liniers.

The movement now comprises 31 countries in the International Cooperative Alliance and 50,000,000 persons.

COLOMBIA

Scientific expeditions.—The *Universidad Libre* in Bogotá organizes each year a scientific expedition for its students. That of 1925 was to the western part of the Republic, thus affording the students a practical lesson on the topography, commerce, and industrial progress of that interesting region. Geological surveys and studies were made in the mountain towns, and also studies of the most noted historical monuments, and of the flora and fauna. The 34 students taking the trip were accompanied by their professors of history, geography, natural sciences, and art.

CUBA

School of Engineers and Architects.—The school known at present as the School of Engineers, Electricians, and Architects of the Faculty of Literature and Science of the National University shall henceforth be known simply as the School of Engineers and Architects. Degrees of civil engineer, electrical engineer, and architect will continue to be given by this school the same as before.

ECUADOR

School statistics.—Considering the organization of a school statistics service of prime importance for the establishment of obligatory primary instruction and the proper management of that branch, the Executive has established a bureau of school statistics in the Ministry of Public Instruction.

MEXICO

Women university students.—During the recent sessions of the Congress of Spanish-American Women in Mexico City, Srta. Palma Guillén, a delegate representing the National University and Preparatory School, gave the following figures regarding the registration of women in the schools of the university:

Medicine (including midwifery and nursing). Chemistry and pharmacy		Music Philosophy and letters for normal graduates Public administration	625 906
Law Dentistry Fine arts	4 21	Total	

There are also 52 women students in the school preparatory to the university.

The graduates at the time of the last examinations were as follows:

Physicians and surgeons	18	Vocalists	4
Midwives	404	Teachers of violin	1
Nurses	163	Teachers of composition	1
Homeopathic physicians.	3	Teachers of organ	1
Homeopathic nurses	16	Teachers of harp	5
Pharmacists	1	Dramatics	1
Dentists	5	Lyric declamation.	1
Teachers of chemistry	3	Academic teachers	37
Librarians	7	University teachers	1
Teachers of piano	22	_	
Teachers of singing	16	Total	710

SUMMER SCHOOL STUDENTS.—The fifth summer session of the University of Mexico was opened July 7 with several hundred American students and many more Mexican teachers in attendance.

A group of students from the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri visited Mexico this summer to take what was virtually a course in foreign correspondence taught by actual practice. It was the first known attempt to teach this phase of newspaper work. Each student will write news and features stories for several papers and magazines.

NICARAGUA

Western National Institute.—The Western National Institute in León, though still in need of extensive repairs, has, under its reorganization, this year increased its enrollment 30 per cent to 150 boys. Fifty students are enrolled in the first year's class, while students continue to enter from the eastern and northern departments.

School figures.—According to the press, the total number of schools in the country maintained by the Government is 427, divided as follows: 411 elementary day schools, 11 evening schools, 2 normal institutes, and 3 secondary schools.

PARAGUAY

NEW SCHOOL IN PIREBEBUY.—Alejandro Ribolini, civil engineer, has recently completed plans for a new school in the municipality of Pirebebuy, for which the latter has already set apart the necessary land. The work of construction will begin as soon as the National Commission of School Buildings gives the approval.

School of arts and trades.—Some time ago the National Congress passed a law which sets aside as the property of the Argentine Nation the site where the eminent Argentine statesman and Chief Executive, Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, ended his days. As a sequel the President of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies has submitted to Congress a bill to authorize the erection upon that site of a school of arts and trades to perpetuate the name of that eminent Argentine. The school would be provided with a boarding department, and its fundamental objective would be to furnish instruction

in those arts and trades of most immediate and profitable application in the adjacent locality. The school would include a section where night classes for workmen will be given.

PERU

New schools.—A recent appropriation of Congress assigned in the Budget 2,000 Peruvian pounds annually for the establishment of a college of secondary education in the city of Iquitos to give agricultural and industrial courses. Funds for the maintenance of this school are provided by Congress from certain export taxes and from the import tax on timber.

A law passed May 6, 1925, provides that the revenue from the tax on rice raised in Pacasmayo Province, or brought in through its provincial ports, shall be used for the establishment and maintenance of a vocational school in the same province.

Another new school is the Institute of Commerce founded in Lambayeque, the capital of the Province of the same name. This school is to give a four-year course.

PSYCHO-PEDAGOGIC SECTION.—In accordance with a resolution passed in May, 1925, a psycho-pedagogic section has been created as part of the Bureau of Examinations and Studies to give psychological tests and vocational guidance to pupils of the Government schools, and also to consider the pedagogic problems of primary and secondary education. The organization and maintenance of this new section has been provided for in Budget of this year by the allotment of 250 Peruvian pounds.

SALVADOR

Enlargement of university.—The President recently appointed a committee to draft the statutes and regulations of the University of Salvador so as to give autonomy to this institution and also to prepare plans for enlarging the equipment of the professional schools.

ANTI-ILLITERACY SOCIETY.—The Anti-Illiteracy Society of Sonsonate on the anniversary of its foundation examined 150 former illiterates whom it has reclaimed from ignorance.

URUGUAY

STUDENTS' HOSTEL.—There was recently opened in Montevideo the first students' residence or hostel, an institution organized by a group of distinguished intellectuals to be, as it were, an extension of home life, and a center of intellectual and spiritual community. Among the distinguished guests at the opening exercises were the eminent Uruguayan poet Juana P. de Ibarborou and the feminist Dr. Luisa Luisi.



REGULATION OF THE LABOR OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—See page 1056.

CHILE

Workmen's houses.—The Government recently promulgated a decree authorizing the Treasury Department to allot 400,000 square meters of ground to the Department of Social Welfare destined for the construction thereon of houses for laborers.

WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BOARD.—In accordance with the provisions of article 55 of the regulations of law No. 4045, the Workmen's Insurance Board has been established in Santiago.

RATES AND REGULATIONS FOR DAY LABORERS IN THE PORT OF HABANA.—A decree, No. 1469 of July 8, 1925, and published in full in the Gaceta Oficial of July 10, gives the regulations governing day laborers in the port of Habana, and the rates per day.

HONDURAS

New officers of Typographic Society.—On June 28, 1925, the Juan Gutenberg Typographic Society of Tegucigalpa elected new officers for the year 1925-26.

PANAMA

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—See page 1060.

VENEZUELA

Pension Law.—See page 1060.



MUNICIPAL DINING ROOM FOR CHILDREN.—The first dining room for children opened by the municipal public charity department was put into service on June 17, 1925, on Calle Monte de Oca, Buenos Aires, for the benefit of children employed in factories and shops. It is equipped to furnish abundant and healthful lunches for 20 centavos to 150 young workers.

CITY MATERNITY WARD.—On June 19, 1925, the new municipal maternity ward of the Tornú Hospital of Buenos Aires was opened for service with 58 beds for patients, 12 for babies, and 27 for the personnel.

DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE WORK.—The National Department of Hygiene is about to begin the construction of a large sanitary station in the Province of Salta at a cost of 426,020 pesos. The station is to be located on a plot of ground donated for the purpose by Dr. Luis Güemes, and will contain in its two-story building an antimalaria dispensary, and antitrachoma dispensary, a maternity and infant care service, a dispensary for lung diseases, and public shower and plunge baths for both men and women. A similar establishment is to be built in Tucumán for which Dr. Juan D. Terán, rector of the National University of Tucumán, has donated the land.

The Ministry of War is to cooperate with the National Department of Hygiene in the matter of sanitation and drainage in the Provinces suffering from malaria. The military engineers who map the country and make geodesic studies are to undertake to prepare a general scheme for drainage of stagnant or slow-moving waters in the various Provinces.

BOLIVIA

REGISTRATION OF DOMESTICS.—With the purpose of preventing the spread of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases the Municipal Council of La Paz has issued an order requiring all domestics and persons seeking employment in eating places to register at the Municipal Health Office, presenting a health certificate, without which they will not be permitted to enter domestic service. Persons who have not had a previous physical examination and who wish to register may be examined at the Municipal Health Office in order that the desired certificate may be issued if their condition warrants it. Proprietors of hotels, taverns, boarding houses, as well as owners of dairies and candy stores, and similar establishments must demand a health certificate from their employees.

BRAZIL

Junior Red Cross.—On the 27th of June the first Junior Red Cross was inaugurated in Rio de Janeiro in the Nilo Peçanha School. At the inauguration services special emphasis was laid upon the formation of closer international relations from the interchange of information about the various countries through correspondence between members of the Junior Red Cross the world over.

CHILD WELFARE.—Events which show that little by little an effort is being made to improve the condition of children in that city: On the 30th of June the mayor was authorized to build 10 public playgrounds for children under 13 years of age in open squares scattered throughout the city, and as many others as might be deemed wise. These playgrounds will be adequately equipped for gymnastics and other sports, such as tennis, etc., and their expense will be covered by taxation.

A new association, the Cine-Theatro Infantil, was founded for the purpose of providing educational films which will be exhibited primarily to school children but also to children in the hospitals and in prisons of Rio de Janeiro and throughout the State. Medical assistance will also be provided the poorer children, as well as food and clothing, and gymnasiums will be equipped, where the child's physical development will be carefully studied and fostered.

CHILE

Social Welfare in Nitrate fields.—In referring to conditions of social welfare in the salitreras, nitrate fields of Chile, the President of the Lautaro Nitrate Co. (Ltd.), an organization having a working capital of 6,560,000 pounds sterling, made the following remarks:

The nitrate companies have outlined a vast program of social welfare for the workmen in the nitrate fields, a large part of which has already been carried out. At present every company of any standing has organized a special section for promoting better living and social conditions among their workmen. Hospitals, infirmaries, maternal centers, pharmacies, and similar benefits have been established, also schools and libraries have been opened, as well as amusement centers, such as theaters and athletic fields, from all of which the workman receives the benefits absolutely free.

During the year 1924 the company spent 3,227,223.02 pesos, or 79,293 sterling pounds for improving the living conditions of its workmen, building model houses, building or improving libraries and schools, maintaining hospital services, athletic fields, and amusement places, and also organizing boy scout brigades.

POPULAR LECTURES.—A series of popular lectures, organized by the Board of Health, was begun in Santiago last June. The subject covered at the first lecture was industrial hygiene.

FREE MEDICAL SERVICE.—The Employees' Union of Chile recently established a free medical service for members of the union. This service, established in cooperation with the campaign started by the Department of Hygiene, Social Welfare, and Labor for improving the native stock of the Republic, is in charge of seven competent physicians of high standing in the medical profession.

Sanitation expert.—The Chilean Embassy at Washington has engaged the services, for one year, of Mr. James Stalbird, sanitary engineer, as expert chemist and bacteriologist of the Chilean Department of Hygiene.

Women's Federation of Students.—The Women's Federation of Students, an important organization of Santiago, has offered the Department of Hygiene their assistance in spreading information among the laboring class on social laws and culture.

COLOMBIA

The Palace of Public Hygiene and Health.—At the beginning of June the Government appropriated 44,000 pesos for the Public Health Service of the country, a sum which includes the amount necessary for the completion of the national headquarters now being erected in Bogotá under the direction of Dr. García Medina, Director General of Public Health. This edifice will include a laboratory of Modern Hygiene fully equipped for bacteriological and toxicological analysis, etc.

COSTA RICA

RED CROSS NOTES.—The Red Cross of Costa Rica expects to publish a monthly review which will contain information on first aid, epidemic prevention, and publicity campaigns against harmful drugs and tuberculosis. Drs. Odio de Granda and Vargas are the editors. A dispensary in charge of a trained nurse has been opened in San José.

On June 30, 1925, six of the houses contributed by the Red Cross to alleviate the housing shortage in San José were turned over to that city. These houses are to be rented at 17 colones per month, of which 15 colones goes toward the payment for the house, and 2 colones for fire insurance. The Red Cross is planning to finance the building of 100 more such houses.

The Junior Red Cross is being urged to prepare school albums to be exchanged with the school children of other countries.

CUBA

NEW ASYLUM.—The asylum "María Jáen" for children was recently opened in Habana, the President of the Republic and a number of prominent people attending the ceremony. This asylum has two sections, one for boys from 12 to 16 years of age, and the other for younger boys from 7 to 12 years of age. All the rooms are well equipped and ventilated; provisions have been made for using two of the rooms as schoolrooms; there is also an infirmary and a dispensary. The asylum has accommodations for 300 children, ranging in age from 7 to 16 years.

LEAGUE AGAINST CANCER.—The first meeting of the Board of Patrons of the League against Cancer was held recently in Habana. The campaign proposed by this league, which was founded in the city of Habana by virtue of a resolution adopted by the Sixth Na-

tional Medical Congress, is to collect and distribute all possible information regarding cancer; promote the study and investigation of the causes of this disease; and also to contribute and help in the treatment of cancer patients among the poorer classes.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

VACCINATION.—From June 19 of the present year vaccination against smallpox has been declared obligatory by the Department of Sanitation, which has established three centers in Santo Domingo where persons may be vaccinated. A certificate of vaccination is required of all persons leaving the Republic.

ECUADOR

MEDICINE CHESTS FOR SCHOOLS.—The Executive Committee of the Red Cross has authorized the necessary expenditures for providing school medicine chests, which will be delivered October next, provided the school members of the Red Cross take first-aid instruction in order to fit themselves to attend any emergency cases among the pupils. For this purpose a short course in nursing and first aid will be established which all members of the Red Cross who are interested in this kind of work are expected to attend.

School Breakfasts.—The Regional Board of the Red Cross in the Province of Azuaya has established school breakfasts for poor children in the Girls' School of Cuenca, capital of that Province.

This service is in charge of the Sisters of Charity.

CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS.—The Ecuadorean Committee of Child Welfare has appointed Señor Luis Robalino Dávila, Minister Resident of Ecuador in Switzerland, delegate to the First General Congress of Child Welfare, to be held in Geneva during the latter part of August.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALAN RED CROSS CHILD HEALTH WORK.—As a result of a recent widespread epidemic of measles the Children's Home, founded in Guatemala City by the Guatemalan Red Cross for homeless children, undertook active health propaganda by means of lectures, cinema films, distribution of printed matter, and personal visits, the object being to instruct parents as to the diseases to which their children are exposed and the means of safeguarding them. Though serious difficulties have to be overcome in this new work, nevertheless the Director of the Children's Home hopes to go far toward diminishing the danger of contagious diseases among the child population of the future.

HAITI

Inspection of school children.—A few months ago the sanitary engineer, after a conference with the Minister of Public Instruction, submitted tentative plans to the various public-health officers for the institution of a system of school inspection. From the beginning it was realized that for some time to come, on account of lack of funds and personnel, this inspection would have to be limited to certain conditions of importance not only to the child but also to the community as a whole. Judging from the results obtained so far this work promises to be quite important. The aim of this inspection is to prevent the occurrence of certain diseases, such as smallpox, to determine the presence of certain chronic infectious diseases, such as malaria, treponematosis and intestinal parasitism, and to institute proper treatment in those cases in which it is required.

During the month of June, 62 schools with an enrollment of 10,444

pupils, were examined, and 2,045 pupils were vaccinated.

HONDURAS

FREE DISPENSARY.—The General Bureau of Health informed the public that on June 26, 1925, a free dispensary for the sick poor would be opened in Tegucigalpa. Special attention is to be directed to the treatment of cases of children's diseases, influenza, and malaria.

MEXICO

RED CROSS.—That the work of the RED CROSS is constantly increasing is shown by the following statistics: In 1923, 1,424 men. 351 women, and 253 children, or a total of 2,082 were given treatment, while in 1924 the patients numbered 1,898 men, 481 women, and 576 children, or a total of 2,955.

The Federal Department of Education has under consideration a project presented to the Federal Child Welfare Board by Professor Sáenz, Assistant Secretary of Education, and Sr. Azpe y Tamariz, of the Mexican Red Cross, looking toward the establishment of a Junior Red Cross in the schools of Mexico City.

PARAGUAY

REGIONAL HOSPITAL IN CONCEPCIÓN.—The National Public Health and Hygiene Department has been granted an appropriation of 110,000 pesos to complete the construction of the Regional Hospital mentioned to the point where it will begin to function in the service of the public.

PERU

DAY NURSERIES.—According to a Government order of April 17, 1925, rural industries which employ women in the fields must establish on their property day nurseries open during all working hours

for the babies of the women so employed. A time limit of 60 days from the date of the order is set for the opening of such day nurseries in plantations in the valleys of Lima, and 80 days for the other Provinces in the Republic. This ruling applies to plantations where 25 women or more are employed.

URUGUAY

Spanish Hospital.—A new ward in the Spanish Hospital-Sanitorium of Montevideo was dedicated in June, 1925, in honor of the donor, José García Conde, distinguished member of the Spanish colony.

Protection of minors.—Juan Vallarino, acting director of the Colonia Educacional de Varones, has submitted to the council for delinquent minors an important project, suggesting the appointment of a commission of 15 members who shall be responsible for finding appropriate work for the pupils of the said Colonia; for raising funds for new workshops and the enlargement of those existing under that entity; for considering the establishment of houses of refuge for former inmates; for an efficient propaganda to combat infantile vagrancy and delinquency; and for attending to the needs, in general, of the Colonia. The members of the suggested commission, who are to be of both sexes, shall be named by the council and shall hold office for four years.



BOLIVIA

Bolivar Society.—Under this name a society has been organized in La Paz for the purpose of extolling the memory of the great Liberator, Simon Bolívar, in the Republics which he founded as well as in other countries; also to promote a closer understanding, on the basis of fraternity and justice, between the nations of Spanish origin. Similar Bolívar societies have already been organized in Bogotá, Caracas, Quito, and in Lima.

CHILE

PRESIDENT ALESSANDRI HONORED.—The Government of Portugal has conferred the decoration of the Great Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword on President Alessandri of Chile. This decoration is the highest honor which the Republic of Portugal can confer on the Chief Magistrate of a foreign nation.

CHILE SENDS SPECIAL MISSION TO BOLIVIAN CENTENNIAL.—The Chilean Government sent a special diplomatic mission to Bolivia to participate in the centennial celebration last August, appointing Don Manuel Barros Castañon, special ambassador, and Don Luis Ramirez Sanz, secretary of the mission.

Almanac for 1926.—The daily newspaper *El Mercurio* of Santiago is arranging for the publication next year of an illustrated almanac containing a large and varied amount of important information on economic, industrial, political, and commercial subjects pertaining not only to Chile but to other countries as well.

CUBA

Philosophy of Law.—The first volume of a monumental forensic work entitled Filosofia del Derecho (Philosophy of Law), by Dr. Mariano Aramburo, the eminent Cuban philosopher and jurisconsult, has lately been published by the Instituto de las Españas of New York. The philosophy of law, defined by Doctor Aramburo as the study of the primary, universal, and invariable principles of law, is separated by the author into three main divisions, each to be the thesis of a volume, as follows: First, law as a whole, its idea, essence, purpose, and life; second, the integral elements of the juridical order; and third, the diverse subdivisions of law. Because of its erudition, breadth of view, organic unity, logical presentation, and beauty of style this work constitutes one of the most important contributions made in many years to the philosophy of law. The Instituto de las Españas is greatly to be congratulated on the publication of such an epochmaking work.

DIARIO DE LA MARINA.—This important newspaper, one of the best and oldest in the city of Habana, recently added to its equipment a rotary printing press carrying 64 pages. This press prints 70,000 copies per hour. Each edition of the *Diario de la Marina*, without counting the afternoon edition, consists of 32 pages, each of which is now composed of 8, instead of 6 columns, as previously.

ECUADOR

MOTHER'S DAY.—A committee has been appointed in Quito to arrange for the celebration of Mother's Day in that city in the near future.

Scientific society.—A group of lawyers has organized an International Association of Penal Law in Quito, similar to the Paris Association of Penal Law. The purpose of this organization is to bring about a closer understanding between persons in all countries who are interested in the theoretical study of penal law; also, to study and investigate criminology and its causes and to work for the practical development of international penal law in order to develop and establish a universal penal code.

HAITI

"Geology of the Republic of Haiti."—Under this title a volume of 600 pages has been issued by the Haitian Department of Public Works, its authors being Wendell P. Woodring, John S. Brown, and Wilbur S. Burbank, members of the United States Geological Survey, who in 1920 and 1921 spent six and a half months in making a reconnaissance survey of almost the entire Republic, including Gonave and Tortue islands. After the return of the party to Washington the specimens of fossils, rocks, clays, ore, water, etc. collected by the party were examined by specialists, the results of these analyses being embodied in the volume in question. The contents cover a wide range of topics, divided under the main headings of geography, geology, geomorphology, mineral resources. and water resources. Under the first is found a discussion of the economic geography of the Republic, including agriculture, "the basic and dominant industry under both the colony and the Republic," in connection with which the findings under the last heading as to the possibility of more extended irrigation are of particular interest. The entire report should be of the greatest value in the economic development of Haiti.

MEXICO

NEW CHANCERY OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.—A beautiful building to house the offices of the American Embassy in Mexico City has recently been completed. This is distinct from the residence of the ambassador.

PARAGUAY

HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has notified the president of the Academy of History in Buenos Aires that Dr. Eligio Ayala, President of the Republic of Paraguay, has agreed to act as patron of the Second Congress of American History and Geography. May, 1926, has therefore been fixed as the approximate date when this Congress will meet in Asunción.

Society of Paraguayan Authors.—A meeting was held in Asunción, June 13, 1925, with the object of forming a National Society of Paraguayan Authors, this organization to devote itself to the development of the national drama and the cultivation of letters in every form. The following officers were appointed: President, Don Eusebio A. Lugo; secretary, Don Miguel Pecci; treasurer, Don Pedro Juan Caballero.

PERU

DECORATION FOR THE ARGENTINE PRESIDENT.—The President of the Republic of Argentina was recently presented with the decoration of the Order of the Sun of Peru, cordial cable messages of congratulation and thanks being exchanged between the President of Peru and the Executive of Argentina who received the honor.



REPORTS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 15, 1925

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA Quantity and destination of the principal exports of Argentina from Jan. 1 to May 28, 1925.	1925 June 18	Henry H. Morgan, consul general at Buenos Aires.
BRAZIL		
Brazilian Postal Service	June 22	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Wages in Brazil_ Pernambuco telephone system	June 25 June 27	Do. Fred C. Eastin, jr., consul at Pernambuco.
Hospitals in Pernambuco Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during June, 1925.		Do. A. Gaulin.
Report on the cocoa bean crop of Bahia. Crop prospects in Brazil. Declared exports from Bahia for quarter ending June 30, 1925. Balance sheet of the Bank of Brazil on June 30, 1925. Proposed port works at Angra dos Reis. Report on commerce and industries for June, 1925. Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro during April, 1925. Exchange operations in Rio de Janeiro market during May, 1925.	July 9 July 10 July 11 July 15	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia A. Gaulin. Homer Brett. A. Gaulin. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Cotton cloth industry in Brazil	July 17	Do
CHILE		
June, 1925, review of Chilean economics	July 9	C. H. Deichman, consul genera
Report on crop and product movement for quarter ending June 30, 1925.	July 11	at Valparaiso. Egmont C. von Tresckow, consu at Arica.
Loan for the city of Barranquilla	June 14	M. L. Stafford, consul at Barran-
Opening of the Magdalena River The sponge industry in Colombia	June 18 July 7	quilla. Do. Lester L. Schnare, consul at
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ending June 30, 1925.	July 12	Cartagena. M. L. Stafford.
Colombian coffee prospects	do	Do.
COSTA RICA		
Information concerning the production and distribution of	July 21	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consu at San José.
Supplement to report "Registration of foreign companies doing business in Costa Rica." Papaya culture in Costa Rica.	July 23 July 24	Do. John James Meily, consul at
Report on cacao exports.	July 30	Port Limon.
CUBA	Jary 30	20.
The market for jewelry	June 27	James V. Whitfield, consul at
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ending June	June 30	Matanzas. Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
30, 1925. Duties collected at Santiago de Cuba customhouse in 1924-25_Statement of sugar mills in the Province of Oriente. Improvements for Antilla consular district, contemplated by public works bill. Review of commerce and industries for quarter ending June 30, 1925.	July 6 July 8 July 10	Do. Do. Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla. Sheridan Talbott, vice consul at
Isle of Pines grapefruit crop for 1925–26. Review of commerce and industries for quarter ending June 30, 1925.	July 21 July 28	Nueva Gerona. Do. Frank Bohr, consul at Cienfuegos.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Quarterly report on crop and product movement	July 1	Charles Bridgham Hosmer, consul at Santo Domingo.
Report on commerce and industries for quarter ending June 30, 1925. Commerce of Puerto Plata consular district for quarter ending June 30, 1925.	July 9 July 15	Do. W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto
ing June 30, 1925.		Plata.

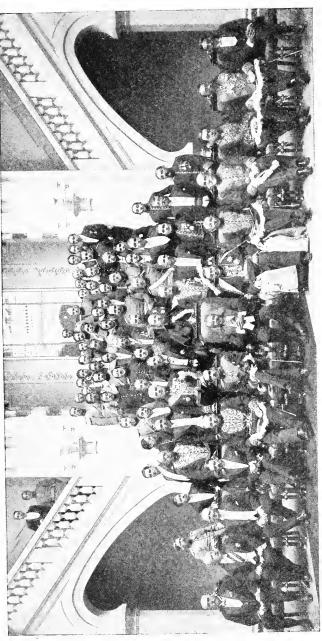
Reports received to August 15, 1925—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
ECUADOR Contract for the construction of Sibambe-Cuenca Railway	1925 June 26	William Morse, vice consul at
The commerce and industries of Ecuador for June, 1925		Guayaquil. Do.
HAITI	July 13	D0.
	July 1	Winthrop R. Scott, consul as
Review of commerce and industries of Cape Haitien district for quarter ending June 30, 1925. New business license law, July 2, 1925.	July 22	Cape Haitien. Arthur F. Tower, vice consul a Port au Prince.
HONDURAS		1 510 44 1 15255
Economic review of Honduras for May, 1925	June 16	Geo. P. Shaw, consul at Tegu
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ending June	July 15	George P. Waller, consul a
30, 1925. June, 1925, report on commerce and industries of consular	July 21	Ceiba. Ernest E. Evans, vice consul a
district of Puerto Castilla. Market for American confectionery	July 29	Puerto Castilla. George P. Waller.
NICARAGUA		
Mahogany logging operations	July 21	A. J. McConnico, consul a
Value of imports and exports of Nicaragua for 1924	July 23	Bluefields. Do.
PANAMA		
Commerce and industries for quarter ending June 30, 1925	July 9	H. D. Myers, vice consul a
National highways	July 10	Panama City.
Monthly report on conditions, June, 1925.	July 12	Do.
PARAGUAY		
The cotton situation in Paraguay	June 2	Digby A. Willson, consul a
Weights and measures used in Paraguay Postage rate to Paraguay Opening of German bank in Asunción Review of commerce and industries for June, 1925	July 10 July 11	Do. Do. Do. Do.
PERU		
Projected railroad from port of Cerro Azul to the city of Huancayo, Peru.	June 13	C. E. Guyant, consul at Callac
Removal of embargo for the exportation of rice	June 23	Do. · Do.
SALVADOR		
The market for cotton goods in Salvador	June 5	W. J. McCafferty, consul at San
Report on commerce and industries for June, 1925	July 1 July 20	Salvador. Do. Do.
URUGUAY		
Classification by area and value of rural properties of Uruguay.	July 6	O. Gaylord Marsh, consul a
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ending June 30, 1925.	July 11	Montevidco. Do.
VENEZUELA	June 2	Daniel J. Driscoll, vice consul a
Annual report of the La Guaira Harbor Corporation		La Guaira. Chas. L. Payne, vice consul a
Maracaibo coffee report	July 9	Maracaibo.
The market for canned goods	July 14	Puerto Cabello.
Crop and product movement for quarter ending June 30, 1925.	July 16	Do.





The New Minister from Nicaragua
Pan American Union Radio Concerts
A Tropical Forester Visits Latin America
Promoting Standardization Work in the American Republics
Suburban Additions to Mexico City
An Aztec Garden By Lilian C. B. McA. Mayer, State Vice President for Tennessee, League of American Pen Women.
Explored Oil Fields of Peru
Haiti's Foreign CommerceBy Dr. W.W. Cumberland, Financial Adviser and General Receiver of Haiti.
Social Welfare Work in Brazilian Factories
Recent Labor Legislation in Uruguay
Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela.
Economic and Financial Affairs
International Treaties Argentina-Bolivia—Guatemala-Central American Republics—Haiti-Pan American States—Haiti-Universal Postal Union—Honduras-Central American Republics.
Legislation Chile — Colombia — Cuba — Ecuador — Guatemala — Haiti — Mexico — Paraguay — Salvador.
Public Instruction and Education Argentina—Brazil—Chile—Colombia— Cuba — Dominican Republic— Ecuador — Guatemala — Mexico — Nicaragua — Panama — Paraguay — Peru — Salvador — Uruguay — Venezuela.
Labor
Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Nicaragua—Uruguay.
Argentina — Bolivia — Brazil — Chile — Colombia — Costa Rica — Cuba — Dominican Republic — Honduras — Mexico — Nicaragua — Panama — Paraguay — Peru — Salvador — Uruguay—Venezuela.
General Notes
Subject Matter of Consular Reports



Courtesy of Jesse S. Cottrell, United States Minister to Bolivia

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE CENTENARY OF BOLIVIA Photograph taken in the Government Palace, La Paz, August 22, 1925

Ambassadors, front row, lett to right: Baron de Stengal, Germany; Señor don Eduardo Hay, Mexico; Hon. Jesse S. Cottrell, United States of America; Señor Dr. Eduardo Diez de Mediral, Minister of Foreign Señor don Arsanio López Decoud, Paraguay; Señor Dr. Eduardo Diez de Mediral, Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship of Bolivia; President Bautista Saavedra of Bolivia; Monsignor Gaetano Choegnani, Papal Numcio; Señor don Barros Castegno, Chile; Señor don Mannelo, Señor don Barros Castegno, Chile; Señor don Mannelo, Blas. Honnemaison, Peru; Dr. Nobumichi Sakenobe, Japan; Senhor Araujo Jorge, Brazil. Ministers, second M. Ernest Frank, Belgium; Schor Dr. Pedro la Riva Vale, Venezuela; Schor Dr. Pedro Gutierrez, Minister of War of Bollyla; M. Luis Eugene Langlais, France. Others in the group are military members of the Special Missions, counselors, diplomatic secretaries and military attaches row left to right, beginning with third: Señor Dr. Moisés Ascarrunz, Introducer of Ambassadors, Señor don Oscar de Castro Bachiller, Cuba; Dr. Castoddi, Italy, Señor Dr. Carlos Paz, Minister of Instruction and Agriculture, Bolivia; Hon. Richard Sturgts Seymour, Great Britain;

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NOVEMBER, 1925

No. 11

THE NEW MINISTER FROM NICARAGUA :: ::

IS EXCELLENCY Dr. Pedro Gonzalez, the newly appointed Minister of Nicaragua to the United States, presented his credentials to the President September 25, 1925. The ceremony was marked on both sides by the warmest expressions of good will and friendly understanding.

The Minister of Nicaragua, in part, expressed himself as follows:

Mr. President:

This is the second time that the honor of representing Nicaragua before the Government of the United States falls on me.

The relations of the two Governments being cemented as they are on the foundation of the most perfect good understanding and sincere cordiality, my only duty will be zealously to cultivate them so that they may, if possible, be more and more close and fruitful in beneficent results for the two peoples.

That is the purpose which I propose to achieve, and I have no doubt that it will enlist your Excellency's benevolence.

I am, Excellency, the bearer of a friendly message from the people and Government of Nicaragua to the American Government and people, and in presenting it to you and placing in your hands the letters which accredit me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua near your enlightened Government, may I be allowed to make ardent wishes for your personal happiness and the everlasting happiness of the great United States which you so worthily rule.

President Coolidge in his reply expressed the following:

MR. MINISTER:

It gives me great pleasure to receive the letters accrediting you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua near the Government of the United States and to recognize you in that high quality.

The people and Government of the United States have followed events in Nicaragua with keen interest. In recent years relations between the two



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

SEÑOR DR. PEDRO GONZALEZ

The new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua in the United States

countries have been especially close and, as I am glad to hear you say, beneficial to both. I trust that our efforts to help Nicaragua in the past have been understood and welcomed, and it is my fervent hope that the era of peace and tranquillity which has continued now for so many years in Nicaragua may be durable and lasting.

I thank you for the friendly greeting which you bring from the people and Government of Nicaragua, and beg you to convey to President Solórzano my best wishes for his personal welfare and the prosperity and happiness of the people of Nicaragua.

I hope that you will find your stay in this city, with which you are already acquainted, in every way pleasant and enjoyable.

The Minister from Nicaragua who, as President Coolidge remarked, is quite at home in Washington, was born in the city of Chinandega, Nicaragua, something less than 65 years ago. His preparatory studies were carried on in the schools and higher institutions of his native city, where he obtained the title of Ph. D. Very soon afterwards he entered the law school of the University of Leon, from which he graduated with high honors and the titles of Licenciate in Law and member of the Bar before the tribunals of the Republic.

Very soon after he began the practice of his profession he entered public life as the Mayor of Chinandega whence, a few months later, he passed to the State Department, where he served for the space of two years as one of the under secretaries during the administration of President Don Evaristo Carazo. Upon the death of President Carazo he was appointed by Dr. Roberto Sacasa, the successor of the latter, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, discharging the duties of this responsible position with singular ability and discretion for two years, when he retired to devote himself to the practice of his profession in Managua, the capital of the Republic.

In 1909 he was sent by his Government to Washington, in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, on special mission connected with the Emory Claim, a mission which was eminently successful, this claim being settled by an equitable agreement satisfactory to both parties.

In 1914 Dr. Gonzales was elected Senator to the National Congress for the constitutional term of five years. In 1916 he was appointed Nicaraguan delegate to the International High Commission of Uniform Legislation, which assembled in Buenos Aires, acting also as Plenipotentiary for Nicaragua before the Government of the Argentine Republic. Still later Dr. Gonzales was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Law and Professor of Civil Law in Managua, a position which he still holds.

The Bulletin takes this opportunity of adding its respectful greetings to those of the new Minister's many friends and admirers in this Capital, and to express its sincere hope that his stay here may be both pleasant and enjoyable.

PAN AMERICAN UNION RADIO CONCERTS :: ::

MONG the many interesting Pan American activities, political, commercial, industrial, and cultural, which are recorded in the BULLETIN, there is one, the Pan American radio concerts, which, modest and unpretentious as it has been, can no longer be permitted to pass unnoticed in these pages, because, if for no other reason, of the tremendous possibilities it implies as an element in that better understanding of the American peoples which is the essential underlying principle of the Pan American Union.

These concerts, the first of which took place May 25, 1924, in the studio of Station WRC, Washington, D. C., had their inception in a clear realization on the part of the Director General and the Governing Board of the Pan American Union of the immediate practical value of "broadcasting," as a direct agency in the actual work of the Union. With the most recent of the mechanical arts already enjoying the most universal practice, with the professional broadcaster closely following the diurnal and nocturnal rounds of the clock, with the ever-widening range in the field of audition and the increasing penetration of the "radio set" into the life of the people, it is not surprising that the Pan American Union decided to avail itself of this most peaceful and practical of allies.

Realizing that of all the arts music speaks the most direct and universal language, and realizing, moreover, that the music of a people or race is one of the most illuminating exponents of that nation's social and cultural genius, the Union decided to enter the broadcasting field from this angle rather than another, and even a cursory review of the 17 concerts given during the season of 1924–25 will be sufficient to justify that procedure.

Midway in the series, Mr. Franklin Adams, Counselor of the Union, to whose indefatigable efforts is due that cooperation on the part of distinguished composers and musicians which has made these concerts not only possible but a great popular success, had the happy thought of broadcasting directly from the Pan American Union, itself. There is a peculiar fitness, a very real significance, in the fact that cultural messages, musical or spoken, to the Latin American peoples should emanate from that beautiful building, the spiritual home and shrine of the Pan American spirit, a significance felt alike by the contributors and the vast audience of "listeners in."

The artistic range of these concerts has been surprisingly comprehensive, in spite of the handicaps incident upon every new undertaking and those less common, due to distance, differences in speech and, above all, the paucity of Latin-American music available in this country. In many cases only after protracted correspondence with the composer himself was it possible to obtain the authoritative score, which even then, in some cases, had to be orchestrated for special instrumental or band usage.

As it is, the roster of composers whose work figures in the 1924–25 series includes such distinguished names as Julian Robledo, Argentina; Carlos Gomes, Brazil; E. Murillo, Martinez Montoya, and Luis



SAXOPHONE DOUBLE SEXTET OF THE U.S. ARMY BAND

This group of instrumentalists recently organized from the membership of the Army Band contributed several numbers to the concert broadcast from the Pan American Union October 1

Calvo, Colombia; J. Valle Riestra, Peru; Teresa Carreño, Venezuela; as well as Manuel Betancourt, S. Bustamante, Vásquez Pedrero, Dalmiro Costa, José Angel Lamas, Aníbal Infanta, Daniel Robles, Arthur Napoleao, Esparza Oteo, and Sánchez de Fuentes, of Spanish-American origin. In this connection mention must be made of the splendid contribution made by the three great national bands, the United States Marine Band ("The President's Own"), the United States Navy Band, and the United States Army Band, particularly the latter, which under the masterly leaders, Capt. Raymond G. Sherman, commanding, and Capt. William J. Stannard, band leader, played a notable part in no fewer than 15 of the total of 17 concerts given, their contributions including not only the work of Latin

American composers never before orchestrated for full-band performance, but the orchestration itself.

Among the artists who generously contributed to the success of these concerts were the pianists Señorita Rubí Gutiérrez and Señor Gustavo Maldonado of Colombia, and Señora Angela Golera de Meza and R. A. Castillo of Guatemala; the violinists José de Huarte of Spain, Leopoldo Alvarado of Mexico, and Arsenio Ralón of Guatemala; the baritone soloists, Leopoldo Gutiérrez of Chile, Ignacio Fernández Esperón of Mexico, whose "Borrachita" has sung itself quite around the world, Victor Justiniano Rosales of Colombia, and Fred East of Washington, D. C.; the sopranos Mercedes Giron de Van der Henst and María Teresa Rosas de Corredor of Colombia,



These marimba players were featured in one of the radio concerts of the past season

María Pedroli de Rodríguez (dramatic), Estrella Amores and Concha Ribas de Macmillan of Cuba, and Ethel Holtzclaw Gawler of Washington, D. C.

Almost each concert has included addresses by persons eminent in the diplomatic, official, and social circles of the Capital. Among these may be briefly mentioned; Hon. Honorio Pueyrredón, Ambassador of Argentina; Hon. Beltran Mathieu, Ambassador of Chile; Hon. Manuel C. Tellez, Ambassador of Mexico; Hon. Francisco Sánchez Latour, Minister of Guatemala; Hon. Enrique Olaya, Minister of Colombia; Señor Don Arturo Padró, Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba; Hon. Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State; Gen. John J. Pershing; Judge John Barton Payne; Señor Don Manuel Y. de Negri, First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy; Hon. Alex-

ander T. Vogelsang; Dr. Julius Klein; Mr. Theodore W. Noyes; Dr. William S. Culbertson, now Minister to Roumania.

No account of the Pan American radio concerts would be complete without some special notice of what was, perhaps, the most interesting and unique single contribution, namely, the famous Marimba Orchestra from Guatemala, "The President's Own" of that Republic, which, with the permission of President Orellana and the friendly good offices of His Excellency Minister Sánchez Latour, conceded an encore in the second rendition demanded by the delighted "listeners-in." A second Marimba Band, likewise from Guatemala, but playing in Hollywood, Fla., also contributed truly American music at a later concert.

It is hoped that in the series of Latin American national concerts planned for 1925–26, the first of which was given in the Pan American Union October 1, and the program of which is appended, will be more fully representative of Latin American music than was possible in the first. Mr. Adams confidently expects to be in a position to present the work of composers from the American countries not hitherto represented, together with new instrumental scores of existing music for instruments not yet included in the Pan American radio concerts.

The Pan American Union opened its second season of radio concerts on Thursday evening, October 1, from Station WRC, Washington, D. C., in conjunction with WJZ, New York City, and WGY, Schenectady, with the following program:

- 8.00 to 8.13—The United States Army Band, Capt. Raymond G. Sherman, commanding, and Capt. William J. Stannard, band leader.
 - 1. March, Amor Patrio, Mencos, Guatemala.
 - 2. Overture, Il Guarany, Gomes, Brazil.
- 8.13 to 8.22—Miss Grace Washburn, coloratura soprano, accompanied by Mr. Kenneth D. Watts, pianist, and Mr. Alexander Lutkeiwitz, flutist.
 - 1. Thou Beautiful Bird, from the opera "The Pearl of Brazil," by David.
 - 2. Aria from $Il\ Guarany,$ Gomes, Brazil.
- 8.22 to 8.42—Double saxophone sextette from the United States Army Band.
 - 1. March, Zacatecas, by Codina, Mexico.
 - Characteristic, En Oriente, by Valle Riestra, Peru. (First time played in the United States.)
 - 3. Tango, Suspiros, by Passarello, Argentina.
- 8.42 to 8.50—The United States Army Band.

Colombian Rhapsody, by Martínez Montoya, Colombia.

- 8.50 to 9.00—Helen Corbin Heinl, pianist.
 - 1. Impressions of New York, by Enrique Soro, Chile.
 - a. Coquetería.
 - b. Nostalgia.
 - c. Deseo.
 - 2. Mi Teresita, by Teresa Carreño, Venezuela.

9.00 to 9.05—Dr. L. S. Rowe, introductory remarks.

9.05 to 9.20—Address: Latin American Impressions.

By Gen. James G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America.

- 9.20 to 9.30—Mr. Fred East, baritone, accompanied by Mr. George Wilson, pianist, in a group of Mexican songs:
 - 1. Estrellita, by Ponce.
 - 2. Preguntale a Las Estrellas, arranged by La Forge.
 - 3. Crepúsculo, arranged by La Forge.
 - 4. Marcheta, by Schertzinger.
- 9.30 to 9.35—Xylophone solos by Sergt. John Bauman, of the United States Army Band, accompanied by the Army Band.
 - 1. Habanera, Tu, Sánchez de Fuentes, Cuba.
 - 2. Serenade, Querida, arranged by Vandercook, Mexico.
- 9.35 to 9.44—The United States Army Band.
 - 1. Descriptive, Crepúsculo en el Mar, by Infanta, Chile.
 - 2. Waltzes, Gems from Bolivia, arranged by Schmohl.
- 9.44 to 9.54—Henri Sokolov and José de Huarte in violin duets, accompanied by Mrs. Fritz Hauer, pianist.
 - 1. Habanera, La Bella Cubana, by White, Cuba.
 - 2. Waltz, Moments of Melody, by Rafael Castillo, Guatemala.
- 9.54 to 10.00 The United States Army Band.
 - 1. March, Paysandú, by Costa, Uruguay.
 - 2. The Star-Spangled Banner.

A MESSAGE FROM EL SALVADOR

Don Benjamin Arrieta Gallegos, Consul General of El Salvador in New York City, celebrated the Independence Day of his country in a very modern and up-to-date fashion by delivering an address which was broadcast from Station WMCA, the McAlpin Hotel, in New York City, to a vast "listening-in" audience which included the principal cities east of the Alleghenies. The text of Señor Arrieta Gallegos' address, practically complete, follows:

Dear Friends of the Radio Audience: Between the Republic of El Salvador and the United States there has existed for years a friendly social and commercial interchange. But the people of El Salvador desire that the people of the United States should know more about their country and its institutions, its culture, and its resources, to the end that our mutual understanding be made more nearly perfect, our social contact broadened, and our commercial relations expanded. * * *

I have chosen to-day, the 15th of September, as the most appropriate day to bring to you the message of friendship from my people, because to-day is the anniversary of the independence of El Salvador. What the Fourth of July signifies to the people of the United States, the Fifteenth of September signifies to us—national independence and freedom. * * *

But, before touching upon the history of my country leading up to the revolution, resulting in the achievement of its political freedom, permit me to say that since that time El Salvador has been free from international wars and internal uprisings; that there is absolute protection of property and guaranty of individual rights; that our financial organization is conducted in absolute accordance with

modern economic principles; that we have a free press ever on the alert and contributing its influence for the progress and welfare of the country; that there is no persecution for political opinions or religious creeds; that there is no hatred between races; that there are no labor problems; and that a genuine democracy prevails in El Salvador, with order and liberty hand in hand.

The Republic of El Salvador is at the beginning of an industrial awakening. It is the most densely populated country in the Western Hemisphere, and while nearly every family not living in cities owns some land, the people have begun to see the possibilities latent in the country's natural wealth. They have begun to develop these natural resources, but as yet in a very limited way.

Within 18 months a railway from the seaports, capital, and principal cities of El Salvador will have been completed to the Atlantic side, which will reduce the time to New York to six days. Our principal products for exportation are sugar and coffee. Already the United States purchases nearly 80 per cent of the exported products of El Salvador; and El Salvador, in turn, buys from the United States most of the merchandise that it imports.

Our people are sending their sons and daughters to American colleges and universities and to technical schools, and some of our young men are working in your great workshops and factories in order to qualify themselves for professional and engineering work when they return to El Salvador. Our people extend a cordial welcome to tourists from the United States and to American men skilled in the technical trades, the latter to assist or take the lead in developing the tremendous unexploited riches of our country.

Too long have the English-speaking people of the United States and the Latin American peoples failed to properly understand and appreciate the ability and qualities of each other. But we are happy to know that the prejudices growing out of difference in language and in temperament, in modes of thinking and forms of institutions, and in erroneous impressions with regard to each other are melting away under the influence of the amenities resulting from increasing reciprocal trade relations.

More and more our North American friends are coming to know about our intellectual development, our industrial progress, and political institutions. We have to-day a prosperous country, but as to the possibilities for wealth production in El Salvador, the surface has hardly been scratched. Our vast latent wealth still awaits development. The Salvadorean people need refrigerating plants, meat-packing plants, packing plants to conserve and export our abundance of luscious fruits, of which people in the United States do not even know the names. We have 600,000 reserve horsepower of hydroelectric energy unused and waiting to be harnessed. We need cotton gins and hydraulic presses for baling our cotton, to say nothing of cottonseed-oil mills for conserving the oil and providing our cattle and hogs with oil-cake provender; we need modern, scientific methods and appliances for making our mines more productive, and reducing-plants and furnaces to turn our minerals and ores into useful products of human handiwork.

Slowly, but surely, our people are forging ahead, but they welcome the aid of American men of constructive mind and American capital in the accomplishment of our as yet nascent industrial development. We need construction engineers, draftsmen, technicians, and experienced operators of industrial plants to assist in converting our practically boundless natural wealth into useful products.

The President of El Salvador, Dr. Alfonso Quiñones, and the entire administrative staff of the Government are thoroughly in sympathy with every proper effort to increase the national wealth through scientific development of the country's resources.

Upon the annual recurrence of September 15, the anniversary of our national independence, it is customary in my country to tell the story of the stirring events that preceded the revolution and to rejoice in its accomplishment. Will you permit me, then, to talk for a moment about the gallant struggle of the Salvadoreans; how they fought that the idea of liberty realized in the North by George Washington might also be realized in Central America by José Matias Delgado.

This great patriot and Father of his Country was born in San Salvador in 1767. He received his professional education in Guatemala, and took holy orders. In the exercise of his apostolic ministry he notably distinguished himself by his ardent zeal and inexhaustible charity, for which he was most highly loved and respected. It was he who organized the insurrection of the 5th of November, 1811, which started the movements in favor of the independence of Central America and gave birth to those patriotic efforts which were crowned with the signal success of the 15th of September, 1821. Doctor Delgado had also the high honor of being President of the Constituent Assembly of 1823, and of signing, as such president, the decree of absolute independence of El Salvador on the 1st of July of that year. The Legislative Assembly of 1833 bestowed on him the title of "Well-deserving Father of the Country," and in 1920 the Government of El Salvador erected a bronze statue in his memory as a tribute of justice, and as a symbol of love and a testimonial of the nation's gratitude.

America, once discovered, was taken possession of by Great Britain in the North and by Spain and Portugal in the South. They would have made the territory on this side of the world fief to European crowns. But, this hemisphere was predestined for freedom. The United States hoisted the stars and stripes—and in Central and South America 20 free nations hoisted the glory of their 20 free flags.

Ten years of a most cruel war was the price paid for the independence of Central America. That war, as a baptism of blood, gave name to a group of brave nations, among them El Salvador. The independence of South and Central America reestablished the political equilibrium of the world, opened many markets to universal commerce, turned the oppressed colonists into free citizens, the result being a wonderful stride toward bettering the condition of the entire world.

Many great men, famous for their courage, their intellect, their patriotism, pledged their lives and their fortunes in defense of our emancipation. The first of these heroes was Delgado, the Liberator, who fills with his glory a page of the world's history; then his lieutenants, the leaders of the union, Morazan, Arce, Aguilar, Canas, and a host of others whose names will long live in history. To the mighty effort of that generation the Republic of El Salvador owes its political existence.

Happily the present epoch does not call for militarism, and El Salvador, without forgetting the example of her heroes, has for a century directed its energies toward the fruitful work of peace. To-day, under the wise administration of President Quiñones, El Salvador fulfills its duty as an industrious and progressive country, with respect for the law and with love of liberty, ever trying to better her condition and be useful to the world.

A TROPICAL FORESTER VISITS LATIN AMERICA

By Hugh M. Curran

Specialist in Farm Forestry, North Carolina State Agricultural College

HE eyes of the world focus to-day on the lands lying under the tropical sun. Once a land of mystery and adventure, they are to-day the new frontier of business. No part of this great tropical region, with its undeveloped resources, is as interesting to the American business man as the region directly to the south of the United States. The lines of commerce reach directly to South American ports, the distances are comparatively short, the conditions of life and the problems identical with those successfully solved during the past 50 years in North America.

Recent visits, coupled with years of residence in Argentina and Brazil, after a background of seven years' work with the Philippine Forest Service, have brought to my thought the desirability of providing a method for the use and perpetuation of Latin-American forests before the great pressure of economic development now rising to deluge this wonderful region can result in the passing into private hands of the entire forest wealth of South America and the resulting vandalism or timber mining which has devastated the forest resources of North America.

There are lessons to be learned by every country from Mexico to Argentina, and these lessons are written plain in the pages of forest administration of the various countries.

India, Java, the Philippines, are examples of what may be done with tropical forest land. The recent statement by a forester who has visited the great timber areas of Finland is worth quoting. This visitor after an extended trip to these northern forests states that after many years of use these woodlands of Finland have more timber than when exploitation started and that the annual cut does not equal the annual growth. Finland is seeking new markets for this excess growth.

What is true of Finland can easily become the rule in South America, provided the measures which have preserved these Finnish forests are adopted by the State governments, institutions, and private landowners. The steps to be taken are (first) a rapid reconnaissance of the entire forest area by foresters with tropical experience; (second)

intensive surveys of those accessible regions where cutting may be undertaken at once; (third) the introduction in these areas of modern methods of transportation, logging, milling and finishing and a provision for the utilization of all species and for the reproduction of a new crop on those lands which are determined to be more desirable for forest cropping than for agriculture.

To accomplish these objects, there must first be adopted by each country a forest policy whose essential features include the setting aside of forest regions of the State into public forests; and the building up of a trained personnel with a first-hand knowledge of the forest which they administer gained by participation in the general



A TROPICAL FOREST, GUATEMALA

reconnaissance outlined above, and whose training in technical matters has been secured in foreign forest schools or by direct instruction secured from foresters of North America or Europe following their profession in South America.

A second step, one of the utmost importance, is the establishment of forest schools for the minor officials of the various forest services. Without these schools and the training of guards, rangers, and the various assistants to the technical staff nothing can be really accomplished in forest administration. The experience of the English in India, the Americans in the Philippines, and the various continental services offer conclusive evidence of the necessity for this procedure.

A third step, the most difficult of accomplishment, is the introduction on the world's markets, and in many cases on the local markets, of the abundant woods of the Tropics. We have to overcome the prejudice and practice of countless centuries before these woods will begin to flow in a continuous stream to the great users of wood products, such as our railways, the building trades, the automobile industry, etc.



Courtesy of Luis Popelaire, Chile

A CHILEAN FOREST

So far tropical woods are unknown, except to the specialty and furniture trades. An abortive attempt has been made to induce the railways to use tropical woods for railway ties. The building trade uses a small amount of mahogany and other woods in finish, and attempts have been made to interest the automobile industry in substitutes for ash and hickory, as yet without success.

The one outstanding and amazing feature of my own experience, covering field trips in the West Indies, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil,

and Argentina, was the presence in every considerable forest area visited of untouched stands of virgin timber, running from ten to thirty thousand board feet to the acre. The bulk of the species in these stands were unknown except to the local population, and the qualities for manufacture I found to be identical with those of the common woods of commerce. Not only are there substitutes for our harder woods represented by oak, birch, beech, and maple, but a tremendous amount of soft woods which are not conifers, but similar to the linden, yellow poplar, and cottonwood of northern forests, and occurring in sufficient quantity and of such large size and excellent quality that it will be possible to cut these and place them on the world's markets in competition with coniferous timber.

The wood-using industries and the professional foresters and the artizans employed in the fabrication of wood are all trained to believe that there is no possible substitute for the various coniferous timbers—that once these are exhausted we must replant, as no substitute can be found.

stitute can be found.

Recent research covering the last 25 years of forest reconnaissance, laboratory investigations, and fabrication tests by the industries prove conclusively that tropical softwoods from broad-leaved trees are successful competitors with the pine, spruce, and cedar, and that in many cases they are more suitable for the uses to which our northern soft woods are put than the common timbers now used.

As agricultural containers, forms for concrete, pattern wood, framing material, flooring, trim and panel stock, and for construction where durability is a feature they easily distance competition; and where finish, color, and grain are desired, or lightness, they are equally as serviceable.

Professor Record's recent monumental work on the timbers of tropical America has done much to clear the atmosphere of doubt and misinformation with reference to these timbers. The work of Whitford, Matthews, and Foxworthy in the east, of Gambel and Brandeis in India, with many other trained specialists, proves the existence and suitability of tropical timber for temperate uses.

The last convincing argument is the exploitation by modern mills of the softwoods of the tropical forests and their introduction in commercial quantities in markets where they compete with temperate softwoods. These woods in the East are gradually replacing the conifers of our west coast and are penetrating to the Atlantic seaboard and to European markets. We are standing on the threshold of an era in which these woods from the forests of the Amazon, the Orinoco, and the Congo will be as well known and as cheap as those we are now bringing from the swamps of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, or the great barren wastes of Finland and Canada.

There are other features which to-day handicap utilization of tropical forest products which can only be removed by the joint action of interested governments. Brazil ruined her rubber trade and forced its development on the opposite side of the world by an unwise policy of export dues. All exploitation of forest products is subject to a similar injustice. North America and Europe have tariff laws which permit them to discriminate against tropical products and make it impossible to assure capital that after a huge investment in tropical timber lands, logging and milling machinery they will not be shut out from competition by the hardwood interests of their own country.



LOGGING IN A FOREST OF PARANÁ PINE

Commercial treaties must be negotiated between the countries of Latin America and the great importing countries in the north which will eliminate these dangers.

To recapitulate, South America has an unlimited supply of commercial woods to replace both hard and soft woods of the temperate regions. To prevent the destruction of this resource and to make it available to commerce, they must be surveyed, put under technical management, the timbers tested for manufacturing qualities, and the handicaps to commercial exploitation now existing in the form of unwise tariff laws must be removed.

This accomplished, the peroba of Brazil can replace the oak of North America, pau parahyba and rakuda replace the yellow poplar,

and the lauros replace beech, birch, maple, and others, through the entire list of commercial woods.

The great bugbear of the American wood-using industry that tropical competition will ruin their business is without foundation. These interests will naturally acquire tropical holdings, logs will be exported, manufactured by American plants, and flow through the existing channels to the ultimate consumer.

The greatest danger to our wood-using industries is a sudden cutting off of an adequate supply of high-grade material, resulting in the use of substitutes. Metal bodies and steel wheels for automobiles mark the waning of ash and hickory supplies. Poplar, walnut, gum in large sizes and of high quality, will soon be things



A LUMBER YARD AT SANTA CATHARINA, BRAZIL

of the past. The coming of tropical woods will bridge the gap and enable us to keep wood as a staple commodity until our new crops can be harvested.

Increase of populations south of us will absorb any excess in the future, and we can never expect a deluge of low-priced woods, as the long haul will necessitate utilization of low grades near the point of origin.

Tropical hardwoods are to be a potent factor in the markets of the future. The trade must accept this phase of the situation, and it will be wise for them to cooperate at this time in all measures which will protect their industries and enable them to profit through their use rather than wage a losing fight to retard their introduction.

PROMOTING STANDARDIZATION WORK IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS ::

BY M. H. BLETZ

United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

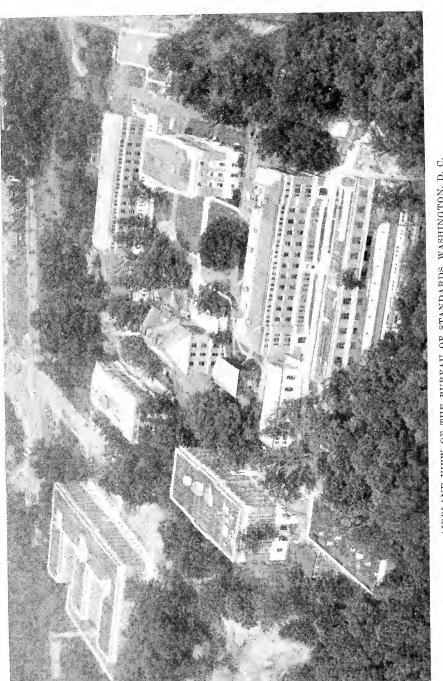
EPORTS and statements culled from Latin American newspapers and publications during the last few months indicate that the meetings of the First Pan American Conference on the Uniformity of Specifications are beginning to bear fruit. Each new development must be a source of keen satisfaction to those who participated in the Conference which was concluded at Lima, Peru, the 6th of January last.

These reports bear the information that one country is taking steps toward the promotion of a finer selection of cottonseed for planting and toward an improvement in the ginning and grading of picked bolls; that another has renewed interest in crossing breeds of sheep for the purpose of giving the world market a new source of high-grade wool; that in one of the grain-producing countries an association has prepared a tentative standard classification of wheat for study; and so on, including the significant fact that several countries have established separate offices for the general study of the Pan American standardization program.

Thus it can be seen that the countries of the Americas are giving earnest consideration to this practical problem. It is a big problem too. Just how large it is and is likely to be can be shown by an undertaking that has been completed during the last year by an agency of the United States Government. In this I refer to the collection and classification of some 27,000 specifications which were said to be in more or less national use in the United States and which were descriptive of more than 6,000 articles and commodities.

Because there is so much to be done and because the scope of the work is so broad, not only is the joint action of all of the countries essential but the interest and cooperation of as many persons as possible in each country is also necessary.

In his address opening the First Pan American Conference on the Uniformity of Specifications in Lima, Peru, December 23, 1924, Dr.



The Bureau includes more than a dozen permanent buildings on a tract of 45 acres in the northwest suburbs of Washington, D. C. AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Alberto Salomón, then Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru and honorary president of the conference, said in part:

It is indeed a great pleasure to me cordially and affectionately to welcome the members of this Conference on the Uniformity of Specifications. They come inspired in a purpose so favorable to the development of commerce and progress of industry, and the general improvement of living conditions of humankind, that their gathering can not fail to constitute an event deserving the greatest sympathy of the civilized nations of the world. This sympathy increases with the consideration of the difficulties of the purposes to be attained, which make still more praiseworthy the task of the members of the conference.

A preliminary report and digest of proceedings of this conference has already been published by the central executive council of the



TRACK SCALE TESTING EQUIPMENT OF THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Two of these equipments are in constant use testing the master track scales in all parts of the country.

The accuracy of track scales has been greatly improved through this work

Inter-American High Commission, and the full proceedings will in due course no doubt be issued by the Peruvian authorities whose representatives so adequately managed the Conference.

In accordance with a recommendation of the delegates to the conference at Lima the 21 national sections of the Inter-American High Commission are at present studying the draft of an inter-American convention, which provides for the establishing of permanent organizations in each country for the continuous study and promotion of inter-American standards. The object of this agreement was to provide a constant medium for the exchange between the American

States of ideas, practices, and conclusions concerning simplification and standardization of specifications that enter into the commerce of the two Americas.

It is quite possible that the delegates at Lima, concerned as they were with the importance of planning to develop this work step by step cooperatively, may have perforce made recommendations which in detail could be construed to infer interference in the individual State rights of the Pan American Republics. No such thought was intended. The aim of the 21 countries should be to carry out the ideas and principles. The very nature of this work warrants, if, indeed, it does not demand, uniformity of action. Naturally this does not mean that the nations should adopt an arbitrary course of



EXPERIMENTAL FIRE TEST HOUSE

This small building contains stores of discarded furniture, papers, etc., sufficient to simulate any desired type of occupancy, which are then set on fire, in order to find the temperatures reached in burning buildings

possible harm to themselves individually, but that they should reach a consensus for coordinated effort.

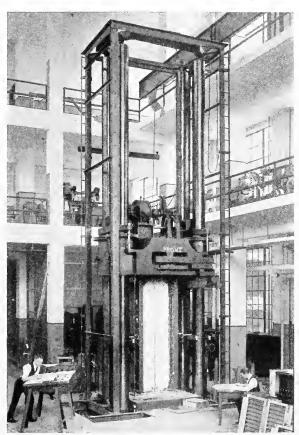
It was brought out rather strongly in the formal and informal discussion at the first conference that the problems were of so broad a scope as to preclude predominance of national self-interest or even Pan American self-centralization. The delegates there believed that they were dealing with world questions, the unfolding or solving of which in time would improve the whole economic living structure as well as raise the level of living conditions in any contributing State or particular group within a State. It was, therefore, rather clearly defined that there should be a tendency to consider questions on an international or world basis. The Pan American States would then

be able to take advantage of all suitable tools and experiences that have been and are being developed by all countries of the world. Naturally, each State would reserve the right to adopt such methods of procedure as best fitted its sovereignty.

International agreements require forethought and study for proper It seems reasonable to propose that while the Republics are making a study of the aforementioned convention certain practi-

LARGEST TESTING MACHINE IN THE

This vertical compression machine, with a capacity of 10,000,000 pounds, is used to find the strength of walls and columns

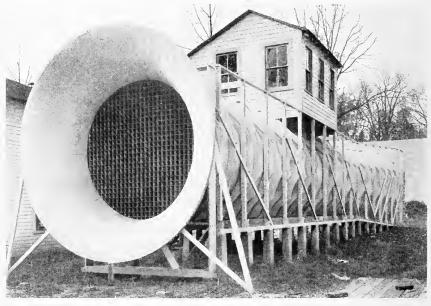


cal steps can be taken in the advancement of the standardization program.

Researches and studies of varied extent concerning losses from waste in their natural industries have been made by scientists, economists, and engineers in all of the American countries. A reduction of these losses means that present and future generations may enjoy a greater share in the distribution of their own and the world's production. Standardization means a reduction of these losses. In one sense it is a practical acceleration of natural selection. ducers, distributers, and consumers may force the development of a

preference for a few most suitable varieties from the many suitable and, speaking comparatively, partially useful species of a commodity, resulting in general satisfaction and mutual saving.

It seems scarcely possible that prompt advancement can be made in the Pan American program for standardization without some errors being made; mistakes in judgment, missteps in action. But there must be just cause for errors that are made, and every effort should be exercised to keep them at a minimum. Practical work like this should be developed from all the facts that can reasonably be collected from the past performances of the greatest number of people or countries.



THE 10-FOOT WIND TUNNEL

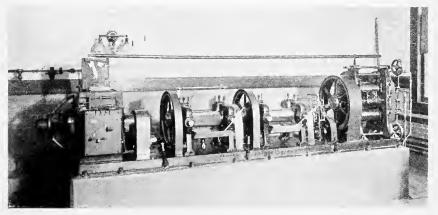
Investigation of wind pressure on structures is carried on in this wind tunnel. A wind speed of about $75~\rm miles$ per hour is obtained by means of a large fan and motor

The program of the first conference suggested a first grand division of the subjects for study into two major classes: First, those which had to do with raw materials, and, second, those which were related to partially manufactured and manufactured materials. Of these two general groups it was thought best that initial effort be most concentrated on commodities falling within the first group, the reason being given that a numerically larger individual effort is expended in the production of raw materials in the Americas.

For the purpose of further allotment, the raw material group should be further divided into two general classes, the first including commodities which man has cultivated, such as grains, tobacco, sugar, fruits, domestic animals, etc., and the second, natural resources such as minerals, natural forests, etc. The reason for this division is obvious and from it there is obtained a class that may be termed agricultural products. It has been suggested that the larger part of the first development be spent in study in this field.

To trade successfully the farmers in the American countries must know the world demand for the commodities which they produce, or propose to produce, over and above the demands of their own country. They should know the quantities, the types, and the kinds of harvests; prices, cost of producing, etc., in other countries where part, all, or more than that country's demands are raised. Putting it briefly, they should have world producing, distributing, and consuming data.

The program of the first conference at Lima suggested that one of the first logical steps in the development of standards would be to



SMALL EXPERIMENTAL RUBBER MILL

This machine is used to study the properties of different kinds of rubber. The Bureau of Standards also has experimental paper, textile, cement and metallurgical plants where actual manufacturing processes can be duplicated

make survey of materials produced and used in each State and to prepare an analysis of the resulting information for study. A tabulation of such surveys in the American States will show quite clearly those commodities which should receive first attention by a majority of the countries and the particular simplification work to be attempted in each and every country.

It would seem, then, if development of agricultural standards is to be studied that an important step forward would be the gathering and analysis of crop and market statitistics. Now statistics by themselves may seem a rather cold study, but they are based on facts and as such have played a most important part in scientific as well as practical developments. Trends of figures are interesting and they certainly throw light on the "go" and "stop" signals of national and international trade.

Agricultural and livestock statistics are collected and published by nearly all countries of the world. Practice in these countries has shown that the best method for gathering these economic facts is by means of or under supervision of a governmental agency or agencies. The figures may be tabulated and summarized by the Federal body in such an impartial manner as to be of equal value to the producers, distributers, and consumers and without preference to any one of these groups.

As has been said, most of the American States are organized for such work. It may be necessary to add support and strength to the bureaus now engaged in the work and perhaps to make some alterations and additions to present methods.

Until some better reason is put forward than now exists, it does not seem necessary to set up some new inter-American or international



PHOTOGRAPHING IRON PIPE

A special camera has been designed to photograph the exterior of specimens of iron pipe. The corrosive effect of soils on metal pipe in every part of the United States is being studied. The specimens are dug up from time to time and photographed to show the progress of the corrosion

organization to do this work. The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome is doing splendid constructive work. Sixteen of the 21 American States are contributing members of this body. It should, therefore, be the aim of the American States to support and strengthen this institute so that a more complete and detailed survey of the world agricultural and world market statistics may be made available. Of course, it will be found that more detailed summations, tabulations, and analyses of certain American products than are given in an international survey will be required by certain countries for particular commodities which are produced in selected localities, but the general value of the present system can not be disputed. Reference to different monographs of this institute will show how its work, advanced as it is, has been and is being handicapped by the lack of national and international uniformity in the gathering and preparation of statistics in the contributing countries as much, if not

more than, by the lack of any statistics. Too much emphasis can not be placed upon this point. In the practical problem of standardization—and particularly in the standardization of agricultural products—uniform crop and market statistics will play a most important part. They will furnish facts upon which suggestions for improvement may be based. The records of the International Institute have been for several years an open book, full of advantages to the Argentine wheat farmer, the Brazilian and Central American coffee growers, the Uruguayan sheep herder, the Peruvian sugar-cane grower, and the Cuban tobacco planter, as well as many agriculturists and other industrialists throughout the world.

More uniform and detailed statistics will bring out the need for more uniform grading and classifying and the selection of certain The need for distributing, warehousing, and inspecting crops will call for uniform regulations and rules which will combine for a clearer and better understanding of the problems. With this knowledge will come a desire, not however without a constant accelerating motion, and motive for an elimination of waste. There is a great deal to be done in the raw material field and much, indeed, to be gained by the doers.

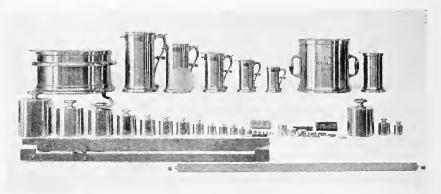
Simplification and standardization in the field for manufactured products does not call for as much preliminary work of the same character. Manufacturing countries of the world have made marked advances in this work so that many of the preliminary steps have been taken. In a way, it is easier to deal with commodities artificially produced than with those where so much dependence is placed upon nature for the harvest or result. A machine and the human element are easier to regulate than is nature.

It would be an easy matter to misunderstand what is meant by standardization of raw materials and for one to obtain an undesirable interpretation of the objective. In the development of standards, whether they be international, inter-American, or national, it must be borne in mind that absolute unity is next to impossible. By this I mean that Argentina can not economically grow exactly the same class of wheat as the United States or Rumania—if, indeed, a farmer in one part of each country can grow the same class as a farmer in another part of the same country; nor will manufacturers in Belgium, England, France, Germany, and the United States all be able economically to produce steel and engineering products to exactly the same standard specifications. A little careful thought will easily show why this is so and why natural and human elements make such unity impractical.

There can, however, be national and international standards of methods, practices, terminology, and description. An international criterion can be established, for example, in the method for grading and classifying wheat and in its classification terminology, so that from a purely scientific criterion for wheat, the wheat grades of Argentina, Rumania, the United States, and other countries may be compared. Likewise, methods of test and practices in manufacturing can be made more uniform and analyses and physical properties of manufactured products can be so modeled as to permit a less complex comparison of the finished articles.

One of the preliminary steps in development of national standards concerning finished commodities as well as for agricultural products will be the collection of all existing specifications in general use in each country and a classification and study of these to learn which are

the most desirable.



METRIC STANDARDS

A set of metric standards as supplied to the States by the United States Bureau of Standards

In closing this article it seems appropriate to state that it may be anticipated that countries producing the larger numbers or quantities of commodities will take the more active part in formulating and executing plans for this work as well as in the work itself. people will receive a larger return but that only in proportion to their efforts. Although it is natural that each country should seek first to attain its national aspirations in this respect, the tendency should be to build on an international and world foundation. present scheme of existence, the people of each country are interdependent on those of others for the supply of necessities, as well as luxuries, and an increased production of saleable goods or materials by one people not only enlarges its purchasing power for the products of another but helps to raise the whole standard of living. is something to be gained by all, and each country should enter into this work with the feeling that it will profit in practical results in exact proportion to its contribution in practical effort.

The secretary of the American Engineering Standards Committee, in collaboration with other specialists in the work of national standardization, has prepared a summary of advantages that accrue from a constructive program of industrial standardization. While all of these 10 points do not directly apply to standardization in the agricultural field, in principle many of them have parallels and they are well worth quoting in full:

Among the great economic and industrial advantages which will result from a more general application of standardization, can be enumerated the following:

- 1. It enables the buyer and seller to speak the same language, and makes it possible to compel competitive sellers to do likewise.
- 2. In thus putting purchasers' bids on an easily comparable basis it premotes fairness in competition, both in domestic and foreign trade.
 - 3. It lowers unit costs to the public by making large production possible.
- 4. By simplifying the carrying of stocks, it makes deliveries quicker and prices lower.
- 5. It decreases litigation and other factors tending to disorganize industry, the burden of which ultimately falls upon the consumer.
- 6. It eliminates indecision both in production and utilization—a prolific cause of inefficiency and waste.
- 7. By focusing on essentials, it decreases selling expense—one of the serious problems of present economic systems.
- 8. By bringing out the need of new facts in order to determine what is best, and to secure agreement on moot questions, it acts as a powerful stimulus to research and development.
- 9. It helps to eliminate practices which are merely the result of accident or tradition, and which impede development.
- 10. By concentration on essentials, and the consequent suppression of confusing elements, intended merely for sales effect, it helps to base competition squarely upon efficiency in production and distribution and upon intrinsic merit of product.



SUBURBAN ADDITIONS TO MEXICO CITY :: :: ::

ESTWARD—and southwestward—the fashionable center of Mexico City has taken its course through the centuries. From generation to generation, as business encroached on its previous strongholds the aristocratic quarter has shifted in the direction of the setting sun. It is the same process that may be observed in London and Paris, where the famous West End and the Quartier de l'Avenue de Bois de Boulogne are the respective centers of fashion and wealth.

The foundations for the capital of New Spain were laid around the Zócalo on the ruins of Aztec pyramids and palaces, but early in the viceregal period the Calle de San Francisco (now Avenida Francisco I. Madero) became the chosen site for the homes of noble families, as the House of Tiles, Iturbide Hotel, and other historic structures still testify. In this period the capital became known as the City of Palaces on account of its numerous imposing fortress-like residences.

When Calderón de la Barca came to Mexico in 1839 as the first Spanish ambassador to the Mexican Republic, he took a house in the Puente de Alvarado, and it was here that his Scottish wife wrote many of her famous letters. To the right was the famous palace of Buena Vista—at one time occupied by General Santa Ana and later by Marshall Bazaine—now a cigarette factory.

The Calles de Bucareli also had their brief day of glory, first as a promenade, and later as the residential street of the foreign colonies. Here is a description of it in the first half of the eighteenth century: ¹

Here, every evening, but more especially on Sundays and fête days, which last are nearly innumerable, may be seen two long rows of carriages filled with ladies, crowds of gentlemen on horseback riding down the middle between these carriages, soldiers at intervals attending to the preservation of public order, and multitudes of common people and léperos mingled with some well-dressed gentlemen on foot * * *. The carriages, of which the most fashionable seems to be the carretela, open at the sides, with glass windows, are filled with ladies in full toilet, without mantillas, their heads uncovered, and, generally, coiffées with flowers or jewels; but the generality being closed coaches, afford but an indistinct view of the inmates, as they pass along saluting each other with their fingers or fan * * *. The equestrians, with their fine horses and handsome Mexican dresses, apparently take no notice of the ladies as they pass, rarely salute them, and never venture to enter into conversation with them. But they are well aware to whom each carriage belongs, and consequently when it behooves them to make their horses curvet, and otherwise show their horsemanship to advantage. Black eyes are upon them, and they know it.

¹ From Mexican American, Mexico City, August 30, 1924.

Pushing still farther westward, the Paseo de la Reforma was laid out by the order of the Emperor Maximilian as an approach to Chapultepec Castle, and the Empress Carlota caused eucalyptus trees to be planted along its entire length.





Courtesy of Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States

COLONIA JUÁREZ, MEXICO CITY

The first important addition to the old city. Upper: Denmark Plaza $\,$ Lower: Naples Street at Chapultepee Avenue

During the greater part of the eighteenth century the city remained almost stationary, but at the very end of the century was inaugurated a series of improvements that have changed the aspect of the entire western section of the capital.

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The first important modern "colonia," or city addition, to be grafted on the old city was Colonia Juárez, which was put on the market in 1898 by a New York syndicate. This colonia is bounded on the north by the Paseo de la Reforma, on the south by Avenida Chapultepec, and on the east by Calle Bucareli; and its streets are named after important European cities, such as London, Hamburg, Madrid, etc. It is in this section that the American Embassy is located and many of the most luxurious homes of the city.

Colonia Roma, adjoining Colonia Juárez on the south, was put on the market in 1903. Lewis Lamm was the leading spirit in its promotion. The boundaries of this colonia are Avenida Chapultepec, Avenida Oaxaca, Calzada de la Piedad, and Calle de Chiapas. The



Courtesy of American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico

COLONIA ROMA

One of the more pretentious residences in this colony

new American School is located on the edge of this addition, the land on which it is built having been donated by Edward W. Orrin, one of the promoters. The streets which run east and west are named for Mexican States, while the north and south streets take their names from Mexican cities.

Immediately to the south of Colonia Roma is the Fraccionamiento de J. G. de la Lama, which has substantially the same characteristics as Colonia Roma, but is just now being built up. Still farther south, in the valley from which it takes its name, is Colonia del Valle, where many handsome homes and gardens are to be seen.

Adjoining Colonia Roma on the west, across Avenida Oaxaca, is Colonia Condesa, which extends to Calzada de Tacubaya. Some of

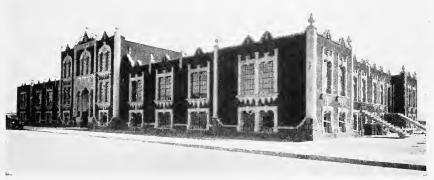
its streets take their names from Mexican cities, others being christened for famous men.

In the triangle northwest of el Paseo and south of the Laredo Railway tracks is Colonia Cuauhtémoc, which was put on the market in 1906 and has all been sold by the promoters. Its streets are named for rivers.

An exclusive English addition is being developed on the former Anzurus property surrounding Lady Cowdray Hospital, comprising about 150 acres. It is owned by Clive Pearson, son of Lord Cowdray.

CHAPULTEPEC HEIGHTS

The latest and most ambitious addition to Mexico City is Chapultepec Heights, lying to the west of the beautiful Chapultepec



Photograph by C. B. Waite

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL, MEXICO CITY

Located on the edge of the "Roma" addition

Park, and reached by way of the Calzada de la Exposición. The principal highway of the colonia, which is 135 feet wide, will thus be a continuation of the fashionable boulevard system comprising Avenues Madero, Juárez, the Paseo, and the road through the park. The company owns about 3,000 acres, or 12,000,000 square meters. The portion that is now being developed was formerly part of the Morales hacienda, and less than 30 months ago was covered with maguey fields. A transformation has taken place since January 22, 1922, when the Chapultepec Heights Co. was organized. Despite political disturbances, streets have been laid out and paved, a country club erected, golf courses and polo fields laid out, tennis courts put down, children's playgrounds installed, and about a hundred private residences have been completed or are in process of construction.

The latest ideas in city planning have been embodied in this addition. The late George Kessler, of St. Louis, who came to Mexico City to advise the promoters, is said to have been enthusiastic over the project. Incidentally, Mr. Kessler declared that he considered Chapultepec Park the most beautiful park of its kind in the world.

The streets of this suburb, which are named for famous lakes, will be winding. There will be 20 miles of boulevards, in addition to scenic drives connecting one hill with another. There will be numerous small parks, and one long ribbon park, stretching $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and including 125 acres, follows the course of the picturesque barranca that intersects the property.



Courtesy of American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico

LADY COWDRAY HOSPITAL

The center of a new colony of about 150 acres now being developed by British capital

A children's playground with complete equipment has been installed, and others are planned. The Chapultepec Heights Co. Club has 156 acres.

Chapultepec Heights stands on ground well above the level of the city, and commands a view of extraordinary beauty. It is the view which caused such travelers as Bayard Taylor and Philip Terry to wax poetical. A Spanish viceroy of the seventeenth century picked this spot as the ideal location for the capital of New Spain, and recommended that the viceregal headquarters be moved thither. While the suggestion was never carried out, a later viceroy began, in 1783, the erection of Chapultepec Castle. This representative of the King was famous for his blonde wife—blondes being curiosities in Mexico in those days.

Real estate men here foresee a great future for Mexico City. The position of the capital is unique in the Republic, inasmuch as its population is 750,000, as compared with the population of only 120,000 boasted by the second city, Guadalajara. As in France, where it is customary to speak of "Paris et le province," so in Mexico





Courtesy of American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico

CHAPULTEPEC HEIGHTS

The latest and most ambitious addition to the Mexican capital. Upper: Λ winding boulevard in the colony. Lower: One of the fine residences

the capital is a place apart. Mexico City is a magnet that draws successful men from all parts of the Republic, who come to the metropolis to enjoy the many advantages which it offers. The city has been fortunate, too, in that it has suffered little from disturbed

political conditions. In 1915, a year that witnessed seven changes of the supreme power in Mexico, Mexico City continued to grow, property was not destroyed, and prices held up well in the midst of political chaos. It is a city with an assured future.

In one corner of the 3,000 acres of the new Colonia Chapultepec Heights is an unfinished brick and adobe building, surrounded by small garden plots—La Granja del Niño—where an unusual experiment in child welfare is being conducted.

Last winter when the Francisco I. Madero School in the Colonia de la Bolsa was closed temporarily on account of the outbreak of revolution, 28 pupils found themselves homeless and destitute and again in the streets from which they had been rescued. These unfortunate boys and girls were to be the nucleus of La Granja del Niño (Children's Farm Home).

When their plight was brought to the attention of Albert E. Blair, he took them temporarily into his town residence and set to work to make permanent provision for them. The plan for La Granja was then worked out with the aid of several Mexican men and women devoted to welfare work, and was presented to the juvenile committee of the Rotary Club, which proffered its assistance.

The farm home comprises a hectare of land donated by the Chapultepec Heights Co. Water is supplied by the Acueducto de Río Hondo. Gardens, fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers have been planted on the premises; a chicken run has been stocked; and the inevitable goat browses about the grounds. Each child has his own little plot of garden, and opposite it a fruit tree and shrub to tend.

The aim of the farm home is to lay the basis for character, good health, and self-support. The children will be taught to read, write, and do simple sums; will learn to wash their bodies daily; and will be encouraged to tell the truth. It is the belief of the director, Arturo Oropesa, who is director of the Francisco I. Madero School [in the Colonia de la Bolsa], that within six months the Granja will be self-supporting.

The citizens of La Granja, ranging in age from 5 to 14 years, have been organized into a self-governing body after the manner of the George Junior Republic, and administer their own discipline. The distribution of seeds for planting, of books, and of other supplies, is made through committees of the children's government. The children were of material assistance in the erection of the building which is now their home.

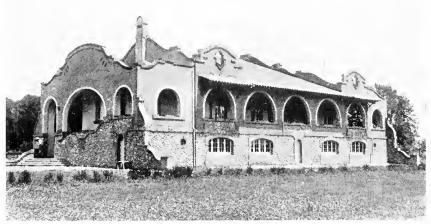
COLONIA DEL VALLE

The Colonia del Valle is situated to the southeast of the City of Mexico—15 minutes from the business section—in the most beautiful

part of the valley, and is surrounded by the towns of Tacubaya, San Pedro de los Pinos, Mixcoac, San Angel, and La Piedad.

This colonia is of the greatest importance for the reasons that it is situated in a zone destined to become part of the capital city itself;





Courtesy of American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico

CLUBS OF THE CHAPULTEPEC HEIGHTS COLONY
Upper: The country club. Lower: The polo club

and that its streets, 20 meters wide, are perfect arteries for the city and the towns mentioned. The principal thoroughfare is the prolongation of the Avenida Insurgentes, 36 meters wide, which connects the

colonia, San Pedro de los Pinos, Mixcoac, and San Angel. Owing to its splendid topographical situation, it is protected from the winds that strike the City of Mexico. Construction of houses is already under way, including châlets, bungalows, and other more imposing residences, all with beautiful gardens, and the certainty that within a very brief time it will experience a most wonderful development through the efforts of the new Colonia del Valle Real Estate Co., which is selling lots and building houses on a very large scale. The company has its own foundry, carpenter shops, and cement, artificial stone, artificial granite, and brick factories. It is one of the most important of all the suburbs adjacent to the City of Mexico.



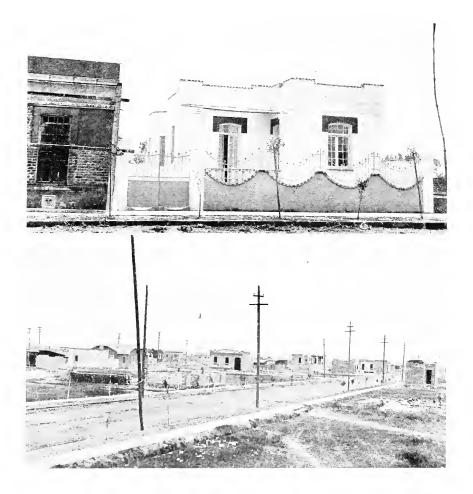
A NEW BUNGALOW TYPE HOME IN COLONIA EL VALLE

The new and attractive suburb of El Valle is destined to become a part of the capita

COLONIA GUADALUPE INN

The Colonia Guadalupe Inn, located in the southwestern portion of the Federal district, is bounded on the north by the municipality of Mixcoac, on the west by the magnificent automobile road and the tracks of the electric tramways of San Angel, on the south by the buildings of the Hacienda Guadalupe, to-day a recreation spot of the best society where, according to the latest reports, the automobile club of Mexico will soon be installed; and on the east by the beautiful road of Tecoyotilla, bordered with trees.

It is an ideal spot for the building of a beautiful, quiet, comfortable, and healthful home, due to its topographical situation; its panorama is enchanting, its breezes always perennially soft and perfumed, its numerous means of communication, its perfectly paved wide streets and sidewalks, its reasonable prices and terms of sale, and its nearness to the City of Mexico, on the edge of which it is located.





Courtesy of American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico

COLONIA ALGARÍN

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mbox{Upper: New dwellings in the colony.} & \mbox{Center: A general view of a section of the development.} & \mbox{Lower: A new stucco residence} \end{array}$

The climate of Guadalupe Inn is the best in all the beautiful valley of Mexico, as it is located on the first plain to the north of the outskirts of San Angel and at an elevation of 50 meters above that of the City of Mexico. It is therefore not subject to violent winds, being perfectly sheltered by the surrounding mountains.

The colony is endowed with a constant service of tramways and automobiles which go around and across at intervals of several minutes during all hours of the day and night, and it is traversed in addition by one of the most beautiful automobile roads of the Republic, the new Calzada de Insurgentes, 36 meters wide, divided into three sections, two for automobiles and one for heavy traffic. The streets in the colony are 14 meters wide, a width which is considered by experts as the best and most appropriate in modern suburbs for family residences.

The company has given to the drainage system, the water supply, and the public lighting, of which we shall speak further on, very special attention. The sewers are of clay pipe, vitrified by salt, as ordered by the board of health of the City of Mexico. The drainage works which have been undertaken are general in all streets and avenues.

The water for the Colonia Guadalupe Inn comes from the artesian wells, which are already sunk 250 meters under a strata of rock which lies at approximately that depth, cutting into springs that supply the water to Xochimilco. The water service will be excellent due to its purity and abundance—sufficient for all the domestic and public uses of the colony. The supply of these wells is inexhaustible. A contract has been formulated with the Compañía de Luz y

A contract has been formulated with the Compañía de Luz y Fuerza Motriz for the installation of electric service, which will be general in the colony.

A special feature of the colony is that the real estate company has given its first attention to fundamental improvements such as a perfect drainage system, water supply, etc., rather than to the purely ornamental, which will be developed in due time after the more important works have been completed. * * *

COLONIA DE LA VERÓNICA

One of the most attractive of the suburban colonies near the City of Mexico is that of La Verónica, situated to the north of the Castle of Chapultepec, and just west of and adjoining the Colonia de San Rafael, in reality a part of the city, and yet possessing all the advantages of a suburb.

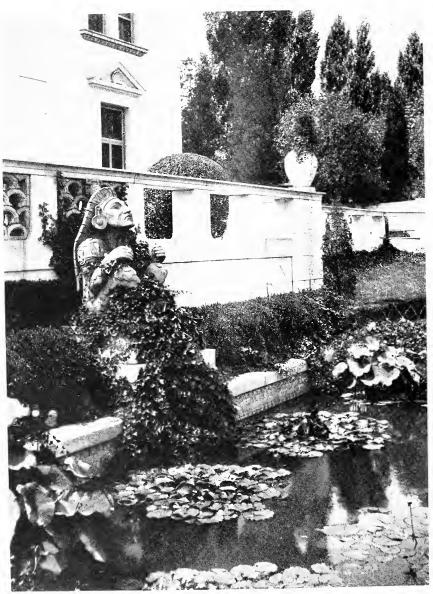
The colonia covers an area of over 400,000 square meters, and is easy of access, being approached by several good automobile roads and two street car lines.

The water supply is obtained from an artesian well of great capacity, more than is necessary for the needs of the colony; its streets will be paved with asphaltum, and its drainage system is of the most modern and ample type.

Finally, the situation of Colonia de La Verónica is perfect for those persons who desire to live a little out of town and at the same time to be within a short distance from the business section of the city; the street car service by the Tacuba route and the San Rafael cars place it within easy reach, not more than 20 minutes from the Zócalo.

As is well known, the northern end of the City of Mexico is considered one of the most healthful, its elevation being considerable, while it is less affected by the Gulf winds, and its proximity to Chapultepec renders it ideal for children, as it is but a stone's throw from the beautiful park with its lake and magnificent playgrounds.





A CORNER OF THE AZTEC GARDENS, PAN AMERICAN UNION Xochipilli, the Aztec God of Flowers, overlooks the lily pool in these terraced gardens

AN AZTEC GARDEN ¹

By LILIAN C. B. McA. MAYER

State Vice President for Tennessee, League of American Pen Women

T

This is enchanted ground, This garden hidden from the idle gaze. Set with dim pinks and purples are its ways Of lengthening branches tossing into flower And leafy clouds of pale-green loveliness;

And in its midst

All silver lies a pool,
Old walls, old spires, and temples mirroring,
And a mute dreamer of forgotten things,
A graven god of glory's yesterdays.
Sweet are the airs and sweet the silences;
Methinks the garden broods at day's high hour,
For every drowsy blossom leans against
Some other blossom. But the sun is kind,
The sun has not forgotten, and his beams

Fall lightly where the God of Flowers dreams.

П

Step softly here!

O softer still, for now the low moon breaks And hurls her silver javelins through the air; The ripples catch them, twirl them, hurl them back In the abandonment of eestasy.

A fairy spell

Has come upon this garden close
And all its ways are strangely animate.
What battlements are these with gleaming bows?
What revelers on the green with flute and fife?
Who are the worshippers in these temples fair?
Is that a moonlit cloud so like a scroll,
Or sacred banner that we see unroll?
Louder the flute and fife; the throngs acclaim
The dreaming God of Flowers, they call his name—
O Xochipilli, wake! Awake! Arise!

¹In the grounds of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

EXPLORED OIL FIELDS OF PERU* :: :: ::

By R. A. DEUSTÚA

Mining Engineer, Peruvian Expert in Petroleum

POST-TERTIARY FORMATION

HE post-Tertiary tablazo formation, although not petroliferous, stands out as one of the main distinguishing features of the Tumbes-Paita region. It consists of deposits of marine origin, made up chiefly of conglomerates strongly cemented by calcareous substances. These deposits preserve their original horizontality, and at present occur as a series of stepped table-lands of various thicknesses.

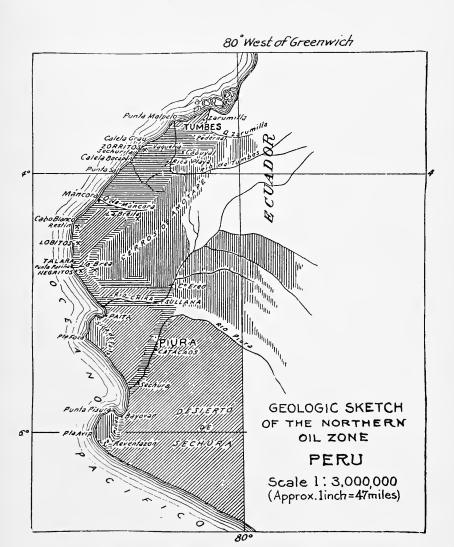
This post-Tertiary formation is divided into three large sections corresponding to three different levels and representing as many tablazos. The tablazos are separated by marine terraces, which determine the extent of the old shores of the Quaternary sea during the halts of the uplifting movement of the littoral. The present sea in many places washes the cliffs of the lowest tablazo, and in other places its inlets are separated by more or less extended flats, called pampas, which are almost at sea level, and may be considered as a fourth tablazo in process of formation. Some parts of this tablazo are periodically invaded by the spring tides, which form and reproduce the numerous salt marshes and plains (salinas) bounding the present Tumbes and Piura shores.

The first tablazo is the highest and thickest. Its maximum elevation above sea level is 1,000 feet, and its thickness varies between 30 and 50 feet, according to location. It is thickest and highest in the neighborhood of Máncora, Quebrada Verde, and Quebrada del Pozo, and gradually diminishes in thickness and elevation as it spreads southward, in the direction of Paita.

The second tablazo does not exceed 300 feet in elevation, and its maximum thickness is only 20 feet. It is a purely local formation, being found only around Talara and Negritos.

Lastly, the third tablazo, which is the lowest and the least important, reaches a maximum elevation of 100 feet above sea level, and is very thin. It can be seen in the neighborhood of Lobitos and Cabo Blanco.

^{*} Conclusion of article begun in the October issue of the Bulletin.



Pre-Tertiary (Archean to Cretaceous)
Tertiary (Eocene and Miocene)
Post-Tertiary (Quaternary)

All these tablazos disappear on the east under the fans, or alluvial cones, formed by the gravel and breccia, loose and crumbly, washed down from the older upper formations of the La Brea peaks. These fans are of considerable thickness at some places, their highest parts having a thickness of as much as 100 feet.

The tablazos contain an abundant fossil fauna, but different from that which distinguishes the underlying Tertiary. It comprises several species identical with those now living on the neighboring littoral, a fact showing that the tablazo formation is of post-Tertiary age. The number of species in the tablazos is not large. There are large *Pecten*, *Arca* and *Turritella* species, and extensive banks of *Ostrea*, *Balanidæ*, and corals. As to the gastropods, nearly all of them belong to species which, as already stated, are found among living species of the adjoining shores.

PETROLIFEROUS HORIZONS

It was explained in a previous paragraph that the oil extracted in the northern coast region of Tumbes and Paita comes from different levels located within a geological formation that has been explored to a depth of about 17,000 feet. At Tumbes, where the upper strata of the explored Tertiary appear, oil occurs within the first 2,500 feet from the surface. At Lobitos and Lagunitas, where older formations are now worked, it occurs on different levels within the first 4,000 feet. Finally, the Negritos and La Brea fields, as well as those of Cabo Blanco and Restín, are in the oldest strata of the explored Tertiary, being therefore the deepest of all the fields developed in that region. It is likely that at La Brea the oil deposits lie not far from the schists and quartzites that form the western slopes of the La Brea peaks, and they must continue along the subsoil of the zone considered at a depth not yet ascertained by the drilling so far done.

The presence of these oil infiltrations at different levels permits the grouping of the corresponding oil sand deposits into four main horizons, namely: The Zorritos horizon, which is the uppermost and lies within the first 2,500 feet of the Tertiary explored; the Lobitos horizon, which underlies that of Zorritos and lies within a depth of 7,000 to 11,000 feet; the Negrito horizon, which has been worked to depths of between 11,000 and 15,000 feet; and, lastly, the La Breíta and La Brea horizon, which is the deepest and lies at depths of 15,000 to 16,000 feet. This last-mentioned horizon is exploited both at La Brea and in the Negritos Zone.

In all these horizons, the oil saturates coarse-grained and porous sandstones that usually contain no water. This makes exploitation easier and more economical. In a few isolated cases, the oil has been found associated with shallow brackish water, at depths of 500 to 1,500 feet, which it has been easy either to remove or to confine by cementing the wells.

YIELD OF THE PETROLIFEROUS SANDS

Judging from the yield of the wells drilled in the various development centers, it may be concluded that the four great petroliferous horizons explored in the whole northern region are equally rich in oil, the deepest deposits in each horizon being as a rule the most productive. Thus, in Zorritos as well as in Restín, Lobitos, Negritos, Lagunitas, and La Brea, there are flowing wells whose initial output amounts in some cases to over 10,000 gallons per day, and pump wells whose combined yield is sometimes as high as 500,000 barrels. Some of the wells are extraordinarily long-lived, yielding oil uninterruptedly for 23 or 24 years. If the yield of the oil sands of Zorritos and other regions is not yet equal to that of Lobitos and Negritos



Courtesy of International Petroleum Co. Ltd.

VIEW OF THE CAMP AT RESTIN, NEAR CABO BLANCO

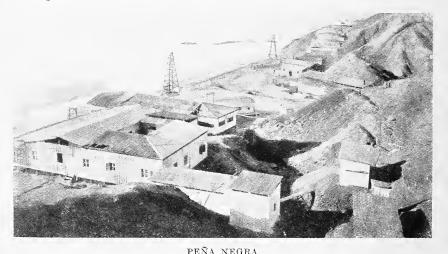
fields, it is due to incomplete development and lack of competent technical guidance.

In Zorritos, for instance, the bores have varied between 1,500 and 1,700 feet, and yet in some cases wells have been obtained producing as much as 240 barrels per day; many have shown an initial output of between 100 and 150 barrels per day, and there have been numerous flowing wells with an initial daily yield of 300 barrels and over.

In Lobitos and Restín the results have been better, owing to the greater depth of the wells, one of which is more than 5,000 feet deep. In these regions the average yield of certain wells has been as much as 500 barrels per day, and there is a flowing well, known as No. 100, with depth of 2,640 feet, that has produced 110,000 barrels in two years, the oil coming from petroliferous sands 20 feet

thick. This well was drilled in 1909 and is still flowing, with an average daily output of 80 barrels. Its initial yield was 350 barrels per day. During the year just past the average yield of all the Lobitos wells was 14 barrels per day, and that of the Restín, Peña Negra, and Cabo Blanco wells, 10 barrels.

In Negritos, Lagunitas, Lomitas, and La Brea, yields have been obtained of from 250 to as much as 3,000 barrels per day, the latter having been obtained in the recently developed zone of Lomitas, where oil sands 250 feet in thickness have been found at a depth of only 500 feet. The oil is extracted through wells less than 1,000 feet deep, drilled in three or four weeks. These sands are among the richest and most easily and economically exploited reservoirs thus far explored in the La Brea and Pariñas zone.



View of the region now exploited by the Lobitos Oil Fields, Ltd.

It may be estimated that the average daily run, based on the annual yield, in the whole Tumbes and Paita region at present being exploited, is 12 barrels per day per well, and that the average life of the wells is 7 years.

As to the comparative present output of the different formations in the northern petroliferous regions, it may be said that the Negritos formation, which is the oldest, yields about 60 per cent of the total production; the Lobitos formation, 33 per cent; and that of Zorritos, which is the newest of the three, 7 per cent.

HUANCANÉ AND ISLAICOCHA FIELDS

The oil fields of the Province of Huancané, on the shores of Lake Titicaca, and the Islaicocha fields, lying in the Province of Espinar, 28 miles west of the Chuquibambilla station of the Juliaca-Cuzco railroad have not been so well explored nor so much developed as the northern coast fields. For this reason, their exact extent and the industrial value of their oils have not yet been accurately ascertained.

industrial value of their oils have not yet been accurately ascertained.

The oil of the Titicaca and Islaicocha regions appears on the surface in the form of spurts, or gushing springs, whose depth has not been determined. However, the Titicaca, or Huancané, oil fields have been successfully exploited from time to time by the sinking of wells of comparatively small depths.

In these fields, the development work has been limited to the neighborhood of the locality known as Pirín, which lies on the northern shore of Lake Titicaca, 4 miles northeast of the town of Pusi and 14 miles east of the city of Juliaca, below the Mollendo-Puno railroad track. A great many of the bores carried farther than 1,000 feet have produced oil, with an initial yield amounting in some cases to 20 barrels per day. However, these fields have not been fully developed, nothwithstanding the favorable results obtained, as well as their convenient geographical location relative to some important markets in the southern part of the Republic, in Bolivia, and in the northern part of Chile. There exists, too, for the transportation of the oil, an available railroad system, consisting of the Puno-Arequipa-Cuzco line, and one leading from Guaqui, on the opposite shore of Lake Titicaca, to the chief mining and industrial centers of the three Republics. These centers use large quantities of oil, which at present they import at great expense from California and Mexico through the ports of Antofagasta, Iquique, Arica, and Pisagua.

The Pirín oil is a very light hydrocarbon, of less density than the majority of the oils obtained in the northern coast region, but poor in light gasolines and naphthas. On the other hand, it is rich in lamp, gas, and lubricating oils. As a rule, the Pirín crudes are of mixed base and high calorific power, which makes them specially suitable for fuel.

The geological structure of Pirín and the adjoining country is entirely sedimentary. It consists of porous rocks alternating with impervious rocks, favorably arranged for the accumulation of oil. The prevailing rocks are red and light-colored sandstones, which alternate with slates and gray and compact limestones. The whole sedimentary formation lies on a large pack of dark-gray and blackish schists, alternating with brown ones and occasionally associated with layers of micaceous and shaly quartzites. These schists become highly calcareous and gypseous in their lower strata, especially around Imarucus and north of Pirín.

Lastly, on the formation just described there lies unconformably a limestone bed more recent, of lacustrine origin, unstratified, light

gray in color and of small compactness, very much altered and corroded by atmospheric action, which gives it a peculiar cavernous aspect. These surface limestones, which are very different in character from those found at the depth of the lower sandstones, quartzites and schists, are distributed throughout the Andean region, from Titicaca to Cuzco. They are in some places covered by thick red conglomerates, of still more recent origin, as evidenced by the fact that they are for the most part made up of the remains of the underlying sediments.

Judging from the reports on the bores drilled at Pirín, the oil has been found associated with the lower limestones and shales, but the absence of fossils in those strata prevents an accurate determination of their age. However, the presence of numerous trilobites in the



Courtesy of International Petroleum Co., Ltd.

REMAINS OF THE OLD SPANISH REFINERY AT LA BREA

schists which form the Imarcus and Huaningora brooks, near the village of Taraco, north of the Pirín oil fields, and which represent the oldest formation in that region, justifies the presumption that it is Devonian and similar to the formation containing the Bolivian oil deposits of Caupolicán, on the Beni River, between its tributaries the Tumupasa and the Tuichi, on the opposite side of Lake Titicaca.

Except the Imarucus trilobites, there are no fossils whereby to determine the age of the upper sediments forming the sierras that extend from Samán toward Pirín and Capachica, on the southeast. However, it can be seen that the Devonian schists on the Imarucus and Samán side decrease in thickness toward Pirín, finally disappearing near Capachica, while the overlying sandstone and limestone formation, which at Samán is rather light, gradually becomes more

noticeable toward Pirín; at Pusi it is well defined, and at Escallani and Capachica it predominates, having there considerable thickness.

Although the formation referred to has undergone the effects of extreme folding, which has caused local fractures and faulting, there is nothing to show that the sedimentary pack has experienced in its southern extremity greater folding or more severe disturbances than those experienced on the Samán and Pirín side. From this it can be concluded that the petroliferous strata explored in the last-mentioned places must run deeper at the southern extremity of the sierra.

The presence of the Devonian in this region has also been established by Isaiah Bowman¹⁵ near the northern shore of Lake Titicaca. He states that he found there types of *Leptocælia flabellites* (Conrad) and *Atrypa reticularis*, which are representative of the Lower Devonian.

Besides, Geologist H. Gerth ¹⁶ confirms the existence of the Paleozoic on the shores of Lake Titicaca, although he has also found more recent folds near Puno.

Finally, Professor Lissón¹⁷ has proved the existence of the Devonian in the neighborhood of Pusi, Taraco, and Huarisán by the presence of *Phacops dagincourti*, Ulr., *Phacops salteri*, Kozl., *Acaste devonica*, Ulr., *Acaste Verneulli*, d'Orb., *Cryphaeus australis*, Clarke, *Cryph. convexus*, Ulr., *Orthoceras*, sp., *Conularia*, sp., *Tentaculitis*, sp., and *Tropidoleptus carinatus*, Conr., all of which, according to him, seem to represent the Paleo-Devonian and Meso-Devonian; that is, the Oriskanian and Erian stages.

Likewise, the age of the surface limestones of lacustrine origin which rest unconformably on the sandstones and shales can not be accurately ascertained, because of the absence of fossils, but it is believed that that formation belongs to the Cretaceous system. Gerth asserts that he found silicified remains of *Melania* in those limestones, near Juliaca. This makes him suspect that they correspond to the Puca formation, near Potosí, which abounds in fossils and where Steinmann found a series of types of fresh-water mullusks, such as *Melania potosiensis*, d'Orb, *Cyrena*, *Planorbis*, etc., peculiar to the Cretaceous of that region.

The heavy conglomerate beds that in some places cover unconformably the surface limestones and which consist of pieces of these, are possibly Tertiary. A good example may be seen in the neighborhood of the village of Ayabacas, 7 miles northeast of the city of Juliaca.

The zone thus far shown to be petroliferous in this Samán and Pirín Sierra is related to an anticline, favorable to the accumulation

¹⁵ I. Bowman, The Andes of Southern Peru.

¹⁶ H. Gerth, Geologische und morphologische Beobachtung in der Kordilleras Suedperus.

¹⁷ C. I. Lissón, Edad de los fósiles peruanos y distribución de sus depositós: 3ª, edición, 1924.

of oil in commercial quantities, and whose principal axis runs along a sinuous line, approximately from northwest to southeast, marked on the surface by the highest peaks of the sierra, such as Capilla de Samán, Imarucus, Hoca, and Pirín. This anticlinal formation is best seen on the Samán side, where it appears in asymmetric form, with very steep sides on the west, and gentle slope on the east. flanks of this elongated anticline present also secondary folds, with their axes differently oriented, folds that in some cases are associated with local faults. One of these anticlinal secondary folds is seen on Catalía Peak, about 3 miles north of Pirín.

In the Islaicocha region, also, there prevail red sandstones associated with seams of sandy slates and with thick deposits of red conglomerates. Surface limestones of lacustrine origin occur in



Courtesy of International Petroleum Co., Ltd,

TANK CARS AT WELL 31, LA BREA FIELD

isolated spots; they are similar to those found at Pirín, and cover unconformably the sandstone and shale formation. In the region under consideration, however, the strata are associated with intrusions of igneous rocks, isolated and varying in size, consisting of red porphyritic syenite and diorite, the former being the more abundant. An igneous intrusion of this character is associated with the oil infiltrations occurring at the foot of Catahiucovu Peak, or Buenavista Pucura, 4,900 feet east of the house of the Islaicocha farm. This outcrop of the petroliferous strata is local and of small extent, and, judging from its lithological features, represents a formation similar to that prevailing in Pirín. Besides, Islaicocha lies on a secondary anticlinal fold, derived from the uplift of the peaks of Caballuni and Turumaná, which represents the western flank of the principal anticline.

The Islaicocha outcrop of the petroliferous strata is associated, as at Pirín, with a series of bubbling springs, called *hervideros* ("boiling places"), which give out noninflammable gases having a slight odor of sulphuretted hydrogen, and deposit native sulphur on the surface of the small cones from which they issue.

The complete absence of fossils in the formation prevailing from Chuquibambilla to Islaicocha makes it impossible to make an accurate determination of the age of that formation, which, however, is very similar to that of Pirín and Samán, with the exception of two small areas that seem to be more recent than those found on the shores of Lake Titicaca. It may therefore be inferred, from stratigraphic similarities, that the Pirín and Islaicocha formations belong to the same period.

The exact age of the igneous intrusions is likewise not determinable at present, but all available data make it likely that they are post-Paleozoic.

From the foregoing it may be concluded that there is a close connection between the Pirín and the Islaicocha oil fields, and that the latter are a northern continuation of the former. The Pirín fields, in their turn, are closely related to the Caupolicán fields of Bolivia, as may be inferred both from the lithological and stratigraphic features of the respective formations and from the similarity of the oils yielded by the two fields.

JUNÍN FIELDS

The existence of oil in the Department of Junín has not yet been established. It is, however, suspected that there is oil in Yauli Province, in the neighborhood of La Oroya and along the Mantaro River, from the fact that certain limestones and sandstones that predominate in the formation of that region smell strongly of petroleum when fractured or rubbed, and that many of them contain in their crevices nodules or narrow streaks of a bituminous substance which, when distilled in a retort, gives out oil in variable quantities. It is stated that in some places the yield has been as much as 35 gallons per ton. This substance seems to be related to the orogenetic movements in which the Western Cordillera of the Andes originated.

The formation just described is regarded as Cretaceous on account of the numerous ammonites it contains, as well as from the presence of Ostrea, Terebratula and other fossils belonging to the recent Mesozoic.

MOUNTAIN FIELDS

The mountain oil fields are distributed over the Provinces of Alto Amazonas, Ucayali, San Martín, Huallaga, and Bongará. They are particularly noticeable along the Santiago River, a northern tributary of the Upper Marañón, and also along the Lower Ucayali and the Huallaga Rivers, down to their mouths on the lower Marañón, which, continued in the Amazon, finally flows into the Atlantic. The exact stratigraphic and general structural character of these fields have not yet been ascertained. However, according to Professor Lissón, the prevailing formation along the Marañón, in the vicinity of Nauta, at the junction of that river with the Tigre and the Ucayali, belongs to the Tertiary. The Cretaceous has been identified at Cachiyacu, northeast of Moyobamba, and at Sapaja, on the Huallaga River,

HUANCANÉ OIL REGION







southeast of Tarapoto; and the Lower Jurassic, at Cháchapoyas, where there exist several large gushing oil springs.

From the numerous petroliferous outcrops thus far discovered in this distant region, it seems that the most important zone regarded as petroliferous extends approximately between longitudes 74° and 77°, and from the 8° parallel, which runs south of Contamaná and Soposoa to the 6° parallel of south latitude, running south of Moyobamba and Yurinaguas. Outside of this region petroliferous infiltrations have been found along the Yuraico River, a tributary of the Santiago, and on the Zainza brook between longitudes 77° and 78° and south latitudes 4° and 5°; also, on the Amazon River, near Iquitos, at Cayama and at Yurumarca, 34 miles east of the city of Chachapoyas, in the Department of Amazonas.

PROPERTIES AND COMPOSITION OF THE OILS

The oils thus far obtained in the various zones developed do not differ materially one from another as to their physical and chemical properties. Nearly all of them are light and rich in distillates of great industrial usefulness. Heavy crudes, poor in distillates and of little commercial value, occur only in isolated spots and in small quantities.

Most all the crude oils coming from the Tumbes-Paita and Lake Titicaca fields have an aromatic odor and are green in color, those from the coast being darker than those from the lake.

The density of the majority of Tumbes-Paita crudes varies between 39.3 and 34.6° Bé. (specific gravity, .8284–.8519). The Titieaea crudes vary between 37.95 and 35.98° Bé. (specific gravity, .8350–.8449). In the northern region there are lighter oils than those included above, but they are not representative of the prevailing varieties. Such, for instance, are those formerly exploited in the Santa Rosa zone of the Zorritos region, which had a density of 43.2° Bé. (specific gravity, .810). The average density of the northern coast crudes may be taken at 35° Bé. (specific gravity, .8498), and that of the Lake Titicaca crudes, at 37° Bé. (specific gravity, .8398).

As a rule, the oils are of mixed base, although in the northern region there are some zones yielding paraffin-base crudes, from which paraffin is extracted, and some yielding asphalt-base crudes, which give lubricants of very low congealing point, or cold test. The impurities in the various crudes are but a small percentage. The principal of these impurities is sulphur, which varies between .041 per cent, in the Zorritos crudes, and .064 per cent, in those of Lobitos. The Negritos oils contain, on an average, about .059 per cent of sulphur.

The average percentages of commercial products obtained by fractional distillation from ordinary mixed based, 35° Bé. northern-coast crudes are as shown in the accompanying table.

Products from northern coast crudes	
	Per cent
Gasoline and naphtha, 56.2° Bé	24. 2
Lamp oils, 39.2° Bé	24.8
Gas oils, 30.4° Bé	
Lubricating oils, 23.4° Bé	17. 0
Residue, 11.4° Bé	15. 6
Loss	3. 6
	100.0

The crudes from the Lake Titicaca fields are less rich in gasoline, naphtha, and lamp oils, but are richer in lubricants and in combustible residues of high calorific power, which ranges between 11,219 and 11,980 calories. The combustible residues of the Tumbes-Paita

crudes have a calorific power of only 10,803 calories. However, from the point of view of the commercial distillates obtained, the northern oils are at present of far greater importance than those of the Lake Titicaca fields.

The foregoing exposition of the distribution, number, and extent of the various oil fields explored up to the present time, as well as the quality and industrial value of the products obtained, establishes the importance of Peru as a first-rate oil producer and as a valuable source of world supply. It will serve to brighten the prospects and quicken the expectations as to the future economic and industrial development of that Republic, since oil is an indispensable element of modern civilization; an element that is imperatively needed in plenty, and that will continue to be needed, especially in the transportation field, so long as no other substance is discovered which can replace its many valuable products and can be easily and economically obtained.

Moreover, the consumption of combustible and lubricating products will necessarily grow from year to year, and future mechanical devel-



PIRÍN OIL FIELD

Bubbling springs (hervideros) on the bottom of Pocuma Brook, in the zone worked by the Sociedad de Petróleos España (Spain Oil Society)

opment will depend to a very great extent on an increasing supply of those products. Before long, the oil necessary to obtain these products must be extracted from fields not yet developed, or only partly developed, for many of the existing sources of supply have already reached their maximum productive capacity, while many others have become more or less exhausted. The deficiency can be compensated only by opening up new fields and exploiting more thoroughly some of the rich deposits like those of Peru, which, having heretofore been but poorly developed, constitute the few known reserves on which the future can with certainty rely.

The importance of Peru as an oil center is evidenced by such facts as those here set forth, and by the further facts that the oil deposits of the Republic are eagerly sought after, and that their products are preferred as of the highest quality. It can be positively asserted that our oil fields, on account of the unusually favorable conditions they offer for development, and the excellence of their products, constitute to-day the most solid basis whereon the nation can rear and maintain its economic independence, which will enable it to advance more easily and rapidly along the lines of general progress.

By Dr. W. W. CUMBERLAND

 $(Financial\ Adviser\text{-}General\ Receiver\ of\ Haiti)$

HE trade of Haiti, in general, has experienced a gratifying improvement during the last three years, an improvement which is particularly noticeable in exports and imports. The figures for the foreign commerce in the last three fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal year	Imports	Exports	Total
1921–22	Gourdes	Gourdes	Gourdes
	61, 751, 355	53, 561, 050	115, 312, 405
	70, 789, 615	72, 955, 060	143, 744, 675
	73, 480, 640	70, 881, 610	144, 362, 250

It is apparent, therefore, that substantial improvement has taken place in the aggregate value of trade, and if comparison is made with earliest years the contrast becomes even more striking. Moreover, the expansion of commerce, which is indicated in the foregoing table, showed gratifying acceleration in that part of the present fiscal year which has already elapsed. For example, imports for the first eight months of 1924–25 equaled Gdes. 70,981,425 and exports amounted to Gdes. 83,343,255, total foreign commerce thus amounting to Gdes. 154,324,680 for this part of the year.

In other words, during the first eight months of the present fiscal year exports were materially greater than in any one of the three entire years which preceded. Even more important, exports during the first eight months of the present fiscal year accounted for the greater part of the total expansion of foreign commerce.

It is apparent, therefore, that both in volume and relation between imports and exports gratifying progress has been made. Moreover, there is much evidence that the expansion which has taken place represents genuine development of the economic life of the country and is of a permanent character. This is sharply in contrast with the exceptional trade of 1918–19, and 1919–20, which merely represented the disruption of normal economic and commercial processes.

Every section of the Republic has shared in the commercial expansion indicated above, as demonstrated by statistics of distribu-

tion of commerce according to ports of entry for imports and ports of shipment for exports. This also is a much more favorable condition than would be the concentration of prosperity in only one or a small number of districts.

Of equal importance with the value of foreign commerce is the composition of that commerce. An analysis of imports and exports is the best indication of the nature and trend of the standard of living of a country. For this reason it is interesting to examine the composition of the import trade to learn the types of commodities which Haiti is buying in increasing quantities, so as to form an accurate judgment on the standard of living of the people. Substantial increases have occurred in the value of building materials, such as cement, lumber, and iron and steel products, thus showing that Haiti is advancing in the character of housing required by the people, and also in the establishment of industrial enterprises. Similar increases in importations of textiles show that the population is more adequately clothed. Large increases in imported foodstuffs show that the population is better fed, and also show that the purchasing power of the population is expanding in such manner as to permit departure from the former simple diet, and to add such items as wheat flour, meat, and rice, which unquestionably have a beneficial effect upon the health of the population.

The economic structure of a country must be considered as somewhat unstable if too much dependence is placed upon one export commodity or a small group of commodities. In the past the economic life of Haiti was far too dependent upon the coffee crop. A shortage in this crop or an unsatisfactory price for this commodity demoralized the whole commercial life of the Republic. During the past three years considerable progress has been made in diversifying the export trade of the Republic, particularly in connection with cotton and sugar. Promising experiments have also been instituted in the production of tobacco and sisal, and it is believed that these and other products will before long assist in stabilizing the commercial structure of Haiti.

For many years the commercial life of Haiti has been impeded by a badly constructed tariff, together with inconvenient administrative regulations. Thoroughgoing tariff revision was, therefore, one of the prime requisites for enlarged commercial relations with the rest of the world. Such a revision has now been accomplished and is being studied by the interested parties. As soon as the new tariff goes into effect it should have a distinctly stimulating influence upon commercial operations.

Plans have also been made for substantial improvements in the facilities at the various ports, and funds have been set aside for defraying the cost of these improvements. Already the establishment

of lighthouses and buoys has facilitated navigation, and the construction of adequate wharves, warehouses, and other facilities for handling foreign and coastwise commerce should prove of the utmost value to the business community.

RECEIPTS

Of recent years the revenue receipts of Haiti have shown a most gratifying expansion, as indicated in the following table:

Fiscal year	· Douanes	Internal revenue	Miscellaneous	Total
1921–22 · 1922–23 1923–24	23, 366, 569. 70 29, 192, 586. 35 29, 950, 907. 14	Gourdes 1, 580, 246. 77 2, 699, 443. 24 2, 795, 870. 53	Gourdes 17, 979. 25 58, 071. 65 155, 543. 66	Gourdes 24, 964, 795, 72 31, 950, 101, 24 32, 902, 321, 33

The expansion of revenues indicated in the table has shown further material improvement during the first nine months of the current fiscal year 1924–25. Thus in that period customs receipts have amounted to Gdes. 28,852,144.27, internal revenue receipts to Gdes. 3,271,938.59, and miscellaneous receipts to Gdes. 368,872.32, a total of Gdes. 32,492,955.18. It is apparent, therefore, that revenues during 1924–25 will far exceed those of any fiscal year during the last quarter century, and possibly will be the greatest in the history of Haiti. In only nine months internal revenues and miscellaneous receipts have exceeded those of the entire year 1923–24, and customs revenues will undoubtedly be far in excess of similar receipts in previous fiscal years.

Special attention should be called to the increase in internal revenues, as the statistics presented indicate the efficiency of the recently established internal-revenue service. Although no new internal revenue taxes have been imposed and although the rates on existing taxes have not been increased, collections have shown marked expansion.

Governmental receipts when considered without reference to the wealth and income of the population are of little significance. It is therefore important to determine the relative burden of taxes on the population of Haiti. Much evidence exists to the effect that even the increased revenues of recent years constitute a much smaller burden on the population than formerly. Per capita taxes when compared with per capita wealth and income have unquestionably shown a declining percentage, as proved by enlarged expenditures by the population for automobiles, imported foods, better grades of textiles, and by the material expansion in building construction. None of the foregoing activities shows an increase when taxes are either unduly burdensome or when the percentage of taxes to income is increasing.

There is much evidence, moreover, that increased governmental revenues will characterize the future as well as the recent past. As expenditures for public works, public health, and agriculture show constantly more favorable results, and as the effects of peace and order eventuate in enlarged production, as must be the case, there is every reason to believe that the relatively favorable financial results of the past few years will even be exceeded in the future. At least this fortunate condition will occur if progressive policies are continued and extended.

EXPENDITURES

Of equal importance with increasing receipts are policies of expenditures. If enlarged revenues are wasted in extravagant or unproductive expenditures, receipts have been collected to no purpose. It is, therefore, necessary to examine with great care the type of expenditures of a given administration in order to determine the wisdom of its financial policy. It is hardly necessary to state that the balancing of budgets is taken for granted in connection with sound financial administration, though many departures from such sound policy have recently been in evidence in all parts of the world. Haiti, however, has acquired, maintained and even strengthened a satisfactory financial position. Budget estimates of revenues have been prepared in conservative fashion, and actual receipts have uniformly exceeded estimates. Ordinary appropriations have, on the other hand, been confined to reasonable amounts, and surplus revenues, when received, have been appropriated by means of extraordinary credits. In this manner the Haitian budget has been maintained in a satisfactory position, and the embarrassments of an empty treasury and of authorizations of expenditures which could not be put into effect have been avoided.

Turning to the character of expenditures, it is found that increasingly large sums have been disbursed for productive public works, for public health, and for the encouragement of agriculture. It would be difficult to suggest a more effective utilization of public moneys.

During recent years, moreover, Haiti has achieved an enviable credit position. All arrears and defaults on the public debt have been liquidated, and most of the work for the final determination and payment of claims against the State has also been completed. Thus at the present time Haitian credit ranks very high, and is virtually on a par with the credit of such conservative States as the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland. Many authorities are of the belief that the internal situation of a government and its financial wisdom or lack of wisdom are more clearly reflected in the price of its bonds than in any other fashion. If this criterion be adopted, it may well be said that recent policies and administration in Haiti

have been amply vindicated, as judged by the financial markets of the world.

In spite of the gratifying progress which is taking place, much remains to be done, and revenues are entirely inadequate. Haiti is still inadequately supplied with roads, irrigation projects, public buildings, hospitals, schools, municipal water supply, and other modern improvements. The health of the population still leaves much to be desired. Agriculture is still primitive. To remedy all of these defects large expenditures, both for capital improvements and for maintenance, will be necessary. In the past few years more progress in modernization has taken place than in any equivalent period of Haitian history, and if present policies are continued and extended, it will be but a comparatively short time until the economic structure of Haiti and the standard of living of the population will favorably compare with those of any country in Latin America.

TREASURY POSITION

Until recently Haiti has been habitually encountering serious difficulties in meeting its financial obligations. Payments of public functionaries, for supplies, and on the public debt were in arrears, and many types of engagements were disregarded. It is for this reason that several thousand claims have had to be adjudicated by the Claims Commission. However, in recent years the State has punctually and scrupulously met all its financial obligations, and has anticipated the payment of obligations when such anticipation resulted in obtaining each discounts.

Moreover, the treasury position has been improved, until now a substantial unobligated cash balance is currently maintained, thus insuring a high credit rating for Haiti, and also serving as insurance against such declines of revenue as may occur.

Based upon total annual expenditures there are few countries which can show as strong a working capital position as Haiti. This situation is naturally reflected in increasing confidence in the Government on the part of employees, business interests who supply the needs of the State, and holders of the securities of the State. At the end of the fiscal year 1923–24 approximately Gdes, 7,000,000 of unobligated cash remained in the treasury, and this sum is entirely adequate for all probable financial contingencies. The work of establishing a satisfactory cash position has therefore been accomplished, and all that is necessary is to maintain that position.

PUBLIC DEBT

Casual consideration of the public debt statistics during the past three years by no means indicates the amount of progress which has recently taken place in connection with improving the public debt position. This is due to the fact that several items which should have been shown as part of the public debt were not so shown in previous statements, and as those items have now been included in the statements of the public debt, the present totals do not at all show the large amount of debt repayment which has taken place over the last three years.

The figures as of April 30, 1922, and as of April 30, 1925, are as follows:

	Apr., 30, 1922	Apr. 30, 1925
	Gourdes	Gourdes
Foreign debt	41, 312, 412, 50	Series A 75, 198, 457. 25 Series B
Internal debt	44, 311, 931. 70	21, 893, 264. 65 Series C
National railroad (including arrears of interest)Fiduciary currency		12, 661, 145. 70 6, 080, 309. 50
Total	117, 918, 432. 65	115, 833, 177. 10

There was a balance on hand of Gdes. 13,130,416.75 as cash balance from the Series A loan for the purposes of meeting the cash awards of the Claims Commission. As this sum is included in the debt statement of April 30, 1925, in Series A loan, whereas the claims to be liquidated by the cash in question appear in the debt statement as of April 30, 1922, it follows that if the Gdes. 13,130,416.75 is larger than necessary to meet all cash awards against the Government, the difference will be available for reduction of the public debt or for expenditure for productive purposes.

As a matter of fact obligations of the Haitian State in the amount of Gdes. 11,825,586.01 have been purchased and retired from April 30, 1922, to June 30, 1925, and these purchases have all been made from current revenue. Of the foregoing sum obligations of Gdes. 5,233,240.60 were retired in the first nine months of the fiscal year 1924–25, indicating that debt retirement is proceeding at an accelerating rate. The present rate of debt retirement is eminently satisfactory, and is much more rapid than that in force in most countries. The adoption of such a rapid rate of debt retirement by Haiti is another evidence of the desire of the Government to conduct its finances upon the most conservative basis.

The relative burden of the public debt, as measured by interest and amortization charges, is not oppressive in Haiti. Many countries utilize materially larger percentages of total revenues in public debt charges, and also, as the income of Haiti has expanded, the percentage of income devoted to public debt has correspondingly declined. At

the present time debt service absorbs only 24.87 per cent of total revenue, and this situation may be regarded as satisfactory.

CONCLUSION

Thus from every point of view the finances and commerce of Haiti may be regarded as in a prosperous condition, and as having shown consistent and decided improvement over the past few years. Commerce is flourishing, and there is a gratifying excess of exports over imports. Receipts have been large, and expenditures have been maintained well within receipts. Public funds have been devoted to constructive purposes and waste has been reduced to a minimum. The public debt has been completely funded, all arrears of interest and amortization have been liquidated, and interest and amortization payments have even been made by anticipation in order to effect substantial savings. Haiti has every reason to be proud of its financial position and merely needs to continue in its present course.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK IN BRAZILIAN FACTORIES'

AO PAULO, where manufacturing industries of all kinds predominate, is undoubtedly the most industrial State in Brazil. While in the city of São Paulo we had the pleasure of visiting one of the most important establishments in the State, namely, the textile plant of Eugenio Maris & Co., a firm employing 3,700 workmen of which only 1,200 are men. This factory, the greatest in Brazil, is operated on a capital of 26,000 contos, or approximately \$3,000,000. It sells its own manufactures to the value of about \$175,000 monthly, which in 1924 rose to approximately \$200,000 monthly. Almost all its output is sold in Brazil, a small part only being exported to Buenos Aires.

The factory and its annexed buildings extend over considerable territory, giving it the appearance of a small town situated in the suburbs of São Paulo. The plant is modern; the little village annexed thereto for workmen is made up of small modern houses, schools, day nurseries, parks, a theater with seating capacity for 9,000, churches, etc., all nicely planned, on wide, well-paved and well-lighted clean streets, bordered by trees and gardens. The factory buildings are of concrete, five stories high, and in every way

¹ Translated and compiled from *El Mercurio*, Santiago, Chile, May 24, 1925, by Agnes S. Waddell.

conform to the most modern regulations as to hygiene and safety introduced into large manufacturing plants in such advanced industrial nations as the United States, England, and Germany.

The buildings are well ventilated, well lighted, the motive power of the looms, carding, and sewing machines, etc., being electricity from individual motors, thus reducing accidents to a minimum, while immense ventilators in all the workrooms tend to eliminate as much as possible the inhaling of particles of lint and dust. In order to further avoid the possibility of accidents, there are signs in all the buildings prohibiting the employees from cleaning or oiling the machines while in motion and from approaching electric machines in order to start them.

Every workshop has complete modern sanitary equipment, with the sections for men separate from those for women. The cleanliness and order in this respect are especially commendable. There are also locker rooms, where the men and women employed may leave their wraps in roomy individual lockers.

As has been said, a little settlement of employees surrounds the factory and constitutes in itself a small town, with its ample plazas, streets, theaters, warehouses, groceries, and drug stores. There are, in addition, various schools to which the children of the employees are sent and two large day nurseries. This village is made up of 481 houses, which are rented to the factory hands and employees at a small nominal sum, between \$5 and \$6 monthly, which sum is applied to the upkeep and general care of the community. These same houses in the city of São Paulo could not be rented for less than \$25. Each house has at least two bedrooms, a dining room, a small parlor, and a kitchen.

The large day nurseries take care of babies under one year, and their mothers, who work in the factory, have permission to go by turns every three hours to nurse or see them. The large, well-ventilated rooms are built around great patios with galleries and gardens, where the babies may get fresh air when the weather permits. There are 12 of these rooms, each of which contains 16 cribs, and at the foot of each crib there is a small wardrobe with everything which a baby may need during the day. These rooms present a charming aspect, with their gleaming tile floors, the tinted walls, and the white cribs in which the little babies lie smiling. The day that we visited it there were 150 babies in the nursery, attended by a group of married women, whose duty it is to keep a complete daily record of the children brought in.

The nursery makes part of a harmonious group of buildings surrounded by magnificent gardens; each pavilion has a large interior open court, around which galleries or covered walks are built. In the same building with the nursery and adjacent to the latter there is a well-stocked drug store, a dispensary, and a one-ward hospital

for sick children. The doctor who visits it daily has at his disposal a large office for examination and periodical revision. Notwithstanding its close proximity to the city of São Paulo, this factory supplies its employees with excellent medical assistance, providing, among others, a maternity clinic for the working women.

It should be noted that there is no law in the State of São Paulo which obliges the industrialist to provide day nurseries or free medical assistance; rather it is a liberal interpretation and comprehension of his duties and of the necessity of protecting the human race that leads him to take these altruistic measures.

Adjoining the nursery are several rooms for children from 1 to 3 years of age, to which approximately 178 are brought every day. This section is in charge of a group of nurses. Another nursery annex, but functioning in a separate and specially constructed building, is the kindergarten, where children from 3 to 6 years old start their schooling under the guidance of teachers who have been trained, at the expense of the firm, in the United States. The school rooms are spacious, with large windows and doors which are always kept open and which look out on extensive gardens. They are fitted with the most modern equipment, and every system that the study of child psychology recommends for the education of children is put into practice in this model kindergarten.

Love for animals and plants is taught the little ones by allowing them to take care of birds and little gardens. Simply framed pictures on the walls give them a sense of color, and we were amazed by the spirited drawings made by these children. The greater part of the day is spent in games and songs, which are used to teach them to sing and read by the phrase method, a method which while little known in Latin America has produced the most surprising results in Brazil and in the United States, from which the former adapted it.

After completing the course in the kindergarten, the children pass on to two upper schools, one for boys and one for girls. These also were found to be conducted in the same efficient manner along modern lines.

A special building houses a large cooperative store controlled by the employees themselves, where they may obtain at cost price all the necessities of life. The workmen charge what they buy and at the end of the month the total of their account is deducted from their wages.

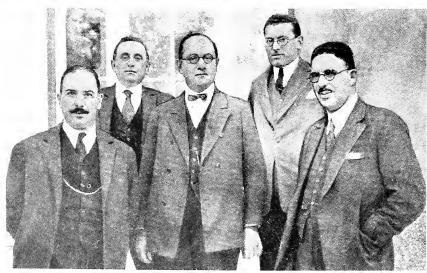
All the services rendered by the management to its employees are free, and the protective attitude toward workmen which we noted in this factory is common to all industrial enterprises in the State of São Paulo. There appears to be little need here for the creation of welfare departments, nor for the formation of associations of labor for the protection of the laborer who contributes so efficiently to the economic progress of Brazil.





BABY WEEK, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

Baby Week was recently observed in Montevideo under the auspices of the Uruguayan Association for Child Welfare. The main features of the celebration were lectures on child hygiene, prize competitions for the best babies, a campaign to secure funds for child-welfare work, and a parade of 4,000 children. A similar Baby Week was celebrated in the rural communities, with the addition of free physical examinations for poor children. Upper: A few of the 555 participants in the prize competitions. Left: Winners in the twins' class. Lower: Physicians who acted as judges in the competition



Courtesy of Mundo Uruguayo, Montevideo

RECENT LABOR LEGISLA-TION IN URUGUAY' :: ::

N a brief summary of labor legislation in Uruguay, written by Sr. Moisés Poblete Troncoso, Chief of the Chilean Labor Office, a translation of which appeared in the December, 1923, issue of the Bulletin, the author referred to Uruguay as "the laboratory of the social-economic systems of America," and traced the history of labor legislation in the latter Republic beginning with an act of June, 1914, for the prevention of industrial accidents. The noteworthy record of this legislation includes the adoption of the eight-hour day in 1915, four years before the first International Labor Conference met in Washington, when but few other countries had taken this decisive step, as well as laws on old-age pensions, weekly rest, prohibition of night work in bakeries, and other advanced measures.

It is obvious, therefore, that Uruguay is not afraid of pioneering in the field of labor legislation, and of this fact the act of February 15, 1923, on minimum wages for agricultural workers is additional evidence, since it is based on a principle not yet generally accepted, as the following outline of the law and comment upon it, quoted from Industrial and Labor Information (the organ of the International Labor Office) for November 24, 1924, will show:

On the question of ability to "bear" high wages, the principle introduced into a recent act and regulations on minimum wages in agriculture in Uruguay merits attention. The act and regulations deal with wages and conditions on the class of undertaking referred to above as an extremely important type in world economy, namely, the large industrialized ranch or plantation, common throughout the southern half of the New World. Such ranches and plantations may be defined as halfway between the factory and the farm.

The interesting point about the act and regulations is not so much that they add one more to the small but slowly increasing number of enactments imposing a minimum wage (or a wage-board system) in agriculture, as that they admit to some degree the principle of scaling wages according to the financial strength of the employer.

Thus, under the act and regulations, estates are grouped into three classes according to their assessment for purposes of real estate tax; the first class comprises estates assessed at under 20,000 pesos, the second those assessed at over 20,000 and under 60,000 pesos, and the third those at over 60,000 pesos. The obligations of the company (employer) increase according as the estate ranks higher in assessment value.

¹ Act of February 15, 1923, on a minimum wage in agriculture: Regulations of April 8 and June 20, 1924.

² One Uruguayan peso (100 centésimos) =\$1.03 at par.

Employers in the first group are bound by a single obligation only, namely, to allow one entirely free day per week, either Sunday or an equivalent day, to their workers.

Employers in the second group must further pay a minimum wage of either 18 pesos a month or 72 centésimos a day to their adult workers between 18 and 55 years of age, while to workers between 16 and 18 or over 55 years of age the wage must be 15 pesos a month or alternatively 60 centésimos a day.

Employers in the third group must pay 20 pesos a month or 80 centésimos a day to their adult workers between 18 and 55 years of age.

In other respects the obligations of employers in this group are the same as for those of the second group. Both the second and third groups (but not the first group) are bound to offer sufficient food and "weatherproof and easily ventilated dwellings kept thoroughly clean at all times"; and each worker is to have "a bed and sufficient space to place conveniently a chest or box containing his personal property." Separate dwellings for outdoor workers of the two sexes and sanitary accommodation must be provided; and to lodge workers even temporarily in byres or stables or to use the premises assigned to them as storage places for horns, hair, meat, fat, etc., is prohibited. In lieu of accommodation and food, workers may accept a sum of 50 centésimos a day or 12 pesos a month; the choice lies with them and not with the employer.

One or two other points may be mentioned. There is no minimum wage for workers under 16. A wage below the minimum laid down in the act may be offered to workers over 16 who are not at full working strength on account of some physical defect or infirmity, or other reason, but only upon production of a medical certificate specifying to what extent the worker's capacity is reduced, and after written authorization has been obtained from a district council.

A system of work books issued by the National Labor Office has been introduced; and these must contain the printed text of the act and regulations. These work books are to be utilized as wage books; and payments of wages are to be entered in them.

In the case of nonresident employers, actions lie against the agent or manager and may be brought by the worker without prejudice to any further action by the labor inspector.

Thus the net effect of the act is to impose certain fundamental obligations on the large ranching employer or company; these obligations almost vanish (except for the Sunday rest clause) if the ranch is below a certain financial standing; and they automatically increase (by 2 pesos per adult worker of full strength per month) if, on the contrary, the ranch is above a certain financial standing and presumably in a position to fulfill heavier obligations.

In connection with the act it is perhaps worth noting that the central committee of the Governmental Party, in addressing an important communication to the Government on the intensification of production—a question as to which the Government is considering the appointment of a national commission—drew the attention of the authorities to the need for incorporating in any action contemplated a serious effort to improve the conditions of agricultural workers.³

It is also of much interest to note the provisions which Uruguay has made for coping with the difficult problem of home work, which presents so many obstacles to effective legislation. We quote again from the same issue of *Industrial and Labor Information*:

The Uruguayan Senate and Chamber met recently in general assembly and approved an act regulating home work.

³ I.a Prensa, Buenos Aires, 4 October, 1924.

In view of the difficulties of inspection in connection with home work, which have led to many abuses, and in view of the fact that, as a general rule, it is women who have to do such work, the authors of the act have endeavoured to draw up a model piece of legislation.

The following are the main provisions of the act:

A special home work committee will be set up at once, composed of the Director of the National Labor Office and representatives of trade, industry and workers' welfare institutions. The committee will work in collaboration with the National Labor Office for the practical application of the act, and will lay down the general lines on which the lot of home workers may best be ameliorated, their association encouraged and their education attended to.

There are nine sections in the new act: The first three define what occupations are to come under the act and what occupations are to be excepted. All work done at the worker's residence for a tradesman, manufacturer, or middleman, is considered as home work.

All employers of home workers must, within a month from the promulgation of the act, register themselves on a special register kept by the National Labor Office. Employers must also keep a register containing the name of each home worker, his address, the type of work which he does, the rate of his wages, the date when the work was handed to him and the value of the raw materials with which he was supplied. This information must also appear in a book with which the employer supplies the worker, which must be signed by the National Labor Office.

The delivery and the return of work, and the payment for it, must be carried out in such a way that the worker does not lose more than half an hour. In the event of more time being lost, he must be compensated proportionately to his wages.

Fines which the employers are entitled to inflict on the workers for defective work or spoiled material may not exceed one-sixth of the total cost of the object in question.

If an employer causes manual workers or salaried employees working in his factories or shops to do home work, he is considered to have infringed the act.







Courtesy of P. R Rincones Venezuelan Consul General, New York

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN VENEZUELA

These photographs depict early stages of the work in constructing the road which will connect La Guayra with Caracas, the Venezuelan capital. Upper: Curved retaining wall at Boquerón. Lower: Banking and retaining wall above the tunnels at Boquerón





Courtesy of P. R. Rincones, Venezuelan Consul General, New York

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN VENEZUELA

Upper: Regressive curves of the Transandine highway from the Venta ravine to the Páramo de Mucuchíes. Lower: Retaining wall in the Pica Acevedo section of the highway from La Guayra to Caracas



ARGENTINA

Municipal Industrial Exposition.—The Municipal Industrial Exposition of Buenos Aires will be open this year from November 15, 1925, to January, 1926, in the grounds of the Sociedad Rural Argentina at Palermo, near Buenos Aires. A competition for exposition posters was held, a prize of 1,000 pesos being awarded for the winning poster and 500 pesos for the second best. The industrial exposition held last year attracted much favorable attention, and it is expected that this year the exhibits will be more numerous and varied.

Sixth Textile Exposition.—On August 1, 1925, the Sixth National Textile Exposition was opened in Buenos Aires under the patronage of the Liga Patriótica Argentina. This organization is interested in bringing the products of the mountain looms to the seacoast and the capital, where the beautiful work in vicuña and other native wools with Indian designs in plant dyes is appreciated and sold at prices beneficial to the producers.

ITALIAN-ARGENTINE CABLE.—Cable communication was opened on July 11, 1925, between Buenos Aires and Montevideo over the lines of the "Compagnia Italiana dei cavi telegrafici sottomarini" laid during the past year with Argentine and Italian capital, while on October 12 King Humbert of Italy and President Alvear of Argentina exchanged the first messages over the completed cable from Italy to Argentina.

ARGENTINE-URUGUAYAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Plans are under way for the formation of a Uruguayan-Argentine Chamber of Commerce to develop trade between the two countries and to reduce the difficulties arising in international business. At a recent meeting held in Buenos Aires, attended by Argentine and Uruguayan residents, the members of the Uruguayan legation, and representatives of the Bolsa de Comercio and the Banco Popular Argentino, it was decided to draw up the statutes of the future organization. The purpose of the Chamber will be to foment trade and consider all questions related thereto such as legislation, customs duties, statistics, and lists of merchants.

PROBABLE GRAIN PLANTINGS.—On July 15, 1925, the Director of the Bureau of Rural Economy and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture published the probable grain plantings for the season of 1925–26 as follows: Wheat, 7,500,000 hectares; linseed, 2,200,000 hectares; oats, 1,150,000 hectares; barley, 320,000 hectares; rye, 170,000 hec-

tares. There were the following increases in grain plantings over 1924: Wheat, 315,000 hectares; oats, 79,000 hectares; barley, 3,745 hectares; and rye, 14,010 hectares. Plantings of linseed were 220,000 hectares less than the previous year, though at the time of the report not all linseed plantings had been made.

International Highway Exposition.—The Touring Club Argentino again plans to sponsor an international highway exposition to be held in Buenos Aires in February, 1926. The exposition is to be divided into three general classes—group A, roads; group B, transportation; group C, travel. It was decided to make the exposition international so that European elements which have contributed to the progress of Argentina might find a place to exhibit also. As part of the exposition held last year by the Touring Club there was a parade of wheeled vehicles which was most interesting, since they ranged from the oldest and most primitive forms of cart up to the finest new automobile.

AIRPLANES TO EXPLORE CHACO TERRITORY.—The Aero Club Argentino has resolved to support the plans of three aviators to explore by aeroplane in Chaco Territory that part known as El Impenetrable. If the first observation flights are successful, aerial photographs will be made to show conditions which as yet have never been known.

BOLIVIA

Cultivation of tea introduced in Bolivia.—According to an article published in the daily newspaper *La República* of La Paz, a progressive and patriotic resident of that city has at his own expense brought tea plants to Bolivia from Japan for the purpose of experimenting with the cultivation of this plant in the Yungas section.

BRAZIL

Wood-pulp from Brazil.—Experiments are being carried on in the paper factories of Blauenthal and Erzgebirge, in Germany, with a view to the utilization of the pulp of the Brazilian tree "arancaries" in the manufacture of paper. If these experiments are successful, Brazil will be able to furnish immense quantities of raw material for the paper industry.

Forestry service.—The Finance Committee of the House approved a bill looking toward the organization of a National Forestry Service Department, and at the same time appropriated nearly

\$30,000 for its establishment.

Expositions.—Several expositions were recently or will soon be held in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

1. The first automobile show in Rio de Janeiro was held on the 1st of August, while in São Paulo the third automobile show was held

in October under the management of the Good Roads Association. During the show a long program of excursions, parades of ears, lectures, films, and practical experiments was conducted.

2. Under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, an exposition of agriculture will take place in São Paulo in the near future.

- 3. First National Exposition of Milk and By-Products. Great interest was shown throughout the entire country in the national dairy exposition held from the 12th to the 30th of October under the auspices of the Federal Government and National Society of Agriculture.
- 4. Second Oils and Fats Congress. Preparations are actively under way for the holding of the second Oils and Fats Congress in São Paulo in 1926. The congress will be divided into three sections and there will be held simultaneously an exposition of agricultural products and related industries.

The agricultural section will cover a study of the oil and wax producing plants, showing regions of Brazil where each variety is to be found, with data on botanical classification, etc.

The scientific section will take up the subjects of the formation of fat-producing matter in plants; classification of fat, oil, wax, and resin producing animals; physiochemical data; study of the Brazilian vegetable oils from chemical, medical, and pharmaceutical points of view, etc.

The industrial and commercial section will treat of matters relating to the fat, wax, resin, glycerine, soap, and other industries manufacturing similar products: export and tariff regulations, etc.

CHILE

Government publicity for nitrate.—The Government is trying to find a cheaper method for the production of nitrate and is undertaking an extensive campaign of publicity to regain lost markets and acquire new ones. The auction of available nitrate land will be held on December 11, 1925, instead of the middle of September, part of the proceeds of the auction to be used for publicity purposes, part to cancel a loan of 10,000,000 gold pesos, and part for the survey of new nitrate lands.

Steamer service through Magellan Straits.—The German firms of the Kosmos Steamship Co. and Roland & Hapag, of Hamburg and Bremen, have established steamer service through the Straits of Magellan to the southern ports of Chile. The first trip was made from Hamburg to the ports of Ecuador, Peru, and Chile. Every 10 days a German ship will leave Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, and Antwerp for the ports mentioned via the Panama Canal, and every two weeks via the Straits of Magellan.

FRUIT CULTURE.—In the middle of July the head of the National Fruit and Tree Culture Service left Santiago to give a series of lectures in different localities on the best methods of fruit culture and packing. He took with him several assistants who will remain in the various fruit-raising regions to give further instructions to fruit growers. A number of experienced men have been engaged by the Government to graft good varieties of apples on trees in the southern orchard regions of the country.

AGRICULTURE ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the National Agricultural Association a movement is progressing to unite in local associations all the large and small agriculturists, with representatives in a departmental assembly, which in turn will be represented in a provincial assembly and give voice to the needs of every agriculturalist in the country. The National Agricultural Association feels that the movement will greatly improve the situation of the planter and incidentally that of the country.

COLOMBIA

Promotion of SILK CULTURE.—Decree No. 1050 of July 6, 1925, authorizes the establishment of a model school for silk culture in Guateque, and an appropriation of 200 pesos monthly to each one of the Departments of Cundinamarca, Caldas, and Santander, to be used in the promotion of this important industry. Colombia offers exceptional opportunities for the silk industry in view of the fact that the mulberry is easily cultivated and that in some districts where the temperature is favorable the silkworm thrives even better than in Europe.

AIR SERVICE WITH CENTRAL AMERICA.—On August 7, 1925, a superhydroplane of the Colombo-German Air Transportation Coleft Barranquilla for the principal Central American cities, with the object of establishing an air-mail service between Colombia, Central America, and the Antilles. This company expects to establish a similar service with the United States within a short time.

Administration of Buenaventura pier.—See page 1164.

COSTA RICA

Metric decimal system.—On September 15, 1925, the metric decimal system of weights and measures was put into effect in San José for the sale of all classes of merchandise. The Spanish pound consisting of 460 grams is to be the only non-metric measure used. Law 34 of July 9, 1884, required the use of the metric decimal system, and, though other decrees on weights and measures have been issued since, the law has never been repealed.

Comparative table of population.—The *Diario de Costa Rica* of July 29, 1925, published a comparative table of the population of Costa Rica, as follows:

Provinces	1864	1892	Increase	1923	Increase
San José. Alajuela Cartago Heredia Guanacaste Puntarenas Limón	27, 171 23, 064 17, 791 10, 431 4, 836	76, 718 57, 203 37, 973 31, 611 20, 049 12, 167 7, 484	Per cent 106. 19 110. 52 64. 64 77. 67 92. 20 151. 59	151, 199 119, 409 78, 011 49, 892 51, 192 24, 900 23, 832	Per cent 97. 08 108. 74 105. 43 58. 31 155. 33 104. 65 219. 77
Totals	120, 499	243, 205	101. 83	498, 435	104. 94

CUBA

Bureau of Foreign Commerce.—According to the regulations issued for the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, the duties of this office are primarily to prepare data for the Secretary of State on the foreign commerce of the Republic, also to furnish this information to any of the other Cabinet members; and to provide both Cuban and foreign commercial houses transacting exporting and importing business, with any information required on conditions of foreign markets, commercial laws, and similar data. This bureau will also organize conferences, both in Cuba and abroad, on the commerce of the Republic, promote propaganda in the press, and employ other means for spreading information on the trade of the Republic.

Sample fair.—The second sample fair organized in Cuba will be held in the city of Habana from the 11th to the 28th of December of the present year. Twenty-eight countries have already announced their intention of participating.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Protection of national industries.—With the purpose of protecting native industry, the Government has determined to purchase for Government use, whenever it is feasible, articles that are manufactured in the Republic instead of foreign products, thereby assisting and encouraging native labor.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RATS.—The Department of Agriculture received recently a large consignment of barium carbonate for use in a campaign to exterminate rats in the country districts, particularly in the cacao plantations, where rats do the greatest damage to the crops.

EXPORTS TO CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.—During the year 1924 the exports to Cuba and Puerto Rico from the Dominican Republic amounted to 126,136 tons. Moreover, according to statistics published by the Department of Agriculture, the exports to these coun-

tries during the first six months of the present year—1925—doubled those of 1924, reaching a total of 268,600 tons, more or less.

ECUADOR

Sample fair.—A number of the principal merchants of Guayaquil are studying a plan for organizing a national sample fair of Ecuadorean products, to be made a yearly event in the port of Guayaquil. The purpose is to demonstrate the wealth and productive capacity of the country, the possibilities of future development, industrial and commercial conditions, and the prospects for investment of foreign capital and employment of foreign laborers. This exposition would be divided in ten sections showing samples of agricultural products and raw materials, manufactured articles, minerals, livestock, forest products, horticulture, gardening, and fine arts.

QUARANTINE REMOVED.—The quarantine that had been established against certain Peruvian ports because of the supposed outbreak of yellow fever in the Department of Piura has been suspended, the sanitary commission sent to Paita and Sullana from Guayaquil having reported that no cases of yellow fever existed in that district.

EXPORTS OF CACAO.—The following table gives the comparative quantities of cacao exported during the first three months of the year for the past five years:

N	tetric tons
1921	
1922	8,659
1923	6, 544
1924	10, 055
1925	4,586

GUATEMALA

CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN IMMIGRANTS.—The first 20 families of Czecho-Slovakian immigrant colonists arrived in Guatemala City in the latter part of July on their way to the land contracted for them in the Department of Santa Rosa. Other groups are expected later.

GUATEMALAN TRADE WITH SAN FRANCISCO.—According to figures given by the Guatemalan Consul General in San Francisco, during 1924 Guatemalan imports entering the port of San Francisco, Calif., were valued at \$4,199,836, the exports from the same port to Guatemala during the same period being worth \$589,518, which showed a balance of trade favorable to Guatemala of \$3,610,318.

Imports from	Guatemala	to	San	Fran-
cisco, 1924:				
Coffee		_ \$	4, 07	8, 756

Coffee	\$4, 078, 756
Sugar	86, 481
Hardwoods	24, 556
Other items	10, 043
Total	4 100 836

Exports from San Francisco to Guatemala, 1924:

Cereals (flour, etc.)	\$257, 634
Dry goods	24, 850
Machinery	10, 766
Miscellaneous	296, 268
m 1	
Total	589, 518

HAITI

COFFEE CROP.—Estimates now being made for the coffee crop for the coming season place the expected annual yield at about 65,000,000 pounds, which is practically the same as the yield for the preceding coffee year. As coffee is the keynote to the general commercial prosperity of the Republic, there is reason to expect that Haiti will enjoy good times during the coming year.

HONDURAS

Copra manufacture.—The Baker Coconut Co., incorporated in New York, which for some time has exported coconuts from the Islas de la Bahía to Europe and to the United States, has been granted a five-year concession to manufacture copra in the port of Roatán, in the Department of Islas de la Bahía. As the exportation of whole coconuts, because of low prices, has become unprofitable, the company plans to sell the copra locally or export it.

MEXICO

Subsistence Congress.—The First National Subsistence Congress, held in Mexico City August 16 to 26, 1925, was attended by 40 organizations and officials and 219 institutions whose representatives read papers on the subjects under discussion. The National Departments of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Treasury and Public Credit, Communications and Public Works, and Agriculture and Promotion were represented. The governments of 15 states and the Federal District as well as the chambers of commerce of the principal cities, the Mexican Medical Association, the various labor organizations, and the professional organizations were represented.

The resolutions passed in the final session of this congress on August 26 included a vote of confidence in the Government and recommendations as to the reduction and leveling of property taxes, the protection of forests, the promotion of irrigation and small rural industries, the increase of means of transportation, the establishment of mixed capital and labor commissions, and the establishment of a National Committee for the Control of Subsistence.

Foreign trade.—According to the press of Mexico, the foreign trade for the first five months of 1925 compared with the similar period of the two years preceding was as follows:

	Exports	Imports
1925 1924 1923	Pesos 309, 486, 059 288, 631, 208 302, 385, 723	Pesos 162, 168, 869 110, 474, 660 123, 168, 896

FLOATING DOCK FOR TAMPICO.—A concession has been approved by the President for the construction of a floating dock at Tampico for the repair of ships which formerly have had to be repaired in United States ports. The dock will be fitted for ships up to 6,000

tons. Building is to be begun within a year.

Agricultural census.—The National Department of Statistics on July 30, 1925, announced that the first agricultural census of the Republic would be taken in the early part of January, 1927, a year and a half being needed to prepare the printed forms and organize the work. After the agricultural census is taken one will be taken of commercial entities, one from the monetary standpoint, and in 1930 a census of the population will be taken.

COTTON EXCHANGE.—A cotton exchange is to be established in the city of La Laguna to stabilize the quality and prices of cotton and furnish a body to which manufacturers may give large orders. An association of cotton planters is also to be organized in the same city to forward the interests of the planters in preventing disastrous exchange operations.

NICARAGUA

Petroleum concession.—On May 23, 1925, the Congress of Nicaragua approved the granting of a 5-year concession for petroleum and natural gases to don José Pasos Díaz, who is to deposit \$2,500 with the Government until he has discovered oil or until he abandons the project. The land to be explored is in the Department of Bluefields, in the regions of Cabo Gracias a Dios and San Juan del Norte, in the districts of Prinzapolka, Río Grande, and Siquia. The concessionary promises to drill five or more wells within the first three years, the wells to be protected by a 10-mile radius within which no other person may drill for oil. He is to pay 10 per cent of his gross production, or its equivalent, three times a year to the Government.

Bluefields regional exposition.—President Solórzano has been invited by the organization committee to open the Regional Exposition of the Atlantic Coast to be held in Bluefields in the summer of 1926. The principal citizens of Bluefields and the fruit growers of the coast are all interested in making the exposition an aid to the development of that section of Nicaragua.

PANAMA

Chiriquí Railroad.—Daily motor-car service is being maintained on the Chiriquí Railroad between David and Concepción, six to eight hundred sacks of coffee being transported each week.

COLOMBIAN AIRPLANES TO PANAMA.—Two Colombian commercial

Fokker monoplanes flew from Colombia to Panama on August 14,

in their trip over Central America preliminary to the establishment of a service to Central American cities and Florida. The German aviators of this air service company in Colombia brought a letter from the President of Colombia to the President of Panama. On the following day the Colombian planes left France Field for Puerto Limón, Costa Rica.

Port on the San Blas coast.—Mandinga, on the San Blas Coast of Panama, is to be habilitated as a port so that ocean-going vessels may call there without going to Colon for clearance and customs inspection.

PARAGUAY

BUREAU OF COTTON CLASSIFICATION.—This new bureau was organized by Law No. 737, and will function under the direct supervision of the Agricultural Bank of Paraguay, for the purpose of inspecting and classifying cotton prepared for export. A tax of 1 cent is placed on every kilo of cotton exported.

PLANTING OF TREES.—Instructions have been given to the administration boards of the national colonies to the effect that among the obligations required of the colonists in order to obtain title to the ground they occupy is the planting of fruit and shade trees along the front of their plots.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—In the proposed budget for 1925–26 an allotment of 10,000,000 pesos legal currency was allowed for the construction of roads and bridges and for developing small agricultural and stock farms.

OBLIGATORY PERSONAL LABOR HIGHWAY LAW.—See page 1166.

PERU

Development of the Guano industry.—The report of the Compañia Administradora del Guano corresponding to the season from April, 1924, to March, 1925, states that during this period 118,637 tons of guano had been sold in the Republic for agricultural purposes, which shows an increase of 25,229 tons over previous sales. The report further states that the profits derived by the National Treasury, in accordance with Law No. 3069, amounted during this same period to 370,081 Peruvian pounds, which is the largest sum yet received by the Treasury from this Government monopoly, these profits having exceeded those of the previous season by 89,496 Peruvian pounds.

Cultivation of wheat.—The Government has commissioned Sr. Abel Ausejo y Piérola to proceed to Europe for the purpose of studying new methods of wheat cultivation which may be applied to conditions in Peru and to prepare a detailed report on the subject for the Minister of Public Works.

Construction of New Railroad.—The Government has approved the plans submitted by the *Sociedad Agrícola Paramonga*, Limited, for the construction of a 1.05 meter-gauge railroad from Paramonga to Puerto Supe, through the city of Pativilca, Province of Chancay in the Department of Lima. The company is allowed two years in which to complete the railroad.

HOTEL FOR IMMIGRANTS.—In order to provide accommodations for colonists arriving in the Republic, the Government has authorized a monthly expenditure, through the Ministry of Public Works, of a sum not to exceed 25 Peruvian pounds for renting a building to establish therein a hotel for immigrants. The Ministry is also authorized to provide food for the colonists.

REDUCTION IN POSTAL RATES.—According to a decree of June 22 last, new postal rates will be in force in the Republic from October 1, 1925, this date having been designated for the enforcement of the new rates by the resolutions of the Universal Postal Union which met in Stockholm in 1924. Full details of the new schedule appear in the official newspaper, *El Peruano*, of July 3, 1925.

ROAD BUILDING.—Arrangements have been made for creating a supervisory board for the construction of a highway connecting the towns of Chosica and Carampana, in the Province of Huarachiri, Department of Lima. The Minister of Public Works has been authorized to provide funds and materials for carrying out the construction of this road.

SALVADOR

COTTONSEED FROM AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.—The Izalco Agricultural Experiment Station of Salvador has reserved the best seed from Alcalá cotton raised during 1924, which it is offering to cotton planters at 10 centavos silver per pound, sacked and delivered at the Sonsonate railroad station.

AUTOMOBILE LICENSES.—According to a list published by the press, the licenses issued for automobiles in Salvador number 2,063, and those for motor cycles 19.

URUGUAY

NATIONAL REFRIGERATING PLANT.—The bill proposing the creation of a national refrigerating plant, which has been approved by the Senate, is now before the House of Representatives, where it has been suggested that the capital of the plant shall be 10,000,000 pesos gold, a loan to be authorized up to this amount at 6½ per cent interest, payable every three months, and 1 per cent amortization. Exports to the United States during the second quarter of

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1924.—Uruguayan exports to the United States in the second

quarter of 1924 were valued at \$1,420,823 for the quarter, as compared with \$1,331,545 for the same quarter in 1923. The chief exports in the order of their importance were as follows: Wool, \$591,235; cattle hides, \$307,889; canned beef, \$83,663; pickled sheepskins, \$75,321; fertilizer, \$59,698; furs, \$52,206; sausage casings, \$41,516. (Commerce Reports, August 31, 1925.)

IMPROVEMENTS IN CITY OF RIVERA.—A contract involving 594,389 gold pesos has been signed by the Uruguayan Government with a local construction company for building sanitary works in the city of Rivera.

NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES IN MONTEVIDEO.—The number of automobiles registered in the city of Montevideo is constantly increasing; in the latter part of July the number had reached 15,000.

Lower cable rates requested.—The National Chamber of Commerce of Montevideo has requested a reduction in the rates charged by cable companies having connections with the United States and Europe. When the increase in rates from 50 to 66 centésimos a word to the United States and from 64 to 86 centesimos a word to London was authorized in 1920 the rate of exchange for both these countries was higher, but in spite of the lower rates of exchange in 1925 the cable rates remain unchanged.

COMMERCE FOR JULY.—During the month of July coal imports to the Republic were as follows: British, 25,000 tons; German, 5,000 tons; fuel-oil imports amounted to 14,000 tons; gasoline, 62,000 cases; and kerosene, 67,000 cases. Automotive imports for the month were: Automobiles, American, 323; European, 5; trucks, American, 108; tractors, American, 28. The following cattle killings were reported for this same month; Frigorificos, 30,000; salting and canning establishments, 18,600; local consumption, 25,000.

VENEZUELA

Textile factory.—In the city of Maracay, State of Aragua, a large textile factory is under construction. Some 2,000 workers will be employed in spinning and weaving cotton from the surrounding plantations.

Highways.—The Atures-Maipures highway in Amazonas Territory is being constructed from a point 2 kilometers from the port of Ayacucho, on the Atures River, the total length being about 75 kilometers. The distance from the port of Ayacucho to Ciudad Bolívar is 654 kilometers, following the winding course of the Orinoco River.

On July 28, 1925, work was completed on the Carúpano-Caribe highway in the State of Sucre.



ARGENTINA

TEN-MILLION-DOLLAR LOAN.—A loan of \$10,000,000 at par for one year with 4¾ per cent interest and one-half per cent commission has been contracted by the Argentine Government with J. P. Morgan Co. and the National City Bank of New York. Bonds of \$1,000 and \$5,000, dated as of June 5, 1925, due June 5, 1926, were to be sold in the Borough of Manhattan. The proceeds of this loan were to be used to redeem notes to the amount of \$10,000,000 contracted in accordance with the provisions of Law 11,222, which fell due June 15, 1925. (Boletín Oficial, July 18, 1925.)

CHILE

Work of the Kemmerer Financial Mission.—Dr. Kemmerer, head of the American financial mission engaged by Chile to assist in the stabilizing of the finances of the country, prepared the plan for the Central Bank, which was presented to the Government and approved. He has also drafted a new customs tariff and a bill for the stamp and stamped paper tax, action upon which had not been reported at the date of going to press.

COLOMBIA

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF MANIZALES.—A bill has been introduced into the National Congress authorizing the Banco Agrícola Hipotecario, of Bogotá, to make mortgage loans and issue notes to the value of 5,000,000 pesos, for the reconstruction of Manizales, capital of the Department of Caldas, which was almost totally destroyed by fire in the beginning of July. The National Government will take over the part of this fund to be used to reconstruct all public buildings. The bill also authorizes the bank to obtain the services of a competent construction company which will be intrusted with the work of reconstruction and to which the bank will remit the sums necessary for such work. The notes emitted by the bank will be guaranteed by the State.

FORTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLAR LOAN.—Dillon, Read & Co., of New York, began negotiations with the Ministers of the Interior and Public Works for a loan of \$45,000,000, which will be applied to the amortization of the internal debt and to the completion of the railroad from the Pacific coast to Popayán and Ibagué and of the Northern Railroad to Puerto Wilches. According to the terms of the loan, after taking

into consideration the interest, amortization, and initial discount, this entails an annual payment by Colombia of \$1,600,000, or 81/4 per cent.

COSTA RICA

National debt redemption loan.—A \$1,000,000 loan in \$500 bonds, numbered 1 to 2,000, bearing 10 per cent annual interest, payable to bearer, was authorized on May 13, 1925, for the redemption of the French debt. The bonds, dated as of June 1, 1925, may be divided into sections of \$50 each to encourage small savings investment, each \$50 section sharing the rights of the bond of which it is a part. The amortization of the loan is to be accomplished by a sinking fund formed by an annual payment of 12 per cent, or \$120,000, guaranteed by a portion of the revenues from stamped paper and the mails and telegraphs. The bonds and their 54 interest coupons are free from all present or future taxation. All the bonds will be amortized at their par value with the exception of the first five among those drawn by lot every six months for amortization. The first two of these first five of each drawing will be amortized at \$2,000 each and the remaining three at \$1,000 each.

Municipal highway loan.—The municipality of the central can-

MUNICIPAL HIGHWAY LOAN.—The municipality of the central canton of the Province of Cartago has been authorized to contract a loan of 20,000 colones, at a rate of interest not over 1 per cent a month, for the construction of a macadamized highway from the city of Cartago to the district of Tierra Blanca.

HONDURAS

BUDGET FOR 1925-26.—On April 8, 1925, the National Congress approved the budget for the fiscal year 1925-26, which extimates the revenues at 10,832,440.56 pesos and the expenditures at the same sum.

Commission of Public Credit.—The Commission of Public Credit, which was dissolved by Executive decree on February 16, 1925, was re-convened on March 10 to resume its study of the situation of the public debt of Honduras, the study to be terminated in five months.

MEXICO

INCOME TAX.—The Secretary of the Treasury on August 2, 1925, announced that the income tax was being paid promptly for the first half of the year up to July 15. Three months' extension has been allowed to the agriculturists, professional men, and artisans to present their income-tax returns. The Government collected in the first six months of 1925, 5,000,000 pesos, in comparison with the 2,300,000 pesos collected during the whole year of 1924. The Treas-

ury officials expect that not less than 8,000,000 pesos will be collected as income tax during the second half of the year, and that the returns for 1926 will be about 20,000,000 pesos, in which case it will be possible to repeal all indirect taxes.

REGULATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON BANKING.—See page 1165.

PARAGUAY

NEW BRANCH BANK.—A branch of the Banco Germánico of South America was opened in Asunción a few months ago.

PERU

BUDGET FOR 1925.—The following table gives the budget for 1925 as approved by Congress on May 29 of the present year:

	Peruvian pounds	Peruvian pounds
Ministry of Foreign Relations	259, 625, 5, 85 19, 620, 0, 00 1, 385, 742, 0, 61 264, 794, 4, 12 1, 277, 515, 1, 93 3, 130, 358, 0, 16 1, 136, 130, 2, 00 958, 364, 9, 48	8, 862, 245. 4. 28

SALVADOR

BUDGET FOR 1925–26.—The budget for the fiscal year from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, was passed by the National Assembly on April 27, 1925, and signed by the President on June 20. The revenues are given as follows: Customs, 11,366,850 pesos, and internal revenue, 6,839,010 pesos, giving a total of 18,205,860 pesos.

The expenditures are reckoned as follows:

National Assembly Presidency of the Republic Government Agriculture and Promotion Public Charity and Health	116, 745. 00 3, 172, 282. 37 1, 880, 111. 56	Public Instruction	1, 269, 472. 13 4, 240, 000. 00 3, 211, 646. 00
Foreign Relations	,		

These expenditures subtracted from the revenues leave a surplus of 39,145.40 pesos. The full text of the budget law is published in the *Diario Oficial* of June 20, 1925.

VENEZUELA

CIRCULATION OF BILLS.—The general circulation of bills on December 31, 1924, amounted to 39,658,945 bolivares, against a gold reserve of 75,585,022.16 bolivares.



ARGENTINA-BOLIVIA

Boundary Convention.—On July 9, 1925, in La Paz, Bolivia, a convention on boundaries was signed by the diplomatic representatives of Argentina and Bolivia. This new convention is believed to properly interpret the Treaty on Boundaries signed by the two countries in 1889, whereas previous conventions, signed since the treaty, were based on maps which are now thought to be inexact. The convention will be submitted to the Congresses of both countries for approval.

GUATEMALA-CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Central American conventions.—The following conventions, signed on February 7, 1923, at the closing session of the Conference on Central American Affairs in Washington, were approved by the National Legislative Assembly on May 14, 1925, and sent to the President for publication: Convention for the Reciprocal Exchange of Central American Students; Convention for the Establishment of Free Trade; Extradition Convention; and the Convention Relative to the Preparation of Projects of Electoral Legislation. (El Guatemalteco, July 11, 1925.)

HAITI-PAN AMERICAN STATES

RATIFICATION OF PAN AMERICAN CONVENTIONS.—The Council of State of Haiti, on June 22, 1925, ratified the following treaty and conventions, signed at the Fifth International Conference of American States held in Santiago, Chile, in 1923; Treaty to Prevent Conflicts Between the American States; Convention for the Protection of Commercial, Industrial, and Agricultural Trade-Marks and Commercial Names; Convention on the Uniformity of Nomenclature for the Classification of Merchandise; and the Convention on the Publicity of Customs Documents. (Le Moniteur, July 23, 1925.)

HAITI-UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

RATIFICATION OF POSTAL TREATIES.—The Council of State, considering that Haiti is a member of the Universal Postal Union, ratified on June 22, 1925, the Conventions, Protocol, and the Regulations signed at the Universal Postal Congress at Madrid on November 30, 1920, also those signed at the Universal Postal Congress of Stockholm on August 28, 1924. The text of this law appears in Le Moniteur of July 13, 1925.

HONDURAS-CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS

CENTRAL AMERICAN CONVENTIONS.—The following conventions, signed February 7, 1923, at the closing session of the Conference on Central American Affairs in Washington, were approved by the National Congress:

The Convention for the Establishment of Permanent Central American Commissions, approved by Congress March 10, and signed and published by the President, March 16, 1925. (*La Gaceta*, July 9, 1925.)

The Convention for the Unification of Protective Laws for Workmen and Laborers, approved by Congress March 20, and signed and published by the President, March 23, 1925. (*La Gaceta*, July 23, 1925,)

The Convention for the Establishment of Stations for Agricultural Experiments and Animal Industries, approved by Congress March 24, and signed and published by the President, March 25, 1925. (*La Gaceta*, July 25, 1925.)

The Convention for the Reciprocal Exchange of Central American Students, approved by Congress March 24, and signed and published by the President, March 25, 1925. (*La Gaceta*, July 28, 1925.)

Protocol declaring the Spanish text of the treaties and conventions concluded at the Conference on Central American Affairs to be the only authoritative text, approved by Congress March 24, and signed and published by the President on March 25, 1925. (*La Gaceta*, July 29, 1925.)



CHILE

New constitution.—The draft of the new constitution formulated by the subcommission was presented in the latter part of July to the Grand Consultative Assembly representing the different political interests of the country, and was approved in general by this assembly, being afterwards submitted for detailed discussion to special commissions.

RECENT LEGISLATION.—The following is a brief mention of some of the important laws which have recently been passed or which have lately gone into effect:

Labor syndicates or unions, approved by Congress, September 8, 1924, and by the Council of State and President, to be effective six months of its publication in the Diario Oficial (May 5, 1925); Labor Courts for Adjustments Between Employers and Employees, Diario Oficial, June 23, 1925; Industrial accidents, Diario Oficial, May 9, 1925; Stamp and Stamped Paper Tax, Diario Oficial, May 27, 1925; Tax on Toilet Articles and Patent Medicines, Diario Oficial, June 27, 1925; Regulations for Animal Disease Quarantines and Sanitation, Diario Oficial, May 11, 1925; Rent Law, Diario Oficial, June 10, 1925; Income-Tax Law, Diario Oficial, June 10, 1925; Housing Regulations for Cheap Dwellings, Diario Oficial, June 30, 1925; Obligatory Insurance Law, to become effective November 1, 1925, after revision by a specially appointed commission; Retirement Fund Law for Public Employees and Newspaper Men, Diario Oficial, July 15, 1925.

COLOMBIA

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUENAVENTURA PIER.—Decree No. 1084 of July 11, 1925, regulates the administration of the pier at Buenaventura and fixes the fees to be charged for the services of the same, as well as the import and export duties to be paid on each shipment entering or leaving by said pier, and the duties to be paid by each vessel docking there. The complete text of this decree is found in El Nuevo Tiempo, of Bogotá, on July 14, 1925.

CITRA

Codification Commission.—The National Codification Commission, reorganized by decree Number 1608 of July 27, has commenced work. At the meeting of the Penal Legislation section it was decided to ask all the legations of Cuba in foreign countries, as well as the learned societies of these countries, for copies of the latest projects for penal reforms, and the laws on this subject. It was also decided to make a canvass of public opinion on the subject of penal reform by sending a questionnaire to professors, physicians, lawyers, charitable institutions, prisons, and similar institutions. The opinion on this subject of commercial firms, labor associations, farmers, women's societies, and religious organizations will also be sought.

ECUADOR

NEW CABINET OFFICES CREATED.—The Provisional Government of Ecuador, by a decree of July 13, 1925, created two new cabinet offices, one of Public Works, and the other Social Welfare and Labor.

GUATEMALA

BAN ON IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN PATENT MEDICINES.—On July 29, 1925, President Orellana issued an order prohibiting the impor-

tation of patent medicines without therapeutic value, and providing for the examination of patent specifics by a special commission to be composed of a physician and two pharmacists, to be appointed by the Schools of Medicine and Surgery and Natural Sciences and Pharmacy, and the Director of the Laboratory of the latter school. The commission will prepare a list of patent medicines which may be imported. Patent medicines not on this list which are imported will be confiscated and destroyed.

Extra tax for public charity.—As the revenues for the public charity institutions have been found to be insufficient, the President has imposed an annual tax of half a quetzal on all men, nationals or foreigners, between the ages of 18 and 60, who own over 100 quetzales and reside in the Republic. Persons holding positions without pay or public positions and soldiers and police on active duty are exempted from this tax. The Government decree of December 31, 1924, establishing the tax of 1 peso for each workman employed on rural property is hereby rendered ineffective.

HAITI

New business license law.—In order to legalize and establish the present practice of granting licenses to foreigners of various nationalities to engage in practically all lines of business, a law was passed on July 2, 1925, which provides that foreigners of all nations may engage in any commerce or industry in Haiti, provided they obtain a license from the Government for which they pay double the fee paid by a Haitian. The law reserves the right to revoke the license of any alien who commits a crime prejudicial to the security of the country. The full text of this law appears in *Le Moniteur* of July 9, 1925.

MEXICO

REGULATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON BANKING.—On July 15, 1925, the President signed the regulations for the National Comission on Banking established by law. The commission is to consist of five members appointed by the President of the Union, three being chosen from candidates presented by the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and the agricultural and industrial Confederations. The regulations went into effect on the date of their publication in the Diario Oficial on August 1, 1925.

CIVIL Pension Law.—On August 12, 1925, President Calles signed the Civil Pension Law, which went into effect on the first day of the month following its publication in the *Diario Oficial* of August 19, 1925. By the provisions of this law the employees of the Federal District and Territories who have served the minimum of 15 years are entitled to retirement pensions at the age of 60, or before, if they are suffering from disability incident to the service.

PARAGUAY

Obligatory personal labor highway law.—Congress, on July 1, approved a bill amending the obligatory personal labor law. According to this amendment, all native male citizens or foreigners between the ages of 18 and 50 years residing in the country are obliged to give their personal services during four days every year on the construction of roads and bridges in the vicinity where they live. Persons failing to comply with this law shall be fined 160 pesos. The funds from these fines shall be used for building roads and bridges. Public authorities, both civil and military, are exempt from this service, as well as teachers, priests, and persons physically unfit.

SALVADOR

Organic Law of the consular service.—The *Diario Oficial* of June 28, 1925, published full text of the organic law of the consular service, passed by the National Assembly on May 2, and signed by the President on June 10, 1925. This law provides for the location of Consulates General in Hamburg, Antwerp, Barcelona, Paris, London, Genoa, Tokio, New York, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago (Chile), San José (Costa Rica), Guatemala, Tegucigalpa, Mexico City, and Managua.



ARGENTINA

School census, Buenos Aires.—The statistical division of the National Council of Education has recently made public a series of comparative tables on the census of children of school age in the city of Buenos Aires, placing the number of those from 6 to 14 years of age at 267,769. Of this number 201,877 are receiving instruction in the primary schools under the National Council of Education; 1,368 in the schools for children below normal in health, under the same council; 7,378 in schools under the Ministry of Public Instruction; 36,999 in private schools; and 718 in their homes, the total number under instruction being 248,340. Of the 19,429 children not receiving instruction, 3,582 have passed through the obligatory upper third grade, while the remaining 15,846 should still be attending school. There are also 5,793 pupils over 14 who are receiving

education in the primary schools of the National Council of Education, and 4,421 living outside the municipality who attend the same schools.

ALPHABET OF HYGIENE.—Dr. Carlos S. Cometto, Director of the School Medical Service of the Province of Buenos Aires, has written an alphabet of hygiene for the children who attend the primary This little leaflet with health teachings has been printed and distributed free to the children.

BRAZIL

DONATION TO FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—Final arrangements are being completed for turning over to the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery of the State of São Paulo the donation of approximately \$600,000 made by the Rockefeller Foundation to cover the expense of the construction of special laboratories. donation carries with it the following conditions:

1. Adoption of the "full-time" system in relation to the professors and assistants in the courses which include work in the labo-

ratory;

2. Erection by the State of a hospital with at least 300 beds for

the work of the clinic.

The laboratories in question are annexed to the following courses: Descriptive anatomy, pathological anatomy, physiology, biological

chemistry, histology, bacteriology, and hygiene.

PSYCHOLOGY TESTS.—In the public schools in Rio de Janeiro experiments are being carried on for the establishment of a series of standard vocabulary tests for the third to seventh grammar school grades. Thirty teachers volunteered to help, and with their assistance Dr. Mauricio de Madeiros, professor of psychology in the Rio de Janeiro Normal School, has been able to complete one series.

FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN OF THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO.—See

page 1173.

CHILE

Honors for Gabriela Mistral.—At San José de Maipo the director of the library named for the famous Chilean educator and poet, Gabriela Mistral, recently received a letter from her expressing gratification at the thought that her literary name would "accompany them in their daily reading like the friendly shade of a tree."

A recent communication from Geneva gives the information that Gabriela Mistral was proposed by delegates of Uruguay and Brazil, and appointed as head of the section of letters of the intellectual institute to be established in Paris as part of the work of the League of Nations. Intellectual circles in Chile feel great satisfaction in the honor to their educator who has become famous through her poems.

COLOMBIA

Primary instruction.—A draft of a proposed law regulating public instruction, drawn up by the pedagogical committee contracted by the Government for the study of educational reform in Colombia, was presented to the President of the Republic at the beginning of August. The committee, composed of the German professors Anton Eitel, Karl Decker, and Karl Glockner, and assisted by the Colombian citizens Drs. Emilio Ferrero, Gerardo Arrubla, and Tomás Rueda Vargas, have been working on this law for almost a year, and have placed special emphasis on the chapter referring to obligatory primary instruction.

Commercial and Economic Geography.—Geografia Comercial y Econômica is the title of a book recently published by Dr. Ignacio M. Sánchez Santamaría, which takes up a study of the riches of the Republic in all their aspects, industrial progress, means of communication, home and foreign trade, finance, public debt—in short, everything that Colombia is or can be, given her innumerable riches. The second part of the work treats of the commercial geography of the countries which trade with Colombia, and also gives practical and necessary tables for the conversion of foreign currencies, weights and measures, thermometric scales, etc.

CUBA

Schools, and school enrollment.—According to the message of President Zayas to Congress on April 6, 1925, during the four years of his administration 237 new schools have been created, as follows:

Common day schools	194	Traveling schools	2
English schools	2	Cutting and sewing schools	6
Kindergartens	26	_	
Night schools		Total	237

The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools during the month of December, 1924, was 282,277, of which 139,011 were boys and 143,266 girls.

CHILD WELFARE.—See page 1177.

VALENTÍN HAUY ASSOCIATION.—See page 1177.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REFORM SCHOOLS.—A recent Executive decree provides that in the reform schools, besides the workshops for teaching tailoring and shoemaking, one shall be established for instruction in carpentry and any others that the National Board of Education may deem necessary or advisable.

Funds for Government students abroad.—In the budget for the present year, 1925, the sum of \$7,200 has been allotted for the support of six students sent abroad by the Government.

NEW SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED.—During the school year 1924–25, 186 new schools were created—3 nursery schools, 172 elementary schools, 5 normal schools, 3 vocational training schools, and 3 special schools—which, together with the schools already in operation in the Republic, made a total of 503 schools. During this same school year the number of pupils was 23,186 boys and 21,685 girls.

SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION.—See page 1177.

ECUADOR.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, QUITO.—The enrollment of students at the Central University, Quito, for the year just closed was as follows:

Law school	122	Obstetrics	4
Medical school	92	School of nurses	7
Dentistry	18	School of natural sciences	19
Pharmacy		Polytechnic school	14

GUATEMALA

Teachers' Mutual Aid Association.—On July 25, 1925, a group of about 50 teachers of the primary and secondary schools of Guatemala City met to discuss plans for a Teachers' Mutual Aid Association, the establishment of a cooperative store, banking house, house-building company, and schools for the employment of teachers without positions.

MEXICO

FIVE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS FOR 1926.—In January, 1926, five new agricultural schools will be opened in the following places: San José de las Huertas, Michoacán; Santa Lucía, Durango; Hacienda de Roque, Guanajuato; Hacienda de Tlahuelilpa, Hidalgo; and one in the State of Veracruz. Boys from 12 to 16 years of age who are the sons of farmers will be taught agriculture in addition to regular academic subjects. The schools will be equipped with modern agricultural machinery and blooded livestock.

The President, on August 10, 1925, authorized an appropriation of 600,000 pesos for agricultural schools and agricultural credit institutions.

School children's allegiance to the flag.—As part of the celebration of National Independence Day in September some 50,000 school children of the City of Mexico swore allegiance to their national flag before the President at the patriotic exercises held in the National Stadium. Among the features of the program were sports, class physical culture drills, and music by a school children's chorus of 10,000 voices.

NICARAGUA

Anti-illiteracy campaign.—The association of former students of the Pedagogic Institute, under the presidency of don Adolfo Calero Orozco, has instituted an anti-illiteracy campaign in connection with one of the Managua daily papers. Each person who sends in his name to the association is to teach some illiterate person to read and write.

NEW SCHOOLS.—The President has resolved to establish 15 new mixed schools for the school year 1925-26 in the Department of Rivas.

ARGENTINE GIFT TO POPULAR LIBRARIES.—On May 12, 1925, the Argentine Legation in Costa Rica informed the National Library of Nicaragua that the Commission of Popular Libraries of Argentina desired to present to the libraries of Nicaragua a section of Argentine books, and requested that a list of departmental libraries be furnished for the purpose.

PANAMA

Loan for school buildings.—A loan of 800,000 balboas is to be made to the Government of Panama by the Cervercería Balboa extending over a term of four years in payments of \$50,666.54 every 10 months, but not to exceed \$250,000 a year. The interest is to be 6 per cent annually on the amounts received, and amortization is to be completed in 25 years in monthly payments of \$2,666.66. The proceeds of the loan are to be used for the school building program, and possibly the establishment of a School of Medicine.

Foreign scholarships.—Twelve foreign scholarships were awarded on July 28 by the Technical Council of the Department of Education to students with the highest ratings.

ROTARY SCHOLARSHIP.—The Rotary Club of Panama in the latter part of July awarded to Jorge R. Paredes the foreign scholarship offered by them to a Panaman student for professional study abroad.

PARAGUAY

School Medical Board.—See page 1179.

PERU

ESTABLISHMENT OF RURAL AND TRAVELING SCHOOLS.—Several allotments have been made in the budget for primary education for establishing rural and traveling schools in order to carry out a program of general instruction in country districts among children of both sexes, and adults, who, by force of circumstances have not been able to take advantage of the school systems already established.

According to an Executive decree of July 11 last, these schools will be subject to the following regulations:

The traveling schools will cover districts of four towns each, and the 10 months of instruction will be equally distributed among them, until the first grade of primary instruction is completed. The directors of these schools will be allowed two months' vacation a year. In the rural schools established in the lowlands the school year will be from May to December, and in the highlands from August 15 to March 15. The directors of the latter schools will also be allowed two months' vacation a year, and during the other two months when the schools are not in operation they will establish courses for adults, either day or night classes. The Minister of Public Instruction will determine where the schools will be located.

SALVADOR

Linotype class.—On June 26, 1925, 53 persons, of whom 29 were women and 24 men, presented themselves as candidates for the examination for 12 apprentices in the class in linotyping which the Government has opened under a foreign expert in the National Printing Office. The examination consisted of a period of trial, after which the selection of the 12 apprentices was made.

REVIEW OF STUDENTS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE.—On July 24, 1925, the President of the Republic and the Ministers of War and Public Instruction reviewed the students of the National Institute on the Campo Marte of San Salvador on parade and in gymnastic exercises. Prizes were awarded by the President to the winning gymnasts.

URUGUAY

Congress of inspectors of primary instruction.—This congress, held in Montevideo during the week of July 20, closed on Saturday, the 25th. Many interesting subjects were discussed regarding the duties of teachers and methods of teaching.

VENEZUELA

SECOND CENTENARY OF THE CENTRAL UNIVERSITY.—On August 11, 1925, the second centenary of the Central University of Venezuela was celebrated in Caracas. Part of the program was the holding of a competition on "The influence of the Central University in the Social Evolution of Venezuela," for which two prizes were awarded.

Curriculum of normal school instruction prepared by a special commission has been approved by Executive order of June 27, 1925. The normal courses are given in full detail in an extra number of the *Gaceta Oficial* of June 27, 1925, and contain the following subjects: First year, Spanish grammar, arithmetic and the legal system of weights

and measures, geography of Venezuela, history of Venezuela, universal geography, universal history, natural and physical sciences, ethics and civics, urbanity and hygiene, rudiments of drawing and perspective, rudiments of geometry, rudiments of music, manual training, agriculture, handcrafts and sewing, domestic economy; second year, pedagogy, methodology, pedagogic psychology, school legislation, French, drawing, gymnasium training; third year, pedagogy, methodology, pedagogic psychology, school economics, history of education, English, music, gymnasium training.



Head of International Labor Office in Argentina.—Monsieur Albert Thomas, head of the International Labor Office at Geneva, arrived in Buenos Aires on July 30, 1925, spending four days in the Argentine capital on his trip through South America. He was the recipient of many attentions from labor organizations, organizations for social betterment, and centers of education. Among the entertainments given in his honor was a luncheon by the Museo Social Argentino, when the diploma of honorary member was presented to him. Monsieur Thomas delivered a lecture on cooperative associations at the Centro de Estudios Cooperativos.

BOLIVIA

FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS OF WORKERS.—This congress, organized by the Popular University of La Paz, met in that city in the month of August last. The following subjects were discussed:

- 1. Plans for a system of organization and development of the National Federation of Labor, taking as a basis all the labor federations, centers, and tradesunions in the Republic.
- 2. Means of acquiring and supporting one or more newspapers devoted to labor interests.
- 3. Direct intervention of the National Federation of Labor in all social questions arising between labor interests and the public authorities or capital.
 - 4. Study and criticism of actual social legislation.
- 5. Study of means for improving conditions of day laborers in all industries; protection of women workers and minors, obtaining a remuneration for their work in keeping with the conditions and necessities of life.
- 6. Provision of elementary instruction for the Indians, through the tradesunions, and development of education among them.

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- 7. Organization of popular universities and schools in all the larger towns and villages for laborers of both sexes.
- 8. Organization of a Department of International Relations in the National Federation of Labor.
 - 9. Organization of a cooperative section for each departmental federation.
 - 10. Designation of the place and the date for holding the second congress.

BRAZIL

FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN OF THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO.—Directed mainly by private initiative, although with some Government aid, a cooperative association formed among the heretofore exploited fishermen of the São Paulo coast is rapidly bettering the conditions of this class. A large majority of these fishermen are illiterate and, through the exploitation of the city dealers, are so poor that they do not have enough to eat, are dressed in rags, and are prey to every kind of sickness and disease.

However, within the past year the establishment of the Federation of Fishermen has brought about a great change. The fishermen pool their catches with the federation, receiving at that time the current price of the day, and at the end of the year they receive in addition 30 per cent of the net profits and 60 per cent in various benefits, such as help for the construction of hygicnic houses, medicines, primary and professional instruction, fishing implements, launches, maritime protection, etc. The federation reserves only 10 per cent for its employees.

Seven schools have already been founded, some of which are night schools for illiterates over 12 years of age. The Company of Coast Improvements, of São Paulo, furnished the books and other school material, while the school furniture was made in the various colonies by the fishermen themselves. The teachers are natives of the different colonies who have received grammar-school and in some cases high-school instruction in the public schools.

NICARAGUA

Domestic-service registry.—The Police Department of Managua has opened a domestic-service registry where servants may record their names and qualifications as an aid to securing employment and as a protection to both servants and employers from abuses by either class.

URUGUAY

Hours for laborers in refrigerating plants.—According to the provisions of a recent decree, employees and laborers in general working in the cold-storage rooms of refrigerating plants shall not work over eight hours a day, except in special cases, for which the National Labor Board must issue a permit.



ARGENTINA

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION ANTIMALARIA CAMPAIGN.—Doctors Strode and Davis, of the Rockefeller Foundation, are now in Buenos Aires preparing to open the antimalaria campaign of that institution in Argentina. With the cooperation of the National Department of Health and the local departmental authorities they will install a laboratory and health station for the treatment of malaria, hookworm, and other diseases in the northern part of the country under the direction of Doctor Davis. The American physicians were very favorably impressed with the various sections of the Department of Health which they visited.

LECTURES ON SOCIAL PROPHYLAXIS.—The Public Charity Department has recently held a series of lectures on social prophylaxis, illustrated with motion pictures. The first lecture by Doctor Iriarte on infectious diseases was attended by a large audience which in-

cluded many physicians.

Municipal housing plans.—In accordance with the Buenos Aires ordinance which provides 2,000,000 pesos for the construction of three groups of community houses on municipal property, the Department of Public Works has prepared the specifications for the buildings. In accordance with the municipal ordinance, the houses must be located between certain streets in Palermo, in Chacarita, and in Flores, each lot to be 2,500 square meters.

BOLIVIA

MATERNITY CENTER.—The Municipal Council of La Paz has appropriated 8,223 bolivianos for completing the work on the maternity center, now under construction in that city. It is hoped that the building will soon be ready for public service.

BRAZIL

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.—A movement is now on foot in three of the largest States of the Union—Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Minas Geraes—to provide institutions which will function as shops as well as asylums where the blind over 21 years of age may work and gain a living by their own efforts, thus saving them from public charity. The State governments and many private citizens are inter-

esting themselves in the subject, and in the State of São Paulo, Sra. Maria Barretto, a distinguished Rio de Janeiro society woman, who has traveled extensively in Europe and the United States studying organizations of this nature, has placed herself at the disposition of the Government to found an institute by private means, the State furnishing only that which will be necessary to facilitate the realization of the project.

RECEPTION FOR DA. BERTHA LUTZ.—On the 25th of July, in the Engineering Club, Rio de Janeiro, a reception was given by the Brazilian Federation of Feminine Progress, for their President, Miss Bertha Lutz, who had just returned from the United States, where she had represented the federation at the Conference of the Inter-American Union of Women, of which she was elected president. Miss Lutz presented to the large gathering, which included the Vice President of the Republic, the American Ambassador, senators, members of the diplomatic corps, and many others of prominence, a report of the work of the conference and the program of the Inter-American Union of Women, which expects to hold its first congress in Rio de Janeiro in 1928.

CHILE

Health program of the Ministry of Hygiene.—On July 10, 1925, the Ministry of Hygiene began its health campaign with the opening in Santiago of a number of day nurseries, general clinics, infant welfare service, lectures on the hygiene of the mouth, visits of inspection to houses built especially for workmen, the presentation of first-aid packets to several brigades of Boy Scouts, and the opening of an exhibition by the Army Medical Service of wax figures showing the effects of social disease.

Social Questions in the nitrate regions.—Due to the recent visit of two of the Ministers of State to the nitrate regions, where climatic, geographic, and economic conditions are distinct from other parts of the country, the Government proposes legislation to relieve conditions. The fact that high-salaried workmen are collected in camps without family life, in a region so arid that even water is expensive, has led to the entrance there of purveyors of alcohol and numerous other menaces. Though the nitrate companies are providing theaters, club rooms, and other means for healthful amusements for their workmen, the abuses continue. It is the Government's purpose to check the liberty of local authorities in granting licenses to businesses of social menace.

COLOMBIA

Public Health Building.—The new Public Health Building was inaugurated in Bogotá on August 6, 1925. This building is fitted

with modern equipment, and contains vaccination offices, clinics, free medical service, laboratories for bacteriological examinations and disinfecting and fumigating equipment, all of which will be at the service of the public, free of charge.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST HOOKWORM.—In order to extend the campaign against tropical anemia, the Department of Hookworm, under the Ministry of Instruction and Public Health, has organized for its branch offices in various parts of the country illustrated lectures showing the different methods of preventing the disease, and especially the ways by which it may be cured. In order to attract the country people to these offices, free treatments are given after the lectures. The number of treatments administered by the department from June, 1920, to July, 1925, was 1,091,112.

COSTA RICA

Society for the Protection of Animals.—The new board of executive officers elected July 19, 1925, to head the Society for the Protection of Animals for the following year are as follows: President, don Tomás Povedano; vice president, Licenciado don Cleto González Víquez; secretary, don Antonio Castro Q.; treasurer, Señorita Ana Rosa Chacón; members, doña Genarina de la Guardia, Ingeniero don Enrique Jiménez Núñez, Señorita Estela González R., don Ernesto Quirós A., don Gonzalo Chacón Trejos; honorary president, Mr. W. J. Field; and legal counselor, Sr. Vidal Quirós.

RED CROSS HOUSING PLAN.—The National Committee of the Costa Rican Red Cross in the latter part of July signed a contract with the National Lumber Co. for the construction of another hundred houses for purchase and occupation by persons of small means. These houses, which are to be paid for in reasonable monthly installments, are much needed, as there has been a housing shortage in San José since the earthquake in March, 1924.

Women telegraph operators employed by the Department of Mails and Telegraphs, and twice that number will be in the service by the end of the year when the students of the Liceo de Costa Rica are graduated. The Government looks with favor upon the employment of women as telegraph operators since they are found to be more satisfactory on the whole than men.

CUBA

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—In the Children's Hospital of Habana a new ward has been opened and named "Manuel Delfín" in honor of the memory of this great physician and benefactor of children. This ward can accommodate 23 patients.

CHILD WELFARE.—In order to improve conditions for study and play of the public-school children the Board of Education of Habana has recommended to the municipality of that city to apportion as much ground as possible for building new schools and play grounds, particularly for the construction of a kindergarten and playground for very young children.

"VALENTÍN HAUY" Association.—This association has recently opened its new building in Habana, providing a splendid place for the education and care of the deaf, dumb, and blind.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SCHOOL DENTAL AND MEDICAL INSPECTION.—In the present year the much-felt need of creating a dental inspection service in the public schools has been filled as far as the funds have permitted. In the 1925 budget appropriations were made for establishing in the city of Santo Domingo two school dental clinics, subject to recently published regulations. Examinations and treatment, if any is required, are given free at these clinics to poor children attending the public or semipublic schools.

As far as medical inspection of the pupils in public schools is concerned, in the various sections of the Republic where this attention is required lack of funds has prevented its being established except in the city of Santo Domingo, where there is a school physician whose duty is to inspect the school buildings in regard to their sanitary condition and give both the teachers and pupils a physical

examination.

HONDURAS

REGULATIONS FOR GENERAL BUREAU OF HEALTH.—The President issued on May 15 the regulations for the General Bureau of Health, defining the duties of the various officials and branches of the service. The General Council of Health is composed of the heads of the departments presided over by the Director General of the General Bureau of Health. (La Gaceta Oficial, July 10, 1925.)

FREE-MILK STATION.—One of the sections of the General Bureau

of Health is to be a "Gota de Leche," or free-milk station, in Tegucigalpa, which will furnish 100 liters of milk free daily to poor mothers unable to pay for the service. The sterilization plant can furnish 200 liters of sterilized milk, so the remaining 100 liters will be sold to mothers who can afford to pay a small sum for safe food for their habies.

FREE DISPENSARY.—The General Bureau of Health on July 22, 1925, opened a free medical dispensary in Tegucigalpa for the sick poor.

Annual better-baby competition.—The municipality of Tegucigalpa in July resolved to hold an annual better-baby competition for nursing infants, and to give three prizes of 50, 75, and 100 pesos to the healthiest babies, judged according to height, age, and weight charts.

The city of San Pedro Sula has been holding annual better-baby competitions for the past three years for children from three months to a year and a half old.

MEXICO

Health-education visitors.—The Committee for the Protection of Infancy of Mexico City at a recent meeting decided to establish a house-visiting service to teach hygiene to the uneducated and poorer classes. The plan is to send as health-education visitors girls over 18 in the Federal schools, as well as to invite graduate nurses to participate. The Department of Psychopedagogy will oversee the work of the health-education visitors, each woman being equipped with a certificate and giving the teaching appointed by the department for that special week. It is believed wise to devote a week to each subject, such as the baby's bath.

RED CROSS HOSPITAL.—The Mexican National Red Cross is organizing a country-wide subscription to be held October 12, 13, and 14 for the building of a hospital in Mexico City, where in 1923 it cared for 2,028 patients, and in 1924, 2,955. It has been giving service in most of the accident cases in the city for some time.

Physicians' week was held in Mexico City from August 10 to 17, 1925, under the auspices of the Mexican Medical Association, with a course for postgraduate medical students. Lectures on different subjects were given each day by various members of the medical profession.

NICARAGUA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Department of Public Health provided for by the legislative decree of March 27, 1925, began functioning on July 8, 1925, in the city of Managua under Dr. Luis Manuel Debayle as Director General of Health. The department has six sections: the first, administrative; the second, epidemics and vital statistics; the third, the laboratory; the fourth, rural sanitation and local sanitation organization; the fifth, sanitary engineering; and the sixth, school sanitation. The National Health Council is composed of the heads of the various sections. It will be recalled that a summary of this important decree was given in a preceding number of the Bulletin.

CHILD WELFARE.—The "Gota de Leche," or free-milk station, of Managua furnishes free milk for babies up to 2 years old who are suffering from malnutrition and digestive troubles.

The "Socorro Infantil," or babies' aid, of the same city, receives children from 1 to 5 years old whose mothers are working. For 25 centavos a week, paid in advance, employed mothers may leave their young children in this nursery from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.

PANAMA

CRISTOBAL WOMEN'S CLUB CLINIC.—The free clinic for destitute children operated by the Cristobal Women's Club, which also gives free eye, ear, nose, and throat, and dental and prenatal treatment to unemployed women, gives the following figures for July: Eye, ear, nose and throat cases, 149; babies and children under 6 treated, 726; prenatal cases, 156; dental cases, 23; vaccinations, 462; laboratory examinations, 14; Wasserman tests, 8; cases treated outside the hospitals, 64.

Panamans send funds to fire victims in Colombia.—Under the patronage of the daily newspapers, Star and Herald and Estrella de Panamá, and the Diario de Panamá, a subscription was opened for the victims of the dreadful fire which destroyed so much of the city of Manizales, Colombia. The sum of \$1,512.80 was sent to that city for the relief of the poorest victims.

PARAGUAY

School medical board.—By Law No. 736, recently promulgated, a school medical board was organized in the Department of Public Instruction. The duties assigned to this board are to inspect public-school buildings as to their sanitary conditions and to examine the pupils and teachers, also to serve as advisor to the educational authorities on plans for school buildings and in all matters pertaining to school hygiene. According to the above-mentioned law, school buildings shall be inspected at least twice a year. Pupils in the primary grades must have a pass book in which all data regarding their physical condition is entered.

PERU

Planting of New Trees.—The Minister of Public Works has been authorized to send 2,000 trees to the city of Arequipa to be planted along various new avenues opened up in that city.

Drinking water for Chimbote.—By a Government order of June 19, the Foundation Company has been authorized to provide

the Municipal Council of the city of Chimbote with 3,000 meters of concrete tubing to be used for bringing an adequate supply of drinking water to that port.

Feminist Society.—El Feminismo Peruano, a society organized recently in Lima for promoting the welfare of women, held its first session in that capital in the month of July last. Señora Zoila Aurora de Cáceres, president of the society and presiding officer at the opening session, stated that the society provided free legal services for unprotected women. Srta. Edelmira del Pando, chief of the sports division, said that plans were under way for establishing free medical and dental clinics for women needing these attentions.

SALVADOR

Better-baby competition.—As a part of the program of the celebration of the fourth centenary of the foundation of the city of San Salvador the Salvadorean Red Cross held a better-baby competition, in which 74 children were registered and judged for good health points. Free distribution of clothing, costing the Red Cross 1,000 pesos, was also made in the parks to poor children.

Santa Ana Children's House.—On July 24, 1925, President Quiñónez Molina, of Salvador, laid the corner stone of what is to be the Children's House in the city of Santa Ana. This new building is to contain the Gota de Leche (free milk station), the free medical service, day nursery, maternity service, and a dental service.

URUGUAY

Funds for charity.—The National Administration Council has been authorized to contribute to the collection started by the Uruguayan Association of Child Welfare a sum equal to that collected by popular subscription, not to exceed, however, 30,000 pesos.

NEW HOSPITAL.—The corner stone of a new hospital was laid recently in the town of San Carlos. The ground for this hospital was donated by the municipality.

VENEZUELA

Branch public health offices.—By a presidential decree dated July 31, 1925, four branch public health offices have been created, one in each of the States of Anzoátegui, Aragua, and Monagas, and one to serve the States of Cojides, Portuguesa, and Zamora. Each office will have a staff on a semimonthly salary scale as follows: One physician, 400 bolívares; one assistant, 200 bolívares; and one servant, 120 bolívares.



BOLIVIA

National Museum.—According to the regulation governing the National Museum in La Paz, the aim of this institution is to preserve and restore, for exhibition and study purposes, objects of national interest of an industrial and an artistic nature relating to prehistoric times as well as to the present. Articles of foreign design or make may be exhibited in this museum only when used to make comparisons with the native exhibits or on account of their unusual beauty or uniqueness. The various scientific sections of the museum include geology and paleontology, minerology, botany, anatomy, zoology, natural history, archaeology, anthropology, ethnography, numismatics, ceramics, and the study of ancient apparel.

NEW BOLIVIAN FILM.—The first film completed by the Bolivian Film Co., entitled "Corazón Aymará," was given in La Paz recently at one of the moving-pictures theatres. The scenes are taken in the

vicinity of La Paz and depict Indian life and customs.

FIRST NATIONAL OLYMPIC MEET.—As part of the centennial celebrations the first National Olympic meet was held in La Paz. The various sports associations, universities, colleges, and several army corps participated in the event, which included high jumps, races, and other sports. The first and second winners were awarded prizes and diplomas, the third and fourth receiving diplomas only.

BRAZIL

Ford's visit to the Amazon region.—Great publicity is being given in the Brazilian press to Mr. Henry Ford's reported intention to visit the State of Pará. Beside the usual preparations for the reception of the famous capitalist, the Governor of Pará, Dr. Dyonisio Bentes, is considering the organization of a special exposition confined to the products of the State as a means of propaganda. It is hoped that by interesting Mr. Ford financially in the possibilities of the rich Amazon district, the State may be greatly benefited.

CHILE

Coming elections.—The press reports that the Subcommission of Constitutional Reforms before adjourning on July 14 resolved that

election of the President of Chile should he held on October 24, 1925, and the general elections for Congress on November 22. The country is divided into nine groups of Provinces, which will each elect five senators—two for a whole term and three for a half term, so as to partially renew the Senate.

COLOMBIA

Bust of General San Martín.—On the 20th of July, anniversary of Colombian national independence, a bust of Gen. San Martín was unveiled with great solemnity in the República Argentina Square in Bogotá. Many lovely wreaths were placed at the foot of the monument to the Argentine hero. Both the Minister of Argentina in Colombia, Dr. Rodolfo Freyre, and the Minister of Public Works, Dr. Laureano Gómez, spoke at the unveiling ceremony.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Board for beautifying the city.—The municipality of Santo Domingo has created a special board charged with enforcing laws and regulations relating to sanitation and improvements in the city, particularly those of an artistic nature. This board will have control over the public gardens and parks, both within the city limits and outside, as well as of roads and uncultivated grounds, for the purpose of improving and beautifying them by planting shrubbery and flowers.

ECUADOR

New cabinet.—The Provisional Government, by a decree dated July 13, 1925, has named the following cabinet: Minister of the Interior, Modesto Larrea Jijón; Minister of Foreign Relations, José Rafael Bustamante; Minister of Public Instruction, Pedro Pablo Garaicoa; Minister of Social Welfare and Labor, Francisco Boloña; Minister of Public Works, General Moisés Oliva; Minister of the Treasury, Luis Napoleón Dillon; Minister of War, General Francisco Gómez de la Torre.

Police regulations.—The Superintendent of Police of the Province of Guayas, in the new regulations recently issued, ordered that all loafers around barber shops, barrooms, or eating places after 8 o'clock at night shall be taken to the police station, as well as persons standing on street corners in groups of five or more without any apparent reason.

Bootblack, newsboys, and in general all minors selling things on the street are obliged to show a certificate of registration in one of the night schools of the city.

URUGUAY

Visit of American Surgeon.—Dr. Edward Salisbury, commissioned by the Inter-American College of Surgeons to visit the various countries of South America, arrived recently in Montevideo. The purpose of Doctor Salisbury's tour is to study conditions regarding hospitals and surgery in these countries, and to present a report of same to the congress on this subject to be held this year in Philadelphia.

VENEZUELA

AMERICAN JOURNALIST IN VENEZUELA.—Mr. Thomas Fitzhugh Lee, an American engineer and journalist, has recently spent five months in traveling through Venezuela in the interest of the *Mentor*, a magazine published by the Crowell Publishing Co., which has planned a special number on Venezuela to appear in November. In addition to articles on the country, the work of Venezuelan writers will appear—Dr. Pedro M. Arcaya, writing on Five Notable Venezuelans; Valenilla Lanz, on The Literature and Literati of Venezuela; and Tito Salas, the painter, writing a criticism on Venezuelan art and artists, while the illustrations will include interesting drawing and caricatures by the Venezuelan artist, Señorita Nina Crespo.





REPORTS RECEIVED TO MAY 15, 1925

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Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Condition of Buenos Aires Banks, including branches in Argentina, at close of business on May 31, 1925	July 16	Henry H. Morgan, consugeneral at Buenos Aires.
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MONUMENT TO GENERAL JOSE DE SAN MARTÍN

This monument, presented by the Argentine people to the people of the United States, was unveiled with appropriate ceremony in Washington, D. C., October 28, 1925

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SAN MARTÍN¹

Milagros de la gloria! Tu espada, San Martín, hizo el prodigio; Ella es el lazo que une Los extremos de un siglo ante la historia, Y entre ellas se levanta El astro brillador de tu memoria.

No morirá tu nombre!
Ni dejará de resonar un día
Tu grita de batalla,
Mientras haya en los Andes una roca
Y un cóndor en su cúspide bravía.
Está escrito en la cima y en la playa,
En el monte, en el valle, por doquiera
Que alcanza de Misiones al Estrecho
La sombra colosal de tu bandera!

¹ Extract from the poem by the Argentine Olegario V. Andrade, which in literal English translation reads: Miracles of Glory, San Martin, thy sword hath wrought! It is the link which unites the extremes of a century of history and between them rises the shining star of thy memory. Thy name shall never die! Thy battle cry shall down the ages ring, while Andean rock remains or condor crowns its savage crests. It is inscribed on peak and strand, on hill and valley, wherever, 'twixt Misiones and the Straits falls the colossal shadow of thy banner.

DEDICATION OF THE STATUE OF SAN MARTIN

MID the rich gold and scarlet of the autumnal foliage, and in the presence of the President of the United States and Mrs. Coolidge, the entire diplomatic corps, the higher officials of the United States Government, and a select assemblage of invited guests, a great throng assembled Wednesday afternoon, October 28, in Judiciary Square to witness the unveiling and dedication of the Statue of San Martin, Argentina's great patriot and hero, presented by the Argentine people to the people of these United States as a token of friendship and good will.

After the invocation by the Right Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the Catholic University of America, the address of presentation was delivered by His Excellency the Ambassador of Argentina to the United States, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon, the text of which follows:

ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE AMBASSADOR OF ARGENTINA, DR. HONORIO PUEYRREDON

Mr. President:

The ceremony which brings us together to-day to unveil the statue of the hero whose achievements consummated the emancipation of half a continent is the outward manifestation of a general sentiment which makes vividly present the unity of purpose and ideals of the past.

The thought of erecting this monument was born of a desire to reciprocate the lofty spirit of the American residents of Buenos Aires, who presented to that city a statue of the great George Washington. "We believe," say the initiators of this movement, "that the bronze statue of our Liberator who, like Washington, stands for the American ideal of justice and liberty, will find a fitting site near the Capitol and the obelisk erected in his memory."

Veneration for the great men of the past constitutes a salutary lesson for the new generation, when the attributes of the hero are not limited to the intrinsic merit of his genius or to unrestrained admiration for his successful exploits. It is necessary, as well, that his ideals shall be born of a cause beneficial to all; that his unselfishness rise superior to his ambition, and that his work become essentially constructive.

The deeds and the character of General José de San Martín place him among the greatest of the moral personalities of modern times.

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His military genius, his democratic aspirations, his republican principles, and his achievements in the cause of liberty, were not bounded by the frontiers of his own country. His retirement from active participation, renouncing all power and honors to inclose himself in dignified isolation, is proof irrefutable that his aspirations to personal glory were far below his ambition for the liberty and sovereignty of the nations which he had contributed to create and establish.

In order fully to appreciate the magnitude of the enterprise in which San Martín was the leader, it is necessary to outline briefly the background against which his achievements are unfolded.

The colonies of Spanish America were sorely oppressed by the forces of despotic authority. That reaction of the collective soul, to which humanity owes many of its greatest transformations, was not long in making itself felt. Nevertheless, the emancipation is



THE ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR MAKING THE PRESENTATION ADDRESS

above all a conflict of new ideas against archaic social and political conceptions; so that it can not rightly be called a war against Spain, just as the French Revolution was not a war against France.

So, from the first moment, while the armies were being precariously organized, in the midst of battles, in defeat, and in victory, a constituent assembly in Buenos Aires was sanctioning these great principles, even before proclaiming their independence.

At this time an unexpected event occurred, which was a determining factor in the Argentine revolution. Two English squadrons, with hostile landing forces attacked the city of Buenos Aires in the years 1806 and 1807. The citizens took up the defense of the city because of abandonment by the royal authority. Men, women, and children risked their lives, and the invading forces were defeated.

The Spanish Government, nevertheless, far from recognizing that heroism, to which was due the salvation of perhaps a whole vice-royalty, drew the reins of oppression even more tightly. From that day emancipation was decreed in the public conscience. Governments can not wound with impunity the sensibilities of a people!

The purposes which these new ideas generated developed rapidly, bursting forth in 1810 with the force of a great convulsion. The Spanish authority was deposed, hostilities were commenced throughout the length of the territory, and a cruel struggle was begun as the enemy resisted with the full strength of his military organization, and the indomitable courage which has been his legendary characteristic. But the efforts were necessarily unequal; the Spaniards fought in defense of their colonial empire, whereas the Argentines were struggling for their liberty. Under such conditions, we come to the year 1816, when events take a very different turn. The Argentine revolution from this point becomes continental, carrying its action far beyond its own territory in order to win the independence of Chile and Peru, whose valorous sons were fighting with stubborn courage in the cause of their emancipation.

One of the highest mountain ranges in the world divides us. It was necessary to organize a new army, train and equip it. San Martín was the genius of the moment. His capacity had already been demonstrated, but this new enterprise places him on a level with the greatest military figures in history.

The traveler who to-day crosses the immense range feels a thrill at the thought that over a century ago an army in full battle array, complete in its three arms, passed along the edges of those precipices, scaled the heights one after another, penetrating by separate passes, in order to fall, the same day and at the same hour, on the enemy forces which were waiting on the other side of the mountains.

Napoleon has stated in his memoirs that the most difficult frontiers to cross are seas, mountains, and deserts. The passing of the Andes includes two of these greatest difficulties.

An historian has said, "The Argentines knew that in that enterprise by victory alone could they escape death." And the results have been best synthesized by General San Martín himself in the brief official report of the battle: "In 24 days," he says, "we have finished the campaign, crossed the highest ranges on the globe, put an end to tyrants, and given liberty to Chile."

The idea was audacious, but not one of those acts of foolhardiness which at times the happy accident of circumstances saves from disaster. This was the result of a well-meditated plan, patient preparation, and strategy ably evolved to deceive the enemy about the real plans. It was, furthermore, the result of coordinated thought and action on the part of the men who at that time were directing the course of events.

The scene of war was thus extended to the west, to pass later up the Pacific to the very heart of the ancient empire of the Incas. Chacabuco and Maipú, which you see inscribed on the pedestal of this monument, are the immortal names of the two battles to which three nations owe the consummation of their sovereignty.

The independence of Chile and Peru and the security of Argentina are the direct result of this campaign which, with the glorious work of Bolívar in the north, assured republican stability to almost an entire continent.

While these and other martial events were happening, and while the Portuguese armies on the Atlantic coast were threatening invasion on the other side, the Government of Buenos Aires, in that year of 1817, brought before President Monroe a diplomatic negotiation which had great political significance.

The message which the Supreme Director, General Juan Martín de Pueyrredón, sent at that time to the President of the United States expressed a conception whose intrinsic truth has not changed: "When the interests of a sound policy," he says, "are in accord with the principles of justice, nothing is more easy than the maintenance of harmony and good understanding between powers which are connected by close relations. This seems to be exactly the case in which the United States and our country stand with respect to each other, a flattering situation which gives the signal of our success and forms our best apology."

Equally significant is the closing paragraph written by General San Martín to President Monroe. He says: "Your Excellency, who enjoys the honor of presiding over a free people who contended and shed their blood for a cause similar to that in which the inhabitants of South America are now engaged will, I hope, deign to extend to the Argentine representative such protection as is compatible with the actual relations of your Government."

The international situation between the United States and Spain at that moment was very delicate, and recognition of the independence of those nations might have seriously aggravated the conflict. Nevertheless, two courageous voices inspired by democratic principles were raised in the House of Representatives of this country, demanding that the moral support of this great nation be given to the new-born nationalities. I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to render homage to the memory of Henry Clay, who was the leader in that campaign, and to repeat some of his words, so that they may live in the memories of the Argentines. After eulogizing the effort toward emancipation, the merits of the principles and institutions maintained by the new nationalities and the excellence of their statesmen, he exclaimed: "Let us not hesitate; let us act

worthy of ourselves and evince to the world that we are not only free, but worthy of that freedom!"

Thomas Robertson, Representative in Congress from Louisiana, following in the steps of Henry Clay, said: "The provinces of the Rio de la Plata have declared themselves independent, solemnly proclaiming the fact to the world, and have maintained their independence in a manner which must claim the respect and admiration of nations."

After four years of such insistence, President Monroe sent to Congress the message recognizing the independence.

Democratic harmony between the two nations at the opposite extremes of the continent was firmly established from that day.

When posterity glances backward, it will declare that the emancipation of the two Americas is the greatest political and social achievement of the nineteenth century.

To the United States belongs the glory of having first raised the cry of liberty, whose echo reverberated throughout Europe and America, and at the same time of having offered one of the best written models of republican institutions.

The social structure, like the material cdifice, requires for its stability a solid basis of democratic principles. These principles save the nations in their great crises. They contribute to the formation of a collective morality which gives real strength and character to nations, and its organic struggles are a permanent source of culture and betterment.

If George Washington were permitted to view to-day the result of his work, it may be affirmed that he would feel profoundly gratified. After a century and a half of independent life, this Nation offers to the world an example of great moral, material, and political force. I am also convinced that General San Martin would look with equal approbation upon the fulfillment, by his country, within the measure of their possibilities, of his great patriotic aspirations.

To his countrymen of the present and of future generations, it will be a reason for unending satisfaction that this statue has been placed in the Capital of this great country, in close proximity to the monument of the immortal statesman for whom San Martín always felt the most profound admiration.

Mr. President, it is with patriotic pride that I present this statue on behalf of the Argentine people to the people of the United States, and it is a cause for further gratification that the acceptance has been graciously undertaken by the able statesman who to-day directs the destinies of this Nation with such high purpose and lofty ideals.



UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT TO GENERAL SAN MARTÍN

The Ambassador of Argentina, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón, and the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, placing in the beautiful onyx foundation stone the official documents of presentation and acceptance

At the conclusion of the Ambassador's address the actual unveiling took place amid the stirring strains, by the United States Army Band, of the national anthem of Argentina and the roar of the guns in a national salute. Immediately thereafter, Ambassador Pueyrredon, accompanied by the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, placed the official documents of presentation and acceptance in the beautiful onyx stone destined to receive them.

The President of the United States, the Hon. Calvin Coolidge, then

delivered the address of acceptance, the text of which follows:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

Great men belong to humanity. They are the incarnation of the truth. Although they are almost always developed by local circumstances, in the end their influence becomes world-wide. It is that which makes appropriate the rearing of monuments within our own land to those who have been instrumental in advancing human welfare in other countries. It is a recognition of a universal standard of action and a common brotherhood among all men. We are all servants of the truth.

As I listened to the eloquent and generous words of the distinguished ambassador from Argentina, speaking on behalf of his Government and people, in presenting this noble monument of civic virtue and patriotic achievement to the people of the United States, I was again reminded how closely parallel have run the lines of experience, how intimate have been the spiritual associations, among the members of the American family of Republics. To the people of the United States it has been a matter of pride and gratification that their ancestors were providentially chosen to initiate the movement for independence in the New World. If that movement had not started where and when it did, we may be sure it would have started at some other place and time, and that at last its results would have been substantially the same. It was not among the human possibilities that the communities of these new-found continents should permanently be maintained as dependencies of the mother states in Europe. We can see now that their destiny to establish themselves independently was just as certain as that a patriarchal system of government must ultimately be displaced by a more progressive form.

It was not possible that these sturdy communities should merely contribute to the world a distorted reflection from the light of older states and ancient institutions. The discovery of America to the world was providentially fixed in a time of spiritual and intellectual awakening. It was an epoch of new lights and new aspirations, of mighty clashes between the traditions of the old and the spirit of

the new time. The New World proved a fruitful field for the testing out of new ideas of man's relations both to his Creator and to his fellow men. In the warming sunshine of such an opportunity, in the fertility of such a virgin soil, these experiments found that full and fair scope which made possible their triumphant conclusion.

It may be well to consider for a moment the essential similarities which marked the experiences of all the new American communities during their struggles for independence and later during their trying era of institution building. By doing this we can better realize that the American contribution could not have been made save from the soil of a new country. You can not transplant an ancient and rigid social system to a new country without many and revolutionary modifications. You can not expect that these new institutions will have adequate opportunity for development unless they grow in the light of human independence and spiritual liberty.



PRESIDENT COOLIDGE DELIVERING THE ADDRESS OF ACCEPTANCE

This realization came early to the great leaders of thought in all the American countries. So we find that as North American aspirations produced our Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Hamilton, and Franklin—so the countries to the south of us brought forth their Miranda, their Bolívar, their Hidalgo, their Artigas, their O'Higgins, their Sucre, their Morazán, and finally their San Martín—patriot, statesman, immortal contributor to the founding of three Republics. It is to honor the memory of San Martín, and to acclaim his achievements, that we are gathered to-day.

It was the fortune of our thirteen North American Colonies to be first in attaining the fact and recognition of independence. Deeply appreciating their own high fortune, the people of the new United States were from the beginning profoundly sympathetic with every

movement for liberty and independence throughout these continents. And, in this connection, Mr. Ambassador, permit me to thank you for the generous reference you made a few moments ago to the services of Henry Clay in the cause of Pan American freedom. You have reminded us of his persistent and eloquent pleadings in behalf of the struggling peoples in the other American countries. The high tribute of Mr. Clay to the State papers produced during that period by the Latin American leaders was only equaled by that accorded by the great liberal leaders in England to the State papers of our Revolutionary period. In expressing complete agreement with the estimate placed upon them by Mr. Clay, I wish to call attention to a happy coincidence of this occasion. In Mr. Clay's great speech in the House of Representatives on March 24, 1818, championing the cause of the South American Republics, he referred in especially glowing terms to the far-seeing statesmanship of the Argentine patriot who was then director of the United Provinces of La Plata. I am sure Your Excellency will pardon me an allusion to a relationship which your modesty has forbidden you to mention. For to me it is a happy and auspicious circumstance that you, Argentina's ambassador to our Government, chance to be the grandnephew of the wise and courageous statesman, Don Juan Martín Puevrredón, whom Mr. Clay so appropriately eulogized.

On such an occasion as this it is utterly impossible to attempt a recounting of the services, in arms and in counsel, of such a man as José de San Martín. Just as so many of the military figures in the North American struggle for independence had had European training during the Seven Years' War, so San Martín had had a varied and useful experience in the Napoleonic struggles. As George Washington learned military science on the frontiers of Pennsylvania while a youth, so San Martín received his education in the European and African wars of Spain a generation later. And these American soldiers of independence learned their lessons well. As some distinguished military critics have described Washington's campaign of Trenton and Princeton as a military exploit of unparalleled brilliancy, so in the annals of the southern wars of independence others describe San Martín's passage of the Andes with his little patriot army as a more notable achievement than the crossing of the Alps by either Hannibal or Napoleon. I do not pretend to pass on these questions of military organization and direction; but I can not refrain from pointing out the basic similarity between the strategy of the North American and the South American revolutionary epochs. The North American revolutionists chose the great Washington, citizen of a southern colony, to lead a revolutionary movement that had been begun, and in its early stages was chiefly sustained, by the people of the north. Likewise, when

San Martín was made the supreme military leader of Argentina, he saw that the success of Argentina depended upon strengthening and sustaining the revolution in Chile and Peru.

But it is not my purpose to-day to attempt to analyze the military genius of San Martín. For that I refer you to the writings of men truly capable of giving it an adequate estimate. He was, like our Washington, one of those seemingly inspired military chieftains who are capable of thinking at the same moment in terms of war and of politics, of the battle field and the great human forum. For me the great significance of San Martín and his deeds and times lies less in their brilliancy in the moment of accomplishment and more in the justifying verdict which a later time and a riper experience have pronounced upon them.

This is a subject which I believe worthy of greater development than my time will permit. We who to-day study the lessons of modern history possess advantages unknown to our predecessors of even a few years ago. We see many things which we could not then have recognized. Thus we see your South America suddenly lifted to a place of impressive eminence among the grand divisions of the world. For it stands to-day as the only continent that has escaped from deep and critical involvement in the most widespread and terrific struggle that has ever been waged for the domination of the destiny of mankind. There is not one among us here to-day who, having passed the meridian of life, can not recall the days when our American experiments were still looked upon throughout a large part of the world as of doubtful value and dubious success. We recall that the sophisticated statesmanship of an older world entertained profound misgivings as to the ultimate fate of these American Republics. These critics wondered whether with their liberal and democratic organization these new countries would prove able to play their full part and emerge secure and sound from one of the vast periodical convulsions to which our race has seemed to be inevitably subjected. Now, I am glad to say, we hear less of such misgivings. The world has had its test. The institutions of men have been through their trial. That trial has quite definitely answered the questionings of pessimism. It has provided us with much specific information by which we may judge for ourselves whether the institutions of a republican New World or of a monarchical Old World were best adapted as conservators of human happiness and human progress. We are content to leave the final verdict to history. The republican peoples of the Americas are prepared to take their chance on that judgment.

It was no mere accident or coincidence that saved the countries of South America from a far more intimate and disastrous connection with the recent world convulsion. Whoever has given even casual consideration to the past century's evolution of international relationships in that continent must recognize that not only its aspirations but its practical, working processes for dealing with difficult issues between nations have steadily tended toward the insuring of peace. They have looked to the substitution of reason for force. They have repeatedly recognized, in the most practical fashion and difficult circumstances, that even issues of vital interest to the national welfare may be determined to the advantage of all concerned without resort to hostilities. Such problems as international boundary disputes involving sovereignty over great areas and populations have been settled through arbitrations or adjudications time and again. And these settlements have been followed by demonstrations of good will and mutual confidence, where war, no matter what its verdict, would surely have added to the exasperations of both parties and left a heritage of that mutual distrust which so commonly is responsible for increased armaments and future wars. I do not pretend to controvert the facts of history by denying that South America has had its share of international wars. I am seeking merely to call attention to the fact that there would have been more wars, and more disastrous ones, but for the fact that South American statesmanship has on the whole been dominated by an earnest and increasingly successful purpose to devise and adopt a variety of methods for avoidance of armed conflict. The will to peace has been present, even though the way to it was not always open.

The present occasion naturally brings some reflections upon the workings of the republican system that for a well-rounded century has prevailed throughout the greater part of the Americas. If we will go back over a century of the New World's history, we will find many evidences that these American institutions have peculiarly lent themselves to the support of those fundamental international efforts which look to the maintenance of peace and the prevention of war. It is almost precisely a century since the first Pan American conference was held at Panama City. Its accomplishments did not seem impressive, but even at that it was well remembered as a fine and hopeful gesture. It was seen as an invitation to understanding, to cooperation, and to sincere effort at maintaining peace on this side of the Atlantic.

From that day to this the history of relationships among the nations of the New World has been a continuing story of effort to substitute the rule of arbitration, of mediation, of adjudication, and confidence for the rule of force and war. To the scholarly statesmanship of the Latin American nations the world owes a debt which it has been too tardy in acknowledging. The truth is that they have demonstrated a peculiar genius in the realm of international accom-

modation and accord. The high and humane doctrines of international relationship which were expounded by such men as Calvo, Drago, Álvarez, Bello, Ruy Barbosa, Rio Branco, and a long list of others are now recognized universally. The record of arbitrations, mediations, and adjudications among the Latin American countries constitutes one of the fairest pages in a century's story of mankind's effort to eliminate the causes of war. Among their international treaties we will find models of effective covenants for the limitation of armament and the prevention of strife in arms.

The present is a time when men and nations are all giving heed to the voice which pleads for peace. Everywhere they are yearning as never before for a leadership that will direct them into the inviting paths of progress, prosperity, and genuine fellowship. A clearer vision has shown them not alone the horrors but the terrible futility of war. In such a time as this, they will do well to turn their thoughts in all sincerity to these lessons from the statesmanship, the experience, and the constant aspiration of the South American nations. The continent which of all the world has known less of war and more of peace than any other through this trying period is well entitled to pride in the service it has rendered to its own people and in the example which it has set before the rest of mankind.

So the present occasion has appealed to me not merely as appropriate for the exchange of the ordinary felicitations but as one on which these contributions of Latin America in moral and intellectual leadership might be given something of the recognition they have deserved. It is not possible to do more than suggest the subject. But even so fragmentary an allusion to such an inviting field, I hope may serve a useful purpose. It would be worth the effort of men and women who seek means of preventing wars and reducing armaments to study the experiences of the American Republics. I commend them to the close attention of all who would like to see peace as nearly as possible assured and war as far as possible outlawed from the earth.

Among the leaders whose courage and genius brought realization of the New World's dream of liberty with independence, none was moved by a deeper horror of war than San Martín. None among his colleagues would give more ardent approval than he to the work of later statesmen who had a vision of a continent dedicated to peace and the true welfare of its people. To his sagacity, more than that of any other man, is due the distribution of the South American Continent within its present national lines because he possessed the foresight of the statesman along with the qualities of the brilliant soldier and the eager patriot.

As has happened too often to the foremost benefactors of their fellow men, San Martín was denied during his own life those testimonies of gratitude and reverence which other times and all peoples have been proud to shower upon his memory. I have been told that monuments to him have been dedicated in almost all the capitals of South America. To-day the country which gave him to the cause of freedom is presenting to the Government of my own Nation this statue of him. It is a welcome duty which comes to me, in behalf of the Government and people of the United States, to express their pleasure in accepting it. May it stand through the centuries as an inspiration to all who love liberty. May it ever be an added reminder of the fellowship between the great nation which gives and that which is honored to receive it. May it serve to keep in the minds and hearts of all humankind the realization of the noble and honored place which is held by that republican system of the New World, of which he was one of the foremost creators.



PRESIDENT COOLIDGE DEPOSITS WREATH

The President, accompanied by the Ambassador of Argentina, places a wreath at the base of the monument to San Martin

Immediately after the conclusion of the President's address, the benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Washington, the Right Rev. James Edward Freeman, whereupon after the Star Spangled Banner by the United States Army Band, President Coolidge, accompanied by Ambassador Pueyrredon, placed a wreath at the base of the newly dedicated monument.

Wreaths were then deposited by:

The Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States, on behalf of the Pan American Union;

The Ambassador of Chile, on behalf of the Government and people of Chile;

The Ambassador of Peru, on behalf of the Government and people of Peru;

The Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela, on behalf of the Government and people of Venezuela.

Additional floral tributes were then presented as follows:

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who said, in part:

* * * We unite with you in honoring the heroic figure of Gen. José de San Martín. * * * May our two Republies in the future realize more fully than in the past the fruition of the great vision of Washington, Lincoln, and José de San Martín for the countries to whom they gave a patriotic service unsurpassed in the annals of history. * *

By Dr. Mark F. Finley, President of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution who, speaking on behalf of the national organization, said:

As a tribute of respect and admiration for glorious and patriotic achievement, I deposit this wreath on the statue of Gen. José de San Martín, the Liberator of Argentina, Chile, and Peru.

By Brig. Gen. George Richards, United States Marine Corps, President of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia who said, in part:

San Martín, like Washington, once the victory was gained, bade adieu to his associates and, with the greatest of abnegation and the loftiest of patriotism, sought release from further public endeavor in an honorable retirement to private life.

The Sons of the Revolution take great pride in placing here this tribute to the memory of José de San Martín.

By the Hon. Hosea B. Moulton, Commander of the Department of the Potomac of the Grand Army of the Republic, who expressed himself, in part, as follows:

The Grand Army of the Republic, composed of the loyal veterans of our great Civil War, takes pleasure in placing upon this monument this wreath of flowers in honor of that great military genius, Gen. José de San Martín, who, at the head of his army of patriots, after severe battles, great suffering and hardship, secured for the people of the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Peru, freedom, justice, equality and republican institutions. * * * The names of General Washington and of General San Martín are immortal—they will never die.

By Mr. Charles L. Frailey, on behalf of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, who closed his remarks with the following words:

With veneration for his memory and ever-living influence, in grateful recognition of his brilliant service to the cause of Liberty and in ardent admiration of his noble character as a man, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States lays this wreath upon the monument of Gen. José de San Martín.

By Mr. Chauncey W. Herrick, Past Commander-in-Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, who said:

In the name of the United Spanish War Veterans, this tribute is presented to a great soldier and a great American. General San Martín's record in war and in peace is an inspiration to every American and it is a privilege to assist in honoring one who deserves to be called the Washington of Argentina.

By Mrs. E. O. Leatherwood, on behalf of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who spoke as follows:

Two and a half million women of the General Federation of Women's Clubs express their gratitude to the citizens of Argentina for this statue of their great Liberator. We will teach our children to honor and revere the memory of Gen. José de San Martín. This statue will be a symbol of the friendship between our youth and those of the lands he liberated.

Other organizations which joined in paying homage to the memory of the illustrious Argentine patriot were the Pan American Society of the United States, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

The ceremony closed with a parade, in which infantry, cavalry, and artillery forces of the United States Army rendered the military honors appropriate to the occasion.

The following telegrams were exchanged by Dr. M. T. de Alvear, President of Argentina, and President Coolidge:

October 28, 1925.

His Excellency Mr. CALVIN COOLIDGE,

President of the United States of America, Washington.

I have been deeply moved by the sentiments expressed in Your Excellency's speech delivered at the dedication of the monument consecrated to our Liberator in the name of the people and Government of Argentina. I assure you that your words were a true exposition of the feelings which resulted in the emancipation of the American nations, and of the fundamental reasons which account for the similarity of ideals and proceedings which have led to the solidarity of these nations in their efforts to insure order based on republican freedom as a fundamental institution. Your Excellency's thoughts are worthy of your vigorous mentality and of the prestige of your high office when you refer to the examples set by the American peoples through their composed and wise behavior in settling their most trying international questions. Your words will be most effective in finally consecrating peace in the new world. Permit me to add our thankful acknowledgment for the just recognition you extended to the moral value of the character and motives which guided the life and action of San Martín and to assure you that your noble attitude will intensify the sincere admiration which the Argentines hold for the great American democracy whose progress we sincerely admire.

We beg you to accept the greetings of

Your true friend,

(Signed) M. T. DE ALVEAR,

President of the Argentine Nation.

November 3, 1925.

His Excellency Señor Doctor M. T. DE ALVEAR,

President of the Argentine Nation, Buenos Aires.

The great pleasure which I derived from formally accepting on behalf of the people of the United States the replica of the statue of General San Martín, generously presented to them by the friendly people of Argentina, has been augmented by the commendation which Your Excellency was pleased to give in your telegram of October 28 of the sentiments it was my privilege to express on that occasion. It is highly gratifying to me that they should be shared in by Your Excellency, as I felt confident they would be.

I thank Your Excellency for your cablegram and ask your accept-

ance of my best wishes.

(Signed) CALVIN COOLIDGE.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GENERAL JOSÉ DE SAN MARTÍN'

ON JOSÉ DE SAN MARTÍN first saw the light of day February 25, 1778, in the little town of Yapeyú, one of the 30 towns and villages included within the scope of the old Guaraní missions along the banks of the upper reaches of the Uruguay and Parana Rivers, at that time under the jurisdiction of the Government of Buenos Aires.

At the early age of 8, after completing the course in one of the elementary schools of the Capital, he was taken by his parents to Madrid where, shortly afterwards, he entered the Seminary of the Nobles, in which he remained as a student for two years. By the time he had reached the age of 11, he bore upon his shoulders the insignia of a cadet in the Murcia regiment. This may be called the beginning of his long and brilliant military career.

His first impressions of active service were gained on African battlefields in the Moroccan wars where he fought side by side with the descendants of the Cid Campeador. His first active engagement was in Melilla, in 1791, whither his regiment was sent to reinforce the garrison at Orán. Two years later, in 1793, he was transferred to the Army of Aragon and, still later, to that of Rosellón, with which he fought on French soil against the French Republic. After a brilliant series of valorous deeds he was promoted to the grade of second lieutenant and, some months later, on the battlefield itself, to the rank of first lieutenant.

When in 1795 peace between France and Spain was signed, San Martín became again a free man. But just one year later he entered a new element, namely, the Spanish Navy, at a time when France and Spain entered into an alliance against Great Britain, there to try his mettle against the first naval power of the world. On the 15th of August, 1798, British forces attacked the Spanish frigate Santa Dorotea, of whose crew San Martín was a member, and which was obliged to yield, but not until after it had exhausted a most heroic defense. In 1801, during the war between Spain and Portugal, we again find Lieutenant de San Martín in the forefront, in spite of the fact that he had barely completed his twenty-third year. At the head of a company of his old regiment he took part in the heavy

fighting in connection with the siege of Olivenza, capital of the Province of Badajoz, which was destined later to become the apple of discord between the Spanish and Portuguese, and the remote influence of which was destined to affect the destinies of the South American countries.

Following the treaty of peace signed in 1802 by Spain, France, England, and Holland, the regiment to which San Martín belonged took part in the blockade of Gibraltar, passing thence to Ceuta, whence it was transferred in 1804 to serve as garrison in Cadiz, where San Martín obtained the rank of captain of a company of

light infantry volunteers of Campo Mayor.

The treaty of Fontainebleau, by virtue of which the colonies of Portugal were divided between Spain and France, resulted in San Martín's regiment taking part in an expedition which, in conjunction with the French, was to penetrate Portugal by way of Alentejos and Algarves. About 1808 San Martín was promoted to the rank of major of the same Campo Mayor regiment of volunteers of which he had served as captain. In the campaign against the Napoleonic forces which shortly ensued he was intrusted with the command of the guerilla warfare along the line of the Guadalquivir River, and it was here that he received the title of "The Valiant" as the result of the special prowess he displayed in that campaign. Having opened the road to Madrid by the victory of Arjonilla, San Martín's regiment entered the capital of Spain in triumph, there to receive, together with his commission as lieutenant colonel, the gold medal awarded him for distinguished services in that battle. In 1810, after the battle of Tudela, he was named aid-de-camp to the Marquis of Coupigni, and in 1811 he took part in the bloody battle of Albuera, in which the Spanish, English, and Portuguese forces fought against the French, the allied forces being under the command of General Beresford, he who five years before had rendered his sword, together with the British standards, to the colonial forces in Buenos Aires. That same year San Martín served with the regiment of Sagunto, this being the last occasion on which he fought under the banner of Spain.

For 22 years San Martín had followed the fortunes of Spain, alike in her reverses as in her triumphs, but a change was now at hand. It was in 1811 that he received news of such a character, with respect to the revolutionary movement in his native land, that from that moment his mind and heart were turned homeward, and it was not very long before he decided to return to Argentina, there to consecrate his sword to the cause of freedom. And so, in January, 1812, we see San Martín, Alvear, and Zapiola embarking in London in an English vessel destined for the River Plate, there to take their places in the immortal ranks of the liberators of the New World.

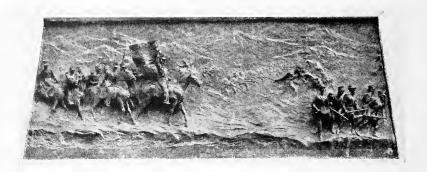
San Martín reached Buenos Aires nearly two years after the beginning of the revolutionary movement in Argentina, but from that moment all his energy and efforts were devoted to the struggle of his country for independence—one of his earliest and most precious dreams. His arrival coincided with one of the most trying and critical periods of the whole revolutionary movement, particularly in Peru, where Lima was still hopelessly in the power of Spain. In Chile the first stirrings of the republican movement were just beginning to be felt. Convinced that the ultimate destruction of the Spanish power in South America turned upon the liberation of Chile and the fall of Lima, San Martín determined to prepare an army, cross the Andes, and join the Chilean forces in a combined attack on the enemy. Never perhaps in the history of the world was a more audacious plan conceived. Certainly none was ever so brilliantly executed, despite such tremendous physical and economic obstacles as those encountered by San Martín and his heroic Argentine Army. The miracle of the impossible was performed; the prodigy was accomplished; the glorious passage of the Andes was completed in 1817 by the intrepid Argentines; and one of the most brilliant military feats in history was achieved. In quick sequence followed the battles of Chacabuco and Maipú, battles to which three sovereign nations of to-day owe their independence.

On the evening of August 20, 1820, the liberating army set sail from Valparaiso in 16 transports escorted by eight men-of-war under the command of Lord Cochrane, with crews composed largely of British and Chilean origin. Eighteen days later San Martin anchored off Pisco and, at a distance of about 120 miles south of Lima, began to land his troops. Alarmed, the Spanish Viceroy Pezuela promptly decided to parley, and putting himself in touch with San Martín, both named their respective spokesmen. These, however, failed to reach an agreement, because San Martín demanded the absolute independence of Peru. Thereupon San Martín reembarked his army and, headed north, landed in Ancón. Meanwhile, Lord Cochrane attacked Callao by sea, capturing several Spanish war frigates, with the result that, on May 3, 1821, San Martín offered peace terms to the Spanish Generals Abreu and La Serna on condition that they recognized the independence of Peru, an offer consummated in a signed agreement which later failed of fulfillment. But on July 12 San Martín entered Lima in triumph and on July 28 the independence of Peru was solemnly proclaimed by the Magna Assembly. On August 3 San Martín was proclaimed Protector of Peru and Supreme Chief of the Peruvian Army, the latter of which titles he refused, on principle.

About this time the Spanish suffered serious reverses in Pichincha at the hands of General Bolívar and his liberating army from the north. And very shortly afterwards—on July 26—there took place in Guayaquil the memorable meeting between these two great Liberators, Bolívar and San Martín, the details of which have never fully transpired.

On the 20th of September, 1822, the Congress of Peru, which was inaugurated under the presidency of San Martín, accorded a vote of thanks to the latter for his services in the cause of independence, bestowing upon him the title of "generalísimo," a title which he accepted but the exercise of which he for the second time refused. That same night San Martín embarked for Chile, passing thence to Mendoza, and from there to Europe, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1850 at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France.



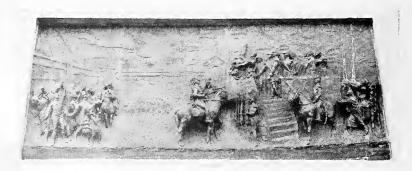


INVOCATION DEDICATED TO GENERAL JOSÉ DE SAN MARTÍN 1

(For use of School Children in Buenos Aires)

Heroic Liberator of South America; exalted and abnegated spirit; generous Paladin of American emancipation; tireless advocate of the brotherhood of nations; we pledge ourselves to the end that the great and beautiful work wrought by thy genius shall forever endure, to the lasting happiness of the peoples who constitute the Argentine Nation.

Glorious Soldier of the Andes, exemplary and stainless governor, may thy name for ages to come be the symbol of moral grandeur and civic will, the emblem of sacrifice and the shield of public liberty.



¹ By Francisco F. Bayón, eminent Argentine educator.

ON INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGY :: :: ::

By Vernon Kellogg, Sc. D., LL. D.

Permanent Secretary, National Research Council of the United States.

CIENCE knows no political boundaries. Biology is a science. Hence biology knows no political boundaries. The syllogism is in proper form. The conclusion should be correct. But it is not wholly correct. Biology does, to some degree, know political boundaries.

The trouble lies with the major premise. Desirable as it may be that science should know no political boundaries, that happy situation has not yet been wholly reached, and science does know them, in some measure. I hope that one of the results of the holding of this Congress will be to reduce this measure.

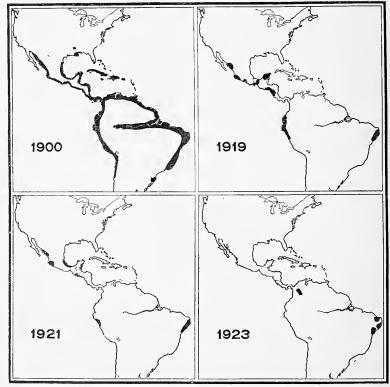
Biology is the science of life, the study of living things. It is a widely inclusive science. Some of its important special phases, as medicine and agriculture, look on themselves as more or less independent sciences, but essentially they are simply applied biology. Sanitation is a combination of biology and engineering. Sociology is a specialized phase of the biological study of a single kind of social animal, man. Anthropology and most of psychology are similarly only specialized phases of human biology. Even the historians, economists, and political scientists are ever shifting their studies steadily toward a biological basis.

But the general biologist is not jealous. If these special phases of biological study wish to cling to a certain independence, and call themselves by special names, the biologist has no objection. Only he, too, is especially interested in that most interesting of all living creatures, man, and does not intend to be wholly shut out of the field of human biology. So, whenever his studies of starfishes and silkworms, heredity and environmental influence, development and evolution, lead him, as they all do lead him, to consider afresh, from the light of his new knowledge, the biology of man, he does not hesitate to do so. With the growth of his understanding of general biology he does not hesitate to have his word concerning the significance of this understanding in its relation to human life. And he does not hesitate to speak this word even though its utterance may seem to make him talk about medicine or agriculture or sani-

tation or sociology, subjects formally recognized by the program authorities of this Congress as entitled to special consideration under their own names in other Congress sections.

If, then, I occasionally encroach in this brief talk about international biology on what may seem to be other subjects, such as medicine or agriculture or even sociology, I claim your indulgence.

For example, because it is my privilege to be a member of the governing board of the Rockefeller Foundation and of the governing



Courtesy of The Rockefeller Foundation

ERADICATION OF YELLOW FEVER IN THE AMERICAS

The driving out of this dread disease in the American tropics and subtropics is a conspicuous example of useful international biology.

body of its subsidiary organization, the International Health Board, I have had to give some special attention to the work which this organization has done and is doing in cooperation with the public health activities of the Governments of 15 different countries in South and Central America (including Mexico). The International Health Board, which draws its funds exclusively from the Rockefeller Foundation, contributed in the 11-year period 1913–1923 three and a quarter million dollars to this work, and has at the present moment

14 expert field workers in South and Central America. It is also supporting, on a fellowship basis, 10 South and Central American students of public health in universities and schools of public-health in the United States. The most sensational result of this cooperative work—and I use the word sensational in its legitimate meaning—is the now almost complete stamping out of yellow fever in the Western Hemisphere. It is only a matter of further close cooperation during a few years when this dread disease which formerly ravaged the peoples of the North and Central and South American tropics and sub-tropics will no longer be known to them.

This is a conspicuous example of useful international biology, for all of this work in fighting disease and developing public-health activities is at bottom strictly biological work. It rests on biological research and the applications of the results of this research for the sake of ameliorating the conditions of human life. It is advisedly international in character for its results have advantages both to the people of South America and North America. The successful fighting of infectious diseases in their South and Central American endemic centers not only helps the people of these regions, but it helps to prevent certain of these diseases from becoming epidemic in North America. Hence, we of the Northern Hemisphere should be and are as much interested in this work as you of the Southern Hemisphere.

One of the important problems of agriculture everywhere in the world is that of the successful control of insect and plant pests of field, garden, and orchard crops. This is largely a problem of international biology, and for this reason: Many (perhaps one can truthfully say most) of the worst insect pests in any country which maintains agricultural relations of any intimacy with other countries are not pests native to that country but are immigrants to it. At least, this is certainly true of the United States. Out of the 50 most serious insect enemies of the farmers, orchardists, and stockmen of the United States to-day more than three-fifths are immigrants. The Hessian fly, the most destructive pest of our wheat, came from Europe, as did the flour and grain moths, worst enemies of our millers; the ox warbles that ruin our hides and the horn fly that worries our cattle. The boll weevil that ravages our cotton came from Mexico. The chinch bug that takes fearful toll of our corn probably came from tropical America. The codling moth that eats our apples and the gipsy and brown-tail moths that defoliate the orchards and forests of New England came from Europe. The San José scale that attacks our deciduous fruits came from Japan, and the cottony cushion scale that once threatened to wipe out all the oranges and lemons of California came from Australia.

But the balance is not all one-sided. There has been an international exchange of bad bugs. We sent the grape phylloxera from New England to France where it caused enormous losses to the wine grape growers. Over 2,000,000 acres of valuable French vineyards



Courtesy of Exportador Americano, Nueva York

THE COTTON BOLL WEEVIL

The successful control of insect and plant pests is largely a problem of international biology. More than half of the insect pests in the United States are not native to the country, but immigrants,

not to speak of additional acres of Portuguese, Spanish, Swiss, and Italian vineyards, were destroyed by it before a remedy was found. And just now German agriculturalists, scientific men, and Government authorities are emitting loud cries because our native Colorado potato beetle has established itself in southeastern France and is

threatening to invade the potato fields of Germany. And what a wheat or corn pest is to the United States a potato pest is to Germany.

I am not aware that we have sent any of our native pests to South America. I hope we have not, but we may at any time unless some effective international arrangements are made whereby this unintentional but very serious interchange of bad bugs is prevented. Of course, each country can stand guard at its own borders and try to prevent the entrance of these undesirable immigrants. But much more effective would be certain understandings and activities that could control the situation by the combined action of governments.

This international exchange of insects has fortunately not been limited to bad bugs. Some good bugs have been exchanged. By good bugs I am meaning just now bugs that fight bad bugs, and there are many of them. One of the reasons why an insect pest unintentionally imported by one country from another often flourishes unusually well in its new home is that it usually comes in without those predaceous and parasitic insect enemies which keep it more or less in check in its native country. The way to remedy this situation is deliberately to find and import some of these enemies. It has therefore now become a well-recognized part of economic entomological practice in the United States to send agents of the Government's Bureau of Entomology to foreign countries to search for and bring back the native enemies of important insect pest immigrants. Here is another excellent opportunity for useful agreements and activities in international biology.

Somewhat similar to this international exchange of good bugs to help protect good plants is the exchange of good plants themselves. The Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture maintains a special Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction which has already made, since its establishment 25 years ago, over 50,000 separate introductions, and while not all of those introductions have produced results many of them have added materially to the diversification and magnitude of our agriculture. Indeed, a number of regions in the United States owe their present prosperity and, in some cases, even the very existence of their agriculture to some crop plant intentionally brought in from some distant corner of the world. This is true of the date oases of California and Arizona, the durum wheat areas of the Great Plains region, the feterita, Kafir, and Sudan grass fields of the West, the dasheen patches of the South, and the rice fields of California and Texas.

In this matter of the importation of useful plants we of the United States have drawn very heavily on the tropical and subtropical regions of the American Hemisphere; that is to say, on South and Central American countries. Those who live in northern countries may wonder at this seeming undue preference for plants of the hot countries, but this choice has a rational explanation. The plants which grow now in the colder regions of the earth are mostly species which have slowly crept out of the tropics adapting themselves, as they have spread north or south, to the conditions of colder climates. There are probably 10 times as many undiscovered useful plants remaining in the Tropics to-day as are to be found in the colder regions of the globe, and the plant importers and breeders of the United States



Courtesy of the United States Department of Agriculture

EXAMINATION OF IMPORTED PLANTS

In its work of introducing new plants, the United States Department of Agriculture has drawn heavily on the republics of Latin America

are striving to select the hardiest of these tropical species and adapt them for cultivation as far north as they will grow.

It is true that in this international exchange of good plants as between South America and the United States we are the special gainers. But there is no doubt that South and Central America can profit by importing good plants from other regions, especially warm regions, of the world; and even some plants native to the warmer regions of the United States and to its tropical island appanages. The possibilities of this search for useful plants capable of being imported and established in new homes have not begun to be exhausted. "The dearth," says Doctor Fairchild, agricultural explorer in charge of this work

in the United States, "is not in plant material of great potential possibilities but in experimenters who can adapt these plants to the wide uses of mankind."

Still another phase of useful international biology is that connected with the conservation of migratory birds of both practical and esthetic value. Appalled by the marked diminution in numbers of many species of these birds, and the threatened actual extinction of

some, the United States and Canada have now in force, by international agreement, strict regulations protecting these birds. But many of these migrants extend their wonderful flights far beyond the southern borders of the United States. Many species of waders, especially, most of which are edible birds and favorites of sportsmen, move annually all the way from their summer breeding grounds in northern Canada to pleasant winter quarters in Argentina. Here they are subject to severe losses from market hunters. A moderate toll could be exacted from these toothsome game birds without endangering their persistence as species. But anything like unrestricted killing of them such as we formerly had in the United States and Canada and now have prevented, will mean not only their loss to Canada and the United States but also to South America. You of the Southern American countries do not want to enjoy an over abundance of these edible birds on your tables for a few years at the expense of having none for all time after those few years.

Another important international problem of conserving useful wild life is the



HEAD OF KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT

This variety was introduced about 1900 by the United States Department of Agriculture from Russia. It is the best known and most widely adapted variety of durum wheat now grown in the United States.

matter of the rational use and protection of the animals of the oceans that wash the borders of the two American continents. The fur seals of the Pacific, for example, were rapidly approaching extinction by unrestricted killing on the high seas and on their breeding grounds on the Pribilof Islands when international agreements, made in 1911 among Great Britain, Russia, Japan, and the United States saved them as a species and at the same time allowed a reason-

able taking of skins. This is an excellent example of what international action in biological matters can do, although it is not particularly pertinent to the Central and South American nations.

However, there are other ocean animals in whose fate South America is as much interested as North America—whales, sperm whales, for example. The sperm whale is passing. Unless some international action is taken it will soon be gone. A careful study should be made of the present condition of ocean life both in the Pacific and Atlantic to ascertain just what kinds of ocean animals



Photograph by United States Biological Survey

THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

A flock of blue geese which nests within the Arctic Circle and winter mainly on the Gulf Coast of the United States. The protection of birds by international agreement is another phase of useful international biology.

useful to man need special measures of conservation. Such a study should be made by international cooperation and any measures which such a study might reveal as advisable can only be made effective by international agreements and activities.

We of the United States have a land which was bountifully endowed with natural material resources—base metals and gold, coal and oil, forests and water for power and irrigation, an enormous area of land for tillage and grazing. But we have recklessly squandered part of our patrimony. This is especially true as regards our forests.

We have prodigally cut both our hard and soft wood trees and allowed fire to take a terrible toll of them. We are to-day consuming four times the amount of our annual timber replacement. We are already heavily importing softwood from Canada for our paper mills and soon we must also go afield for hardwoods. This means coming to you of South America. You have in your humid, tropical and subtropical countries, magnificent hardwood forests, by far the greatest in the world. We shall need to draw on them not merely as we do now for wooden luxuries but for wooden necessities.

The growth of your hardwood forests now just about balances your cut. This cut must be increased. But there should be no



THE SEAL INDUSTRY IN URUGUAY

The rational use and protection of fur seals, through agreements among several nations, is another example of the result of international action in biological matters

repetition in your countries of the reckless forest destruction in which we have indulged in the United States. You can, of course, control this by governmental action. But in addition there should be an international commission of inquiry, representing our forest countries, which should attempt to find out the probable extent of North American needs for a long period and the extent of South American forest resources. The findings of such a commission could be used as a basis of common understanding regarding what we shall need to ask from you and what you will be able to supply. And on such a basis your forest cutting can be wisely determined.

Finally—and I say finally not because there are not many other matters pertinent to my subject which I might bring to your attention, but because I must not use too much of the valuable time of the Congress—finally, there is another matter of international biology to which I must not fail to call your attention in this brief and cursory paper. It is the matter of the international exchange of human beings, the matter of emi- and immi-gration, with all the perplexing biological problems inherent in it. Too many people incline to think of human migrations as primarily of economic and political significance. They are, rather, primarily of biological significance. Their economic and political significance, important as it is, is incidental to and determined by their biological results.

Without involving ourselves in any discussion of moot points concerning the evolution of man, or the factors which determine it, we may unhesitatingly accept as a part of present-day scientific knowledge certain facts of human biology which the intensive study of this subject in recent years has given us.

We know, for example, that heredity is an important factor in determining the make-up, both physical and mental, of human individuals and family and racial groups. Environment also plays an important part in determining human fate. Environment makes it possible to realize, or it prevents the realization of, those human possibilities which are determined fundamentally by heredity.

In any attempt, therefore, to estimate the worth or the lack of worth to a nation of the immigrants which come, or propose to come, to its land, we should scrutinize these immigrants as closely as we can from the point of view of the student of human biology. Whether they have a good or bad heredity to mix with the heredity of their new neighbors, and whether they have had a good or bad environment which may have fitted or unfitted them to adapt themselves to the conditions of their new home, these are the questions the answers to which are the fundamental basis of any sound evaluation of immigrant individuals. Such an evaluation can also be made, although less exactly, for racial and national groups.

This matter of immigration and the character of immigrants has a great importance for us in the United States, and we are giving it much attention just now. Our National Research Council, which I have the honor of representing at this Congress, has a special committee at work upon a study of "the scientific problems of human migrations," and the results of this study will be placed at the disposition of our Government for its information. And I may add, we shall also be glad to place them at your disposal.

But you of South and Central America do not perhaps need to concern yourselves so intensively at present with these problems.

Some day, however, you may need to. Fortunately, also, as regards the special relations between you and us, there are no irritating immigration regulations to discuss. There are no immigration bars among Americans. But for that very reason we are all interested in the character of those persons and groups of persons who are entering any of the promised lands of America in which they may acquire, by simple formalities and the lapse of a little time, the title of Americans, and hence the privilege of moving at pleasure from one American land to another.



Courtesy of Foreign Language Information Service

IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Immigration and the character of immigrants is a matter of great importance to any country and particularly to the American nations.

The racial development of any American nation is a matter of interest to all other American nations. The character of that racial development depends primarily upon the kind of blood—which is our more usual way of saying the kind of heredity—possessed by the people of a nation. Good blood means a strong people even in the face of bad environment; bad blood means a weak people even in the face of good environment. The strength of the nation rests at bottom on biological factors.

DISTINGUISHED LABOR OFFICIAL VISITS LATIN AMERICA' :: :: ::

Ι

In fulfillment of a long-standing promise, M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labor Office, visited Argentina last July whence, after a brief stay, he crossed over into Chile for a similar visit. His mission was official, its object, so far as Argentina was concerned, being two-fold: To study labor conditions in that country and to convince the Government that it should ratify the pending international labor conventions. "The arrival on our shores of so outstanding a personage, who might well be called the international messenger of harmony between Capital and Labor," says the Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina, "could not but arouse pleasant anticipation in all social circles, especially in the groups which participate in the international labor conferences, that is, the Government, the associations of employers, and the labor unions."

That this anticipation was most happily realized is evident from the account given by the Boletín of M. Thomas's visit. Under the auspices of a national commission appointed by President Alvear and consisting of Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Dr. Luis C. García, director of the National Labor Bureau, Dr. Leónidas Anastasi, Dr. Alcides Calandrelli, Sr. J. A. de Marval, and Sr. José A. Negrí, M. Thomas and his party, which included Sr. Antonio Fabra Rivas, Spanish correspondent of the International Labor Office, and Sr. G. E. di Palma Castiglione, chief of the information division of that office, were fêted by Government officials, the University of Buenos Aires, labor organizations, employers, and the Museo Social—that important body devoted to social investigation. Wherever M. Thomas went, he explained clearly and cogently the organization and work of the International Labor Office and its part in bringing about a world-wide betterment in labor conditions, emphasizing the close relation of the International Labor Office with the League of Nations.

¹ Compiled by Elsie Brown, of the Bulletin staff, from the Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. August, 1925.

When speaking at the University of Buenos Aires of the scheme of organization and the functions of the International Labor Office, he said:

An article in the Treaty of Versailles declares that the International Labor Office forms part of the institutions of the League of Nations. But there is a point to which I wish to call your attention, which is that international life is indivisible. It is impossible to dissociate the various parts. When the League of Nations is moving forward with a favoring breeze full astern, when a great international protocol for security and disarmament is formulated, when enthusiastic assemblies take place attended by the premiers of the greatest nations, the International Labor Office also advances. There are conferences, such as that held in 1924, in which our insistence can lead the greatest of industrial nations to accept the eight-hour day.

On his first day in Buenos Aires, M. Thomas was honored by President Alvear in a long and cordial interview, after which he greeted the Ministers of Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs. To the latter he presented a formal note containing the announcement of the unanimous election, by the Sixth International Labor Conference, of Argentina to a seat on the council of administration of the International Labor Office. This note included the following:

Your Excellency may rest assured that the International Labor Office welcomes with particular pleasure the honor thus bestowed on the Argentine Republic. For my part, I see in this act of the conference a tribute to the spirit of social progress which animates Your Excellency's Government, and to the very active interest which the Argentine Government has always shown in the International Labor Office. Moreover, I am extremely happy to have the Argentine Government once more represented on the administrative council, and thus still more closely associated in the work of the institution which I have the honor to direct.

At the luncheon offered M. Thomas by Dr. Mario M. Guido, president of the Chamber of Deputies, the former, after referring cordially to the advanced Argentine labor legislation, urged the ratification of the international labor conventions, saying, "Since I am here somewhat in the rôle of a man who has come to put through a business deal, permit me to take advantage of my presence here in this hall, among the members of congress, by begging them to lend their utmost endeavor to consummate that business."

The first of the various institutions visited by M. Thomas was the Immigrants' Hostel, where Argentina extends a wel-oming hand to her future citizens; while the first labor organizations to be visited were the Fraternidad Ferroviaria and the Unión Ferroviaria, two groups of railway workers, followed by visits to other trade unions. The Center of Cooperative Studies, the headquarters of the Socialist Party, the various groups of model houses for workers, the municipal shops, workers' restaurants, and the office of the National Railway Employees' Pension and Retirement Fund were other points of interest to which M. Thomas was escorted. In speaking a few

words at the last-named institution, M. Thomas expressed his pleasure at finding in Argentina institutions "whose chief merit, perhaps, rests on the constant cooperation of Government representatives, employers and workers, who thus become acquainted and learn to collaborate intelligently, instead of plunging into bitter and protracted struggles to the detriment of the country and its pros-

Under the auspices of the Argentine Industrial Union and the Labor Association, the various employers' organizations combined in honoring M. Thomas, to whom they gave a sumptuous banquet at which more than 350 guests were present, representing all spheres of national, industrial and commercial activities. Notable addresses were made by Sr. Ing. Luis Palma, president of the Argentine Industrial Union, and by Dr. Joaquín S. de Anchorena, president of the National Labor Association, to which M. Thomas made felicitous responses. The following paragraphs are quoted from Sr. Palma's address:

Illustrious Ambassador:

The Argentine and foreign employers here present well know your efforts to maintain universal peace. You are to them the living symbol of an ideal organization; they see in you the most complete incarnation of those weighty projects which preoccupy the high priests of international justice; they accept in you the intelligent ambassador, the just arbiter, the tireless apostle, who goes about the world proclaiming the necessity of a new social contract, one more equitable, more humane, more nearly in accord with those three principles which appear to embody the ideal of our century: Love, justice, liberty.

You need only observe our industrial life, the condition of the workers, the laws protecting them, to understand that although it is true that everything needed has not yet been attained, it is nevertheless true that we have set our shoulders to the wheel, realizing that the labor problem is, perhaps, the most serious and

interesting of all those pertaining to the social question.

In this connection we can assure you that the employers' organizations will uphold the work of the International Labor Office to the best of their ability, to the end that through gradual evolution, without abrupt and disconcerting upheavals, we shall attain the ideal—the altogether attainable ideal—of harmony between the sources of production, be they called Capital or Labor, when questions between them shall be discussed and solved in the light of a spirit of justice, of human equity, which will consider the proletariat as the most efficient collaborator of capital.

Doctor Anchorena also spoke of the desire of Argentine employers to cooperate with the International Labor Office, saying that their welcome to M. Thomas was not only a personal tribute to him but an indication of the increasing sympathy with which employers looked on the work of that organization. He said:

At the very beginning we gave our enthusiastic adhesion to every proposal for social welfare, since we understand that it is both necessary and just to afford protection and compensation, by means of adequate legislation, in the disabilities of labor and life such as old age, incapacity, illness, and death.

After expressing his appreciation of the cordial reception accorded him, M. Thomas stated that his experience as Director of the International Labor Office enabled him to affirm that the endeavor to reconcile capital and labor was in no sense an attempt to achieve the impossible, and that "social peace" and "harmony of interests" are not vain phrases, although at times the workers lose confidence in them. But, he added, the union sought must be well founded, stable and permanent, and not one which is made and unmade according to the circumstances of the moment. M. Thomas commended the good will of the Argentine employers, who, he said, would be valuable co-workers of the International Labor Office. In closing, he expressed the hope that the three symbolic figures of the Greek legend portraying Justice, Peace and Order as guardians at the gates of Paradise, might be the tutelary deities presiding over the triumphant development of Argentine national wealth.

The closing festivity of M. Thomas's stay in Buenos Aires, after which he left to visit other parts of Argentina en route to Chile, was the luncheon tendered him by the Museo Social Argentino. Dr. Manuel Augusto Montes de Oca, the president, in a brief but eloquent address, assured M. Thomas that as the Museo Social had many times made use of the lessons afforded by the International Labor Office, it was but justice to welcome him to the best of their ability, and that the Museo honored itself by so doing. A certificate of honorary membership, a dignity rarely conferred by the Museo Social, was presented to M. Thomas, "because we know that you are enthusiastically and sincerely dedicated to the noble work of establishing among the nations a standard legislation based on the high principles of contemporary law."

II

CHILE RATIFIES THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONVENTIONS ²

To Chile belongs the honor of being the first American nation to ratify these eight conventions of the International Labor Conference. This action came about as a result of the visit to Chile in the middle of August, 1925, by M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labor Office, which functions under the aegis of the League of Nations. The principal object of the visit of that eminent official, as in Argentina, was to discuss with the Government matters bearing upon Chilean ratification of the pending conventions, recommended by the special conferences derived from

² Compiled from El Mercurio, Santiago.

the League of Nations, and drafted as an expression of mankind's aspirations for peace and well-being.

After a detailed study of the subject, and bearing in mind that as a member of the League of Nations Chile was obligated to ratify, with due process of national law, the conventions already approved by her official representatives in the respective international conferences referred to, the Council of State ratified the eight conventions mentioned. This ratification was formally registered with the Secretary General of the League of Nations on September 15, 1925, Chile being the twenty-sixth nation to so ratify.

The conventions ratified are the following:

Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to 8 in the day and 48 in the week (Washington, 1919).

Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth (Washington, 1919).

Draft Convention fixing the minimum wage for admission of children to industrial employment (Washington, 1919).

Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry (Washington, 1919).

Draft Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings (Geneva, 1921).

Draft Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting (Geneva, 1921).

Draft Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers (Geneva, 1921).

Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture (Geneva, 1921).

In addition to the foregoing conventions, the Council also approved a recommendation prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in national match factories.

It will be recalled that the BULLETIN has mentioned from time to time the enactment in Chile of numerous laws bearing on social welfare, such as those on labor unions, private employees, prohibition of night work in bakeries, and others. To these has recently been added a law on retirement, pensions, and insurance of public employees. Chile is to be congratulated on having written into its statutes, with the approval of the international labor conventions, a notable series of legislative acts, embodying what Dr. Montes de Oca has so aptly called "the great principles of contemporary law."

M. Thomas is likewise to be congratulated on the success of his mission to Chile. This was signalized by President Alessandri, who bestowed upon him the decoration "Al Mérito" of the first class, fittingly presented by Dr. José Santos Salas, Minister of Hygiene, Assistance, Social Welfare, and Labor.

LOGGING AND MARKET-ING PROBLEMS WITH TROPICAL TIMBERS

By Donald M. Matthews

For six years Forester in the Philippines; ten years in charge of forest work in British North Borneo; will take charge in February, 1926, of a forest research project in Cuba for the Tropical Research Foundation

In temperate zones, where forests carry pure or nearly pure stands of species of recognized quality, logging and marketing problems are not very closely associated. The logging problem is simply that of getting the timber out by the most efficient method, having regard to the quantity of production required, and the organization which markets the products hardly concerns itself at all with the logging end of the business. The reverse is the case in the tropics. Few tropical forests carry stands of timber all species of which are marketable, and the percentage of species in any stand which are marketable may vary greatly from one portion of the forest tract to another. The tropical logger can not, therefore, base his logging plans only on the physical and mechanical problems connected with the extraction of the timber, but has to study very carefully the possible market for the many species which the forest offers.

In practically every instance the first logging done in any part of the tropics has been highly selective in character, and extensive rather than intensive. A few rare species of timber only have been sought for and these have been culled from the forest where they have been most easily accessible. These species might amount to only 5 per cent of the stand or less, and the balance of the timber, which would have been equally easy to extract, has been left on the ground because its commercial possibilities were undetermined. Up to the end of the last century this has been the history of all logging in the Tropics, with the exception of sal and teak in India and Burma, which occur in pure or nearly pure stands. This form of logging could only be carried on because the market prices of the species sought for were exceptionally high and the forests which were logged were invariably in the most accessible situations, where the logger had to deal with but a short haul to the coast or a floatable The methods adopted for extracting the timber were stream.

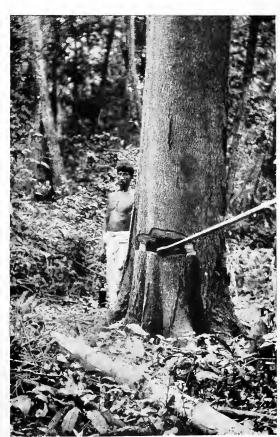
generally of the most primitive nature, and the logging unit a small one, either a few animals or a gang of men sufficient to haul one log on skids a distance of a half mile or so to water. This system served well enough as long as new bodies of timber in accessible situations could be found, but as these became exhausted it was inevitable that more intensive and up-to-date systems of logging would have to be adopted. The demand for tropical cabinet woods of all sorts was increasing but primitive methods could no longer deliver the goods, and with the advent of modern logging in the Tropics an entirely new set of problems presented themselves to those undertaking the venture.

Whereas the small logger could afford to go in and extract a tree or so per acre, hauling it a short distance, and show a handsome profit, the larger enterprise, having to resort to mechanical means of transport, could not afford to do so, and was faced with the necessity of logging species which had hitherto never found their way into the world markets. The difficulty of getting a market for these new species of timber is only now being fully appreciated by those interested in the development of the tropical forest resource, and the indifference which many lumbermen have shown to the merchantable possibilities of the less valuable tropical timbers has been responsible for many of the failures in tropical-forest development. many instances the logger starting in with up-to-date equipment tried to take hold where the small logger left off, based his profit estimates on the market prices of the rarer timbers, and either found himself loaded up with a great number of species which he could not market, or, if he extracted only the marketable species, found that his logging costs left him no margin of profit. In other words, he did not realize that his logging problem and his marketing problem could not be divorced one from the other.

During the last 25 years rapid strides have been made in the identification and classification of tropical timbers, and many reliable facts are available to any prospective tropical-forest enterprise, as to the qualities of the timbers to be logged. Unfortunately, these data are not generally appreciated by practical lumbermen, and moreover the wood-using industries are extremely conservative and very slow to accept a new and untried species of timber, even though backed by authoritative laboratory tests. It is very difficult for any single lumber enterprise to combat this conservatism in the market, and one of the chief factors which has impeded the more rapid development of the use of tropical wood has been the lack of any concerted selling effort. Every producing unit has been an individual selling unit, and although two producers may be selling products which are identical, or so similar in their characteristics that they could be put to the same uses, they are more often than not

sold under different names; so that the quality of the product, while it may be appreciated by the individual buyer, fails of general recognition, and therefore does not get established as a recognized timber commodity. The natural result has been that no one consumer of any importance gets a sufficient supply of any kind of timber to permit him to standardize with it, and this has naturally militated both against price and demand.

LOGGING IN A TROPICAL FOREST



Photograph by H. N. Whitford.

In many cases the producer will succeed in getting the consumer to accept a sample parcel of a new and as yet untried species of timber. The consumer tries it out, finds it satisfactory, and responds with a large order, generally calling for fairly quick delivery. The producer finds that his logging plans do not permit him to get out the required amount in the specified time and is compelled to turn down the order or accept only a portion of it. He is probably encouraged by the prospective business in this timber and makes his logging plans accordingly. When he is again in position to offer the timber in quantities required, he gets in touch with his buyer, only to find

that the latter, not having been able to get the quantity that he required in the first instance quickly, has gone back to the species that he had been using previously and refuses to offer further business. A few experiences of this kind tend to make loggers reluctant to expand their operations to an extent which would enable them to deal with the possibilities of the business, and has the inevitable result of holding back the general recognition of many species of tropical timber on lumber markets.

The best way to get around this difficulty would be by the combination of all producers in a general region, with a central organization for the disposal of their products in the country which seems to offer the best opportunities. Sufficient scientific data are at hand now to permit of the classification of most of the commercial tropical timbers into groups which would be suitable for definite specified purposes, and a selling organization, representing a large number of producing concerns, could classify the outturn from all of these and be able to offer to consumers parcels of sufficient size to standardize the product on the market. Orders coming into this selling organization could be distributed to producing units best qualified to fulfill orders; and the danger of awakening interest in a species and then having to refuse orders, because production could not cope with them, would be reduced to a minimum.

The difficulty in starting any such selling organization lies chiefly in getting in touch with and persuading producers to trust their interests to a selling organization which would not be under the control of any one of them. Competition is as keen among tropical lumbermen as elsewhere, and although in general it is a truism to state that "Competition is the life of trade," in this instance it is more likely to be the death of it. In fact individual producers have been working in the opposite direction and have been putting out trade names for certain of the species which they produce in the attempt to lead the consumer to believe that that individual producer was the only one who could produce this timber to which he attaches the specific trade name. Thus one firm in the Philippine Islands markets Apitong (Dipterocarpus Spp.) under the name of Bagac, undoubtedly with the idea that they will get the monopoly of the sales of Apitong on the market where they place their goods. This firm is a progressive one and has spent a good deal of money in pushing its products and naturally wishes to get the benefit for itself of the money that it has spent in advertising its timbers. ever, this is a step in the wrong direction, as the market could undoubtedly take much more of the timber in question than the one firm can produce and again the general acceptance of this species on the market is retarded.

The redwood produced by various species of the genus Shorea in the Philippines, Borneo, Dutch East Indies, and Federated Malay States is marketed in the East under a host of local names and elsewhere as Philippine mahogany, Borneo mahogany, Borneo cedar, Pacific maple, etc. This is not only unscientific, but it is also bad business practice. Similar instances could be cited for practically every Eastern tropical wood, with the exception of such internationally known timbers as teak; and if trade names are to be added, the confusion now existing will only become worse confounded.

It would take considerable capital and a large amount of perseverance to establish a selling organization to deal with tropical timbers



EXTRACTING HARDWOOD TIMBER

in markets of the Temperate Zone, but it is undoubtedly the outstanding need of the tropical lumbering industry to-day. The excellent scientific work in the identification and classification of timber species which has already been done has laid a foundation which, if not complete, is quite sufficient to build upon. There is every prospect for making such a selling organization a big commercial success, but it is doubtful whether capital will interest itself in such a venture without some lead by Government or some of our educational institutions, and unfortunately the functions of a selling organization lie rather outside the scope of the activities of either. Nevertheless, the demand for such an organization exists, even if it is not fully felt by most producers; and if the mass of information already acquired as to the uses and suitability of tropical timbers

for various industrial purposes in Temperate Zones is to become of any immediate use, some organization will have to undertake the work.

The writer has had some little experience of attempting to adjust a modern tropical logging enterprise to the vagaries of markets located at long distances without adequate selling representation in those markets. This experience has been in many instances very discouraging, and he is therefore able to appreciate fully the services which could be rendered any producer of tropical timber by an organization which was equipped to put him in touch with the right consumer. It is only reasonable to assume that consumers would at least equally appreciate such services.

It seems clear enough that there is plenty of work to be done along the lines indicated. The first step called for would be a survey of the producing field with the aim of collecting accurate data as to the sources of supply of all tropical timbers which are now being produced in commercial quantities. As a complement to this, a study of the wood-using industries should be made to determine what timber products now coming forward in commercial quantities are chiefly required and by whom. Once these data were in hand, they could be put to immediate practical use in promoting the utilization of tropical timber products by the industries which are in greatest need of them. This is the first and possibly the easiest part of the work that there is to be done. As regards tropical America at least, the biggest problem is the determination of the extent and value of the potential sources of supply. The aim should be to collect data of a nature which would enable the countries owning the forests to offer concessions to capital which would be attractive enough to interest it and at the same time be so constructed as to safeguard the forest resource. This is a piece of work which will take many vears to accomplish in its entirety, but the field offers no obstacles to quick results. The focal points for the survey of the potential possibilities of tropical timber supplies should naturally be those which were covered by the first survey—i. e., present production points. Working from these, with a knowledge of the quantity and quality of production which can be immediately obtained, there would be a minimum of delay in getting into utilization the vast untouched forest resource which we know exists but as to which we have so little reliable information.

PANAMA PREPARES FOR A NOTABLE CENTENARY

HEN, after a hundred centuries, posterity shall search for the origin of our public law, and shall recall the compacts that unified its destiny, they will handle with respect the protocols of the Isthmus. * * *

Where, then, shall the Isthmus of Corinth be, in comparison with the Isthmus of Panama?" With these memorable words Bolívar closed his letter, dated December 7, 1824, inviting the American Republics to send plenipotentiaries to a Congress to be held in Panama for the purpose of forming a confederation "that should act as a council of appeal in times of conflicts and common danger, and which, moreover, would be a faithful interpreter of public treaties when difficulties should arise, and, in short, a conciliator in all our differences"—objectives which are ideals in the statesmanship of to-day.

Mindful of its historical heritage as the scene of the famous Congress which, in response to the letter quoted, assembled June 22, 1826, the Republic of Panama, as already recorded in the BULLETIN, has invited the Republics of the New World to join with her in a congress commemorative of that first centenary which was the "genesis of all later Pan American conferences held in various countries with the object of achieving a closer Inter-American understanding," to quote the text of the law passed by the National Assembly of Panama ordaining the celebration of this anniversary.

Arrangements for this Congress, which will be in session in the city of Panama from June 18 to June 25, 1926, are already well advanced. By executive decree of February 5, 1925, President Chiari appointed an organizing committee of three eminent citizens: Dr. Octavio Méndez Pereira, actual Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Samuel Lewis, and Licentiate Fabian Velarde, and Señor Victor M. Villalobos C. as Secretary. By decree of June 25, 1925, the original committee was authorized to add to its number if it so desired and to appoint a secretary general. The following important paragraphs are quoted from this decree:

ART. 5. The duties of the Organizing Committee are:

(a) To make all arrangements for the congress commemorative of the first centenary of the Congress of Panama, and for the participation therein of all the Latin-American nations and of the universities and scientific and learned societies of those countries.

(b) To appoint in the respective capitals of the Latin-American nations committees which shall cooperate in arranging for the Congress by listing institutions and persons to be invited to take part in the labors thereof, by

¹ Sec Bulletin of the Pan American Union, March, 1925.

securing representative delegations from their respective countries, and by proposing the questions which by reason of their importance should be submitted to the Congress. . . .

ART. 7. The member of the Congress shall be:

(a) Official delegates of the nations represented.

(b) Representatives of the universities, institutions, societies and scientific bodies of the American nations, and the citizens of the countries participating in the congress and foreigners there resident who may be invited by the Organizing Committee.

(c) The authors of papers presented to the Congress and accepted by the

committee.

 $\Lambda_{\rm RT}$. 9. All members of the Congress will be entitled to attend its sessions, take part in discussions, and receive a copy of the publications issued by the Organizing Committee.



THE SALA CAPITULAR IN PANAMA

The scene of the first Pan American Congress convoked by Bolivar in 1826

ART. 10. Citizens of American countries who are noted for their learning may be made honorary members of the Congress Commemorative of the First Centenary of the Pan American Congress convened in Panama, June 22, 1826, provided the Congress deems it advisable to confer this honor.

ART. 11. Within three days prior to the official inauguration, the Congress shall assemble for a preliminary session to elect its governing board, honorary presidents and vice presidents, and to designate its honorary members.

The officers of the Organizing Committee shall preside over this session.

ART. 12. The Congress shall hold plenary sessions, the opening and closing sessions to be marked with appropriate ceremony.

ART. 13. Papers for the Congress will be received prior to and including June 10, 1926. Authors unable to send their papers by this date should send to the General Secretariat the title and outline thereof.

ART. 14. The official languages of the Congress will be Spanish, English, and Portuguese.

ART. 15. When the Congress opens, an executive committee shall be constituted, composed of the president of the Congress, the secretary general, and the presidents of the official delegations of the nations represented in the Congress, or such other persons as may be designated by said presidents as their representatives.

ART. 16. The Executive Committee, with the advice of the presidents of delegations, shall propose the conclusions to be submitted to the vote of the Congress.

ART. 17. The committee shall take action by majority vote, each country having one vote.

ART. 18. The committee may appoint subcommittees from its members and shall submit a final report to the Congress for its adoption, this report to be accompanied by an explanatory statement prepared by the secretary general.



THE GOVERNMENT PALACE, PANAMA

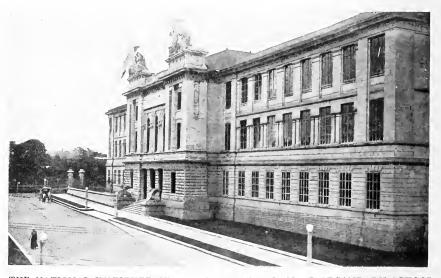
This edifice houses the National Assembly, the various executive departments and the National Theater

In the fulfillment of its duties as prescribed by the foregoing resolutions, the Organizing Committee has suggested for the deliberations of the Congress the following list of subjects:

- 1. Genesis and history of Bolívar's Congress (the so-called "Congress of Panama").
 - 2. Outline of a league in accord with Bolívar's Pan American concepts.
 - 3. Organization of the future Bolivarian Pan American University.²

² CXXVIII. The Third Pan American Scientific Congress recommends that there be established and organized in Panama a Pan American University as a means of joining together all the countries of the continent. The Pan American Union is charged with all matters referring to this organization.

- 4. Organization of the central bureau of bibliography and scientific and literary unification recommended by the Third Pan American Scientific Congress.³
 - 5. Organization of the Gorgas Institute of Tropical Medicine.
- 6. Panama as the chief center of Pan American interchange.7. Influence of the Congress of Bolívar on the development of international law. Influence of the Congress of Panama on the Pan Americanism of to-day.
- 8. A practical method of obtaining more effective study of the principal languages spoken on the American continent.
- 9. Plan for diffusing a knowledge of the most important literary and scientific works by Pan American authors in schools and colleges.
- 10. How to convert Panama into a continental center of science and commerce, thus fulfilling Bolívar's prophecy with regard to the Isthmus.⁴
 - 11. Influence of the Panama Canal on the development of America:
 - (a) From the commercial point of view.



THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PANAMA, THE PRINCIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOL

- (b) From the political point of view.
- (c) From the social point of view.
- (d) From the health point of view.

³ CXLII. With relation to the proposals of Article VII, the Third Pan American Scientific Congress recommends to all the governments of the continent the creation of a central bibliographical office of scientific and literary information whose expenses shall be covered pro rata by the adhering countries, this office to be installed in the capital of Panama. It shall coordinate and classify bibliographical papers it may receive, care for the books, periodicals, and documents sent to it, distribute such as are sent for this purpose, and publish at least every three months an American bibliographical bulletin to be circulated on the continent and in Europe and which shall contain all the biographical information and references obtained.

The congress recommends also to all the American States the creation of offices of biographical information in each of the capitals of the continent that should gather and shape biographical papers of the scientific and literary production of their respective countries and send them at the end of each month to the central office at Panama; sending likewise to the central office publications that the author furnish therefor and distributing those received from the central office for that purpose, taking care that they arrive without fail at the destination, and fulfilling in general all the functions of office of international distribution and exchange, enjoying in connection therewith the fullest postal franking privilege. The offices established in the American capitals shall undertake likewise a service of general biographical information open to the public, in such a way as to bring in contact among themselves the men of science and of literature in the continent.

4 "It seems that if the world should be obliged to choose its capital, the Isthmus of Panama would be selected for this great destiny, situated as it is in the center of the globe, having on the one side Asia and on the other Africa and Europe."—From Bolivar's letter of invitation to the Congress of Panama.



THE PROPOSED PAN AMERICAN MONUMENT TO BOLÍVAR

The coming Congress is to take the necessary steps for the erection of this monument to Bolivar, in compliance with a resolution adopted by the Fifth Pau American Conference which met in Santiago, Chile, in 1923. The Spanish sculptor, Benlliure, who was chosen for the work, has submitted this model. Above the head of Bolivar is inscribed, "Liberty attained is superior to riches," across which the figures Liberty and Peace clasp hands. Surmounting the monument is the condor, symbol of South America and freedom.

(e) From the scientific point of view.

(f) From the Pan American point of view.

The agenda and plans for the Commemorative Congress are of especial interest in connection with the carrying out of certain resolutions passed by the various Pan American conferences. The agenda, it will be noted, includes two resolutions passed by the Third Pan American Scientific Congress which took place in Lima last year, namely, those favoring the establishment of a Pan American University in Panama and the organization of certain bureaus. Moreover, Law No. 5 of 1925, which provided for the holding of the Commemorative Congress, gave the President of Panama explicit authority to proceed, in accord with the other Pan American nations, to establish such a university in Panama.

This law also provides that the Executive shall take the steps necessary for the erection in Panama of a monument to Bolívar, in compliance with a resolution passed by the Fifth Pan American Conference, held in Santiago in 1923, this monument to be a joint homage of the Pan American Republics to the memory of the great Liberator, "to commemorate his initiative in convoking a Pan American Congress to study with the cooperation of all the Governments of America the great problems of the New World." The eminent Spanish sculptor Benlliure has been chosen for this important work, and he has already submitted an imposing project, in which the central figure, in the round, represents Bolívar in thoughtful attitude, a bas-relief on either side depicting scenes connected with his heroic history. Above Bolívar's head are inscribed his words "Liberty attained is superior to riches," across which two youthful figures, incarnating Liberty and Peace, clasp hands, while above broods the condor, symbol at once of South America and freedom unfettered by the limitations of space. The rear of the monument is also embellished by figures and reliefs.

The plans as briefly outlined here have made no mention of the Inter-American Student Congress which is to be held at the time of the Centenary, an event in itself of continental significance. Many festivities will also take place in connection with the celebration in which the Republic of Panama has invited her sister nations of this hemisphere to join, an invitation to which they have responded with enthusiasm. Of the 16 nations which had replied by the end of July, 1925, 10 stated their definite intention of sending delegates, while the other 6 expressed the liveliest interest, which promises

further action upon receipt of the program of the Congress.

In replying to the invitation on behalf of his Government, Señor don José M. González Valencia, Minister of Colombia in Panama, well expressed the general sentiment when he said: "For my part, I take pleasure in recognizing that the official acts looking toward the assembly of the Pan American Congress in this city are a manifestation of true Americanism as well as a just tribute to the memory of the Liberator, which reflect the highest honor on the Republic of Panama."

RECENT BOLIVIAN LABOR LAWS: :: ::

S a consequence of the natural mineral wealth of what was originally known as Alto Peru, to-day the Republic of Bolivia, it has been the scene of extensive mining exploitation from the time of its discovery by Spain, and even before. This perhaps explains why Bolivia was one of the first of Latin-American countries to seriously consider industrial questions in general—particularly what is called the "labor problem."

One of the well-known causes which influenced the South American Republics to fight for their independence was the arbitrary treatment of native workers by the local Spanish authorities, particularly those engaged in the mines. Historians to-day have clearly shown that many of the abuses originally and even still attributed to the Spanish Crown were committed on their own initiative by the local Colonial authorities, who at that distance did not fear to exploit the Indians mercilessly, in spite of the many laws for improving the condition of native workers decreed by the Spanish Government.

Since the establishment of the Republic a number of laws have been passed by the Bolivian Congress in favor of mine workers and other employees, but in a somewhat spasmodic and superficial manner, without the necessary investigation of the conditions underlying the abuses which it was sought to remedy, thus accomplishing little of permanent benefit. In the last two years, however, a very real and definite effort has been made to improve labor conditions, with the encouraging result that three extremely important laws have been passed which are thoroughly in keeping with the latest legislation on the subject in other countries. These laws deal with the following subjects:

Labor accident compensation, the eight-hour day and working conditions, and compulsory insurance for workers. A free translation of the first named follows:

LABOR ACCIDENT COMPENSATION LAW

ARTICLE No. 1. By accident is understood any organic injury suffered by a worker while employed by another or as a consequence of that employment. By employer is understood a private person, a company or enterprise, an owner, a lessee or contractor who causes work to be executed, or one who carries on one or more industries.

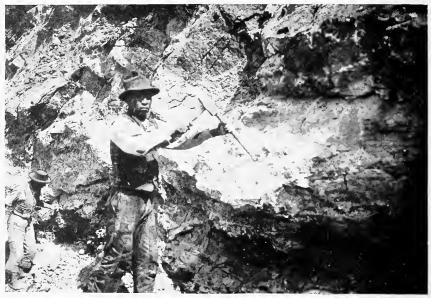
¹ This compilation is in no sense an exact translation of the text of the laws reviewed. For the latter, recourse must be had to the official text in the corresponding issues of the Gaceta Oficial.

The State is considered an employer in relation to work which it orders to be done. A worker is understood to be one who habitually labors in an occupation, trade, or profession for the benefit of another; also commercial employees and apprentices in workshops or factories. Persons employed in domestic service are excepted.

When work or labor, as a whole, is let on contract the contractor is considered the employer, but the responsibility of the original employer still subsists.

ART. No. 2. Work, in the different forms specified in the regulations of the present law, is performed subject to the employer's responsibility for accidents suffered by the laborer while at work or as a consequence thereof. This applies equally to cases where the worker suffers an accident in agricultural or forestal exploitations in which machinery is employed.

ART. No. 3. Incapacity for work may be partial or complete, temporary or permanent; partial when the worker because of accident is unable to follow his



LABORERS AT THE COROCORO MINE, BOLIVIA Open workings in one of the great copper mines of the country

trade or profession but is still able to do another kind of work; temporary when he is unable to work for a period of from eight days to one year; permanent when he will never be able to work again.

ART. No. 4. The industries or trades to which the previous article applies will be legally responsible for accidents only when they have a working capital of over 20,000 bolivianos, and when the injured worker has been in their employ at least two weeks before the accident occurs. If these conditions do not exist, the responsibility of the employer is limited to paying one month's wages for temporary incapacity and twice this amount if the incapacity is permanent or if the worker dies. If the incapacity due to the accident does not exceed six days, there will be no responsibility whatever.

ART. No. 5. The compensation referred to in the previous article will be subject to the following apportionment according to whether the incapacity due to the accident is partial, temporary, or permanent:

- (a) If the worker's incapacity is temporary, the employer shall pay him an amount equal to one-half of his daily wage while under treatment, provided this is not over a year beginning from the day of the accident; if incapacity lasts over a year, it will be rated as permanent and will be compensated accordingly. If the laborer disagrees with his employer as to the amount of his compensation, it is understood that the minimum will be 2.50 bolivianos per day. If the laborer is paid by the piece, he will receive one-half of the average amount earned daily. If the latter varies, compensation shall be equal to one-half of the amount earned during the month immediately prior to the accident.
- (b) If incapacity is partial, total compensation shall not exceed 18 months' wages.
- (c) If incapacity is permanent, the worker has the right to a total compensation not less than two years' wages, to be paid at one time.



LABORERS DRYING COPPER

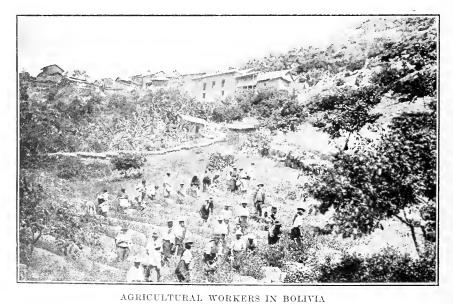
In this process, as well as in sorting ores, women have become expert assistants

(d) If partial incapacity is caused, compensation shall be equal to one year's wages, provided that the employer gives the worker another occupation compatible with this physical condition, with a wage not less than the one he was receiving before the accident.

ART. No. 6. When an accident causes the death of a worker, the employer must pay the funeral expenses to an amount not exceeding 100 bolivianos, and a compensation equal to the worker's wages for two years, to be paid in one installment, to the members of the family who were dependent upon him and who are entitled to support in accordance with civil law. In such cases the heirs will be governed by the Civil Law Code, the compensation being rated as lucrative property.

ART. No. 7. Payment of compensation will be made by the employer at the end of each month, except in the case of total disability or death, when compensation will be made as hereinbefore stated in one payment.





Upper: Cutting sugar cane. Lower: Harvesting coca, one of the numerous medicinal plants grown in Bolivia

ART. No. 8. Employers may transfer their responsibility under Articles Nos. 1 and 3 to another entity paid to insure their respective laborers, provided such entity is duly constituted and authorized by the Government, and provided also that the workers are insured for an amount not less than the compensation to which they are entitled under this law.

ART. No. 9. In case of the death of a worker, the employer is authorized, if the heirs agree, to pay the latter a pension for life instead of the lump compensation specified in Article No. 6 of this law, provided that this pension is duly guaranteed and proportionate to two years' wages plus legal interest.

ART. No. 10. Pending the creation of the Bureau of Labor,² complaints of accidents shall be made to the judge of the respective district who shall proceed in accordance with Article No. 3, Title 6, Book 2, of the Civil Code, action to follow the law suit in an ordinary way. No appeal will be admitted.

ART. No. 11. In all police stations a "Register of labor accidents" shall be kept. This register shall serve as a basis for the investigation of accidents and compliance with this law. The said register shall contain details of the injuries received.

ART. No. 12. The worker, or in case of his death his legal heirs, must within eight hours after examination by a physician, inform the nearest court or police station of the accident and, if there is no physician, within eight hours after examination by two empirics, except when prevented for some reason which must be stated. The same procedure must be followed by the employer, within the specified time, after he is cognizant of the accident, under penalty of a fine of 100 bolivianos. The authority or judge who delays the proceedings, in addition to the penal responsibility, will be fined 100 bolivianos to be collected by his immediate superior who shall take cognizance of the complaint. For this purpose, the workers will be considered as "distressed poor."

ART. No. 13. The worker who becomes incapacitated from disease contracted because of his employment, or the heirs of a worker who dies, shall be compensated in the same manner as provided for accidents. The employer shall record in the "Register of labor accidents" any injury or sickness from which the worker was suffering at the time he enters his employ.

ART. No. 14. If the employer goes into bankruptcy, the amounts due workers on account of compensation shall be considered as preferred claims in accordance with Article No. 1444, paragraph 4, Civil Code. The benefits of this law may not be waived.

ART. No. 15. Compensation for labor accidents is not seizable and, when due to legal heirs, is nontransferable. Legal action on account of labor accidents is outlawed one year after the occurrence of the accident.

ART. No. 16. The employers or the corresponding insurance companies are required to establish a special fund which shall be a "Guaranteed account" and in which shall be deposited:

- (a) Compensation due because of death, when the worker leaves no heirs.
- (b) Payments referred to in Article No. 7, when the beneficiaries die without legal heirs, or intestate.
- (c) Compensation or revenue from same due foreigners who have left the country.
- (d) The amount of fines imposed for failure to comply with the provisions of this law. The money credited to this account shall be used solely in the payment of compensation not otherwise paid because of the legal bank-ruptcy of the respective employers.

 $^{^2}$ This bureau was duly organized in 1925 in accordance with an act of Jan. 19, 1924, and a decree of July 21, 1924.

ART. No. 17. The Bureau of Labor, in cooperation with the Secretary of Industry, shall prescribe obligatory welfare and safety regulations for all industries, factories, and enterprises throughout the country.

ART. No. 18. Women and children are entitled to all the benefits prescribed by

this law for male workers of legal age.

ART. No. 19. Payment of hospital and medical expenses does not release the employer from his obligation to pay compensation.

ART. No. 20. Expenses for medicine and medical treatment in case of accident and during subsequent treatment shall be paid by the employer, such payment giving him no right to discount same from the amount of compensation due.

ART. No. 21. The Chief Executive of the national government shall prescribe the regulations for administering the present law.

In conclusion it may be stated that the Bolivian consul in San Francisco, Don Alberto Palacios, has recently issued a detailed summary, in English, of the provisions included in the act establishing the eight-hour day and, also, of that covering workers' obligatory insurance, copies of which may be obtained on request.



PRACTICAL PROGRESS IN CHILEAN HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

HE marked interest in highway construction and the national programs already under way in the greater part of the American republics are favorable indications of the growing understanding of the economic and social importance of highways and other means of communication. Such construction appears to have received a decided impetus from the visit of the Pan American Highway Commission to the United States in 1924, when the members of the commission had an opportunity to appreciate the benefits which that country derives from its systems of roads and highways.

It is interesting to note that since that memorable visit several of the Latin American nations have established their own highway education boards, organizations which are affiliated with the Pan American Highway Education Board founded in Washington July 1, 1924, by the commission mentioned, the principal object of which is the study and promotion in the Pan American nations of the fundamental principles of highway development.

As an example of the activities now under way and an evidence of the enthusiasm which has been awakened, Chile may be cited. A highway education board was founded in that country on August 22, 1924, which, half a year later, in order to arouse national interest in the problems relating to highway improvement, opened seven

competitions to the public.

The first of these competitions was for posters on any subject bearing on the advantages to the nation of good roads. offered a prize for a motion picture scenario which could be used as propaganda on the same vital subject. The third was more technical, calling for nothing less than a study of the best route for the Santiago-Valparaiso highway, taking into consideration the longitudinal profile and the transverse section in relation to the probable traffic and recommending, also, the most suitable and economical method of construction. The most satisfactory types of construction for the various provinces or zones of the country were to be submitted in the fourth competition, due weight to be given to such factors as amount of traffic, location of roads and the utilization of available local materials suitable for construction. The fifth competition, open to high school students, called for essays on the advantages of good roads, while in the sixth, theses submitted by civil engineers for their respective degrees were invited, these theses to deal with the technical, financial, or administrative aspects of highway construction and conservation. The subject of the last competition was a complete scheme for marking the highways of the various provinces.

It is clear that in planning these competitions the Chilean Highway Education Board desired to cover practically the whole field of highway construction in such a way as to appeal both to the public and to technical experts, and in such practical fashion that the prize-winning projects would be useful to the board, and to the country at large, in actual highway construction.

The cash prizes for these competitions varies from 100 to 6,000 pesos, the latter sum being offered to the successful competitor in the scheme for the Santiago-Valparaiso highway, while the award for the sixth competition—that for engineering theses—is an eight-months' course of study on practical highway construction in the United States. The closing dates of the first, second, fifth, and seventh competitions are already past, but the third, fourth, and sixth remain open until February 15, 1926, May 1, 1926, and January 1, 1927, respectively.

The National Government has taken part in this movement by creating, through the Ministry of Public Works, a permanent body to be called the Highway Congress, whose duty it is to promote highway improvement through the study of the various problems relating to construction, conservation, and service. Membership in this congress is open to departmental highway boards, organizations and individuals accepting its statutes and contributing to its maintenance. An executive committee has been appointed charged with the duty of drafting the statutes and regulations of the congress, and of organizing the first session which is to take place in September, 1926.

No reference to recent Chilean progress in road designing and construction would be even superficially complete without some appreciative mention of Caminos y Turismo, the official organ of the Asociación de Automovilistas of Valparaiso, which under the able and constructive administration of Don Hector Vigil, its editor and founder, is carrying on a vigorous campaign for more and better roads—a campaign not the least of whose virtues is the rousing of the national consciousness to the beauty and the essential unity of the 3,000-miles-long stretch of its native soil.

Such intelligent and practical procedures as the foregoing, in combination with the many other kindred activities looking toward highway development in the Latin American nations, together with the





Courtesy of The South Pacific Mail

THE SAN CRISTOBAL RAILWAY, SANTIAGO, CHILE

Two views of the recently inaugurated funicular railway which makes the ascent of the San Cristobal hill possible with ease and comfort. Upper: The station at the foot of the hill. Lower: One of the cars making the ascent.

growing importance of motor transportation, give rise to the expectation that at no distant day these vast territories to the southward will be covered with a network of roads contributing not only to national and international wealth and well-being, but to the promotion of friendship between men, not merely within, but beyond the limits of the respective national boundaries.

THE NEW ROAD UP SAN CRISTOBAL¹

Not the least among the many attractions of the Chilean capital is the picturesque hill of San Cristobal, its summit crowned by a colossal statue of the Virgin. For many years past this hill has been visited by the faithful of Santiago as a place of pilgrimage, testified to by the numerous crosses placed at the angles of the zigzag path that led laboriously to the crest. . . . Much higher than that celebrated "beauty spot" the hill of Santa Lucia, the view obtained from the top is incomparably finer, extending far over the central plain of Chile and affording magnificent vistas of the cordillera and the coast range. Below, the city is spread out like a map, in the midst of which Santa Lucia can scarcely be distinguished among the house tops and spires.

It was an excellent initiative on the part of the authorities to plant this somewhat out of the way and neglected hill with public gardens, which in due time will convert it into the pride of Santiago and one of the show spots of South America. For long it was too difficult for many people to ascend without undue expenditure of energy, and although the motor road brought the summit within reach of all who could afford it, the hill as a place of public resort was incomplete until the recent completion of the Funicular Railway, photographs of which are given on the opposite page. It will be seen from these that the work has been one of considerable magnitude, involving the expenditure of much money and engineering skill. The large and commodious cars now render it possible for all to visit the summit of the hill and the public gardens with comfort, ease, and safety and the enterprise of the proprietors of the line will undoubtedly meet with the pecuniary reward that so admirable a contribution to the civic attractions of the Chilean capital merits.

¹ The South Pacific Mail, Valparaiso, Chile, Aug. 6, 1925.

UNITED STATES EM-BASSY AT MEXICO CITY'

NOTHER step in the acquisition by the United States Government of adequate Government-owned buildings for the use of its representatives abroad was taken when the new building for the chancery of the American Embassy at Mexico City was erected at the corner of Calles Niza and Londres. Some years ago Mr. George T. Summerlin, then Chargé d'Affaires, was authorized to expend \$150,000, appropriated by Congress in June, 1914, for an Embassy building.

The property, however, cost only \$100,000 and the Department of State authorized the Embassy in 1923 to employ a competent architect in Mexico City to prepare plans and specifications for an additional building to house the offices of the Embassy so that Londres 102 might be exclusively a residence for the Ambassador. Accordingly, after due consideration of the problem involved, Mr. J. E. Campbell, an American citizen, was selected. Mr. Campbell has many important buildings in Mexico to his credit where he has practiced for 25 years. Mr. Campbell is not only a member of the American Institute of Architects, but also a graduate of the Mexican Beaux Arts.

In October, 1924, a contract was signed on behalf of the United States Government, by Mr. H. F. Arthur Schoenfield, the then Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, with Mr. Campbell, to perform the work under the direction of Mr. H. Dorsey Newson, Second Secretary of the Embassy, who is named in the contract as Supervising Architect and Special Representative of the Department of State.

The present building is of monolithic construction of brick and stucco and reinforced concrete with an entrance feature, cornices and colonnade of quarried stone. The problem has been particularly well solved by the architect as it follows the general design of the old building at Londres 102, duplicating the colonnade on the garden side so that the entire grouping forms a harmonious and dignified head-quarters for the representative of the United States in Mexico, and for the transaction of the business of the American Government.

The new building is two stories in height and contains on the ground floor the necessary offices for the staff of the Embassy, including an office for the Counselor, Secretaries, Military Attachés, rooms for files, code work and waiting room for the Ambassador and stenographers, as well as a reinforced concrete strong room which is fire and

¹ The American Foreign Service Journal, Washington, D. C., October, 1925.

THE NEW UNITED STATES EMBASSY AT MEXICO CITY

Courtesy of "La Rochester #

burglar proof, for the protection of the archives and records of the Embassy, which date from 1825 and give a chronological history of the relations between the United States and Mexico since that time, together with much other interesting official correspondence exchanged between the two governments.

On the second floor provision is made for a law library, offices, and apartments for the bachelor Secretaries of the staff. . . .

At the present time the United States owns 8 embassy buildings, 4 of which are in Latin America, 6 legations, 2 of which are located in El Salvador and Costa Rica, respectively, totaling 14, and our business men look forward to the time when they may see a government owned embassy or legation in every foreign capital of the world. . . .

From the recent legislation and awakened interest in the country in the subject of Uncle Sam owning homes for his foreign representatives, it may be expected that the United States before long will be among the foremost of the nations who have realized that their representatives abroad must be provided with a proper and dignified setting in which to discharge the duty of interpreting their country's policies.



THE COST OF LIVING IN ARGENTINA :: :: ::

HE following article on the cost of living and operating an office in Argentina is based on a report prepared for the United States Department of Commerce by the American Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires.

In Buenos Aires, where most of the foreigners other than immigrants are located, the cost of living is considerably higher than in most cities in the United States. Rents and clothing are the two largest items in the household budget. The housing question is a grave one, for notwithstanding a building boom which has progressed for several years, there is still a scarcity of suitable houses and apartments and speculation in real estate continues. Clothing prices run about 25 per cent above those in the United States. Prices of foodstuffs and household goods are nearer our own levels.

Aside from expense, living in Argentina is agreeable. Climatic and sanitary conditions are good, and there are no prevailing diseases other than those common in the United States. The spring months of September, October, and November and the autumn months of April and May are cool and delightful. The summers are not very hot except for a few days in February. June, July, and August are cold and disagreeable, because houses are not heated. Central heating plants are the exception rather than the rule, making it necessary to bundle up more than Americans are accustomed to do. The average winter temperature is probably between 45 and 55° F., although it frequently drops to 32. Snowfall is almost unknown in Buenos Aires.

LIVING EXPENSES

The figures here given are for the city of Buenos Aires, and are stated in Argentine paper pesos. During the past few months the exchange value of the paper peso has been about 41 cents United States currency. Living expenses in interior towns may be calcuculated as about 15 per cent below those in Buenos Aires.

Apartments are available, both furnished and unfurnished, but in general they do not afford the conveniences of those in the United States. Kitchens are usually detached from the main group of rooms, and except in the very newest buildings there are no closets. Central heating plants are very unusual, being found only in some of the

¹ From American Weekly, Buenos Aires, June 6, 1925.

newer apartment houses and in "chalets" now being built in the suburbs. Some of the newer houses have fireplaces.

Unfurnished houses of four to six rooms (in stating the number of the rooms the kitchen, bath and servants' rooms are omitted) within the city limits, which include the suburbs of Belgrano and Devoto, where most of the Americans live, rent for from 250 to 450 pesos per month, depending upon their location and condition. Many local representatives of American firms find it advisable to pay from 500 to 600 pesos per month for better appointed houses in the better sections of the city. Furnished apartments are usually at the rate of 100 to 250 pesos above their rental unfurnished. The foregoing prices are for houses and apartments of the class usually rented by Americans, and do not include luxurious or elaborate quarters in the best sections of the city.

Most houses are now equipped with bath and toilet fixtures. Gas and electricity are supplied within the city limits, and electricity is available not only in most of the suburbs of Buenos Aires, but in almost all interior towns. Running water and sewers are provided within the Federal district, which includes the principal suburbs outside of Buenos Aires. In suburbs outside the city limits each house has a well and windmill, and a septic tank for the disposal of sewage.

Leases are almost invariably required, the minimum term being generally two years but sometimes one. The signature of a commercial house as guaranty on the lease is usually required. Heat, light, gas, and often water are for the account of the lessee. Electric and gas fixtures, excepting the simpler connections, are not furnished with the apartment. Tenants pay a small initial fee for the installation of gas meter and gas stove and a monthly rental of from 1.20 to 5 pesos for the stove. Gas water heaters are sold by the gas company to the tenant, the cost, installed, being 240 pesos. Usually an outgoing tenant sells the heater to the incoming one at a reduced figure. Wood and coal burning salamanders and kerosene stoves are the usual means of winter heating. Ordinarily, there is no provision for storage of wood or coal, and these are bought at retail in small quantities. In this way anthracite coal costs 80 pesos and soft coal and wood 50 pesos per ton. A conservative estimate for fuel (coal, wood, gas) for cooking and heating in a 4-room house for a family of 3 and 1 servant is 90 pesos per month during the 6 winter months and 60 pesos per month for other months. Water rent for a small house is 18 pesos per quarter.

The rates for gas, electricity, and telephone in the Federal district are as follows: Gas (for domestic use), 0.205 peso per cubic meter.

Electricity (for domestic use), 0.115 peso gold (0.26 peso paper) per kilowatt-hour up to capacity of installation for 30 hours; excess at 50 per cent lower rate.

Telephone (household use), 37.10 pesos per quarter. In other

cities and towns rates are higher.

The social customs of Argentina do not permit the matron of the house to do the housework, as in the United States, and the employment of servants is universal. The average American household in Buenos Aires employs two servants. The average wage paid is 65 pesos per month, but experienced cooks demand from 100 to 120 pesos. When only one servant is employed, she is usually paid from 70 to 80 pesos a month. The servants are generally newly arrived peasant immigrants from Spain or Italy. They are not accustomed to modern household appointments, and it is necessary to calculate a large depreciation and replacement on furniture and household equipment, due to careless handling.

Marketing is done almost entirely by the servants, in the central markets, street markets, or in the stores. The stores ordinarily have fixed prices, but bargaining is still universal in the markets. The servants usually attempt to make a commission on their purchases, but the resulting cost is not greater to the householder, as the servant is generally able to make the purchases at the minimum bargain price. Bread, milk, and ice are delivered to the door at fixed hours. Vegetable and fruit carts also serve from door to door, at prices slightly

above those in the markets.

Vegetables and fruits vary in price with the season. The marketing of truck-garden products is not well organized, and any serious disturbance, such as a few days of heavy rains, will cause sharp advances in the prices for short periods. The average minimum prices at the height of the season are as follows:

•	Pesos.
Asparagus	_per bunch 0. 40
Green peas	per kilo 80
Onions	do 30
Grapes	do60
Apples (from United States)	_per dozen 4. 00
Oranges	do 60
Eggs	do70
Grapefruit	each 40
Chickens	do 3. 50

Manufactured articles of all kinds cost more in Argentina than in the United States. This applies to furniture, crockery, utensils, medicines, toilet articles, toys, and supplies. Small articles of common household use which require frequent replacement and which in the United States can be bought at chain stores for 5 or 10 cents, commonly cost from 0.40 to 1.50 pesos in Buenos Aires.

From the foregoing it will be seen that an American with a wife can hardly be expected to maintain a household in Buenos Aires on a decent basis, worthy of the representative of a responsible American

firm, on less than 1,200 pesos per month.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENTS

The following is a list of the Buenos Aires hotels usually patronized by American travelers, with their minimum rates for rooms without private baths:

	Hotel	Amer- ican plan	Euro- pean plan
		Pesos	Pesos
		(1)	13
			13
Savoy			13
Grand		16	1
Palace			15
Phoenix		14	13
Maiestic		14	1;

¹ Meals at the rates of 3½ pesos for lunch and 6 pesos for dinner.

In interior towns the average American plan rate is from 8 to 15 pesos per day. The hotels in the smaller cities are not modern, and American travelers often find it necessary to pay more for supplementary food and service.

In Buenos Aires there are numerous boarding houses, mostly run by English women, offering accommodations to English and American transients. The usual price for board and single room and the use of bath is 150 pesos per month. The food and accommodations of these houses are generally inferior, and American traveling men do not ordinarily patronize them, preferring second-rate or smaller hotels when it is desired to economize. At the smaller native hotels single room and board are obtainable at 10 to 12 pesos per day. Heat is not furnished in boarding houses, and is provided only in the first two of the hotels listed above. Americans living in boarding houses usually buy one or two oil heaters, at 26 pesos each, and kerosene at 4.50 pesos per 5-gallon can.

CLOTHING AND INCIDENTALS

Wearing apparel is one of the largest items of individual expense, the cost of women's clothing being especially high. The business suit worn by the average American in Buenos Aires costs 180 pesos. Locally made linen collars for men cost 1 peso each; locally made felt hats, 26 pesos, and ordinary shirts of cotton or zephyr, 12 pesos each.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Americans and British in Argentina invariably patronize the American and British dentists and British physicians located in the principal cities. The physicians charge 10 pesos for an office call or for a house call within easy radius, though house calls may be

much higher. One popular English physician, located in a suburb where a large proportion of the Americans live, charges only 5 pesos for an ordinary office call. Fees for work done by American dentists in Argentina may be calculated as double those charged in the United States. Native clerks and office employees obtain free medical and dental attention in the Government dispensaries, paying only the actual cost of the medicines used.

RELATION OF WAGES TO COST OF LIVING

The following table shows the trend of wages in relation to the cost of living from 1914 to 1923:

Year	Living costs	Wages	Fluctuation of wages compared with living costs
1914	100	100	100
1918	169	105	62
1919	160	133	83
1920	186	162	87
1921	166	177	106
1922	139	171	123
1923	136	171	126

In considering this table it must be borne in mind that wages were always low in relation to living costs, and that the increase of the former over the latter is not so significant as it would be if in years past the average laborer had received anything like what would be considered a living wage in the United States.

OFFICE OPERATING COSTS

Office employees of American firms are largely Argentines or Europeans. In all there are less than 3,000 Americans in the Republic, of whom perhaps 2,500 are in the capital, so that they constitute a very small proportion of the total population of 9,700,000, or of the 1,800,000 in Buenos Aires. Americans find little opportunity for suitable employment in Argentina, because, with the low wage scale and the high cost of living they can not compete with the natives and Europeans. The standards of labor, wages, and living in Argentina more nearly approximate those of Europe than of the United States, so that conditions of employment are not generally attractive to citizens of the latter country. This is true of all lines of employment, either skilled or unskilled, and not only in Argentina but throughout South America. Moreover, excepting the meatpacking plants, which are chiefly American, the industries and utilities of Argentina are largely owned by Europeans, who favor their own nationals in the matter of employment.

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As a rule, clerical and stenographic positions are filled from the large supply of Anglo-Argentines, who are usually well equipped with both the Spanish and English languages, and can be hired for moderate salaries. American companies operating in Argentina employ their own nationals for a few of the more important positions, usually selecting these employees through the home offices in the United States. The average pay of an ordinary clerk is 250 pesos per month. Beginners, young women or boys, may be obtained for as little as 150 pesos. The older and more experienced clerks obtain up to 450 pesos. Bookkeepers of ordinary ability, without responsibility, rank as clerks with the same salaries. Expert male bookkeepers receive as high as 500 pesos per month. American and British firms usually bring their head bookkeepers out from the home offices, paying them up to 1,500 pesos per month.

A good native English-language stenographer, male or female, obtains 400 pesos per month, although they are sometimes obtainable for less. American and British stenographers who act as secretaries or who are in charge of the office sections are paid considerably more, depending on their training and class of business. Native stenographers without English-language qualifications, and of average ability, range in pay from 150 to 300 pesos per month.

Salesmen usually work on a small salary with commission and traveling expenses, though some of them work on commission only. The monthly base salary is from 150 to 600 pesos. Commissions are unlimited, there being records of American houses having paid as high as 10,000 pesos to a salesman in one month.

Rentals for office quarters are somewhat higher in Buenos Aires than in cities of the United States. Suites of four rooms, for instance, bring as much as 500 to 700 pesos per month, depending upon their location. A suite of four inside office rooms having about 80 square meters floor space will cost between 550 and 600 pesos per month. In a new American office building, charges for outside suites of three or four rooms with an approximate floor area of 100 square meters run well over 700 pesos per month, but this rate includes light, heat, and janitor service. Cleaning charges, where they constitute a separate item, may be estimated at 40 to 50 pesos per month.

THE GENERAL LABOR SITUATION

Native Argentines and immigrants from southern Europe make up the bulk of the lower grade of labor. Immigration restriction in the United States has diverted the flow of immigrants to South America, so that in Argentina labor has been reasonably plentiful, and lately labor troubles have been infrequent and unimportant. The compulsory pension law, taking effect April 1, 1924, provides for deductions

of 5 per cent on all wages and salaries, and has been a disturbing element, being unpopular with employers and employees alike. With high living costs, the people resent reduction of their incomes and demand increases in pay to cover these deductions. Wage concessions have already been obtained in some lines of employment.

WAGES

Unskilled day laborers may be hired in Buenos Aires for as low as 4 pesos per day, although the average wage of the peon is stated by the National Department of Labor to be 4.65 pesos per day. The usual wage of a porter is 70 to 90 pesos per month, with living quarters. Porters in commercial buildings also receive gratuities for cleaning offices, and similar services.

In comparing wages in Argentina with those in the United States it must be borne in mind that the standard of living for laborers, mechanics and clerks is much lower in Argentina than in the United States. Workmen in Buenos Aires live in densely packed houses and are not accustomed to the clothing or luxuries enjoyed by workmen in the United States. It is the practice to calculate that the American workmen coming to Argentina needs double the salary he received in the United States in order to live on the same basis that he did at home.

A local factory which recently brought 12 machinists from the United States was obliged to pay them at the rate of \$6,000, United States currency, per annum. As indicated above, the pension law requires every employee to contribute 5 per cent of his wages to the pensions fund, and the employer to contribute an equal sum. These amounts must be considered in figuring the cost of labor.





ARGENTINA

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION.—The annual Livestock Exposition held at Palermo under the auspices of the Sociedad Rural Argentina was a great success, the formal opening on August 21, 1925, being attended by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and another distinguished visitor, the Maharajah of Kapurtala

In his opening address the Minister of Agriculture, Doctor Le Bretón, referred to the great part played by sons of the United Kingdom in the development of the Argentine livestock industry, which, according to the Herd Book, has 227,700 pedigreed cattle of British breeds, or 98.83 per cent of the pedigreed cattle on Argentine stock farms, worth about 666,000,000 pesos, or 99.50 per cent of the value of all pedigreed cattle in the country.

Interesting features of the exposition were the parade of champions of different breeds, the exhibition of horses ending with a review of native-bred horses ridden by horsemen in gaucho costume, and the sale of the grand champion Shorthorn bull for 152,000 pesos, or about \$62,320. The American Weekly of Buenos Aires says that higher prices have been paid in other countries for champions in the dairy class but never for a Shorthorn.

Poultry breeding propaganda.—On August 25, 1925, the Ministry of Agriculture sent out over the Central Argentine Railroad an agricultural mission composed of two engineers, an agronomist and a group of women instructors in home economics to give instruction in poultry raising to farmers and landowners in the rural regions. The mission has two special cars, one containing the poultry exposition and poultry-raising equipment and the other accommadtions for the mission. Lectures illustrated with slides and motion pictures will be given, as well as practical demonstrations of the cheapest and most effective equipment.

Rosario to be immigration port.—The Minister of Agriculture has recently resolved to establish immigration inspection service through the Bureau of Immigration in the port of Rosario, where immigrants may land as in Buenos Aires, and receive quarantine inspection, lodging, and allocation service. This will permit the immediate establishment of a line of steamers direct from Genoa to Rosario.

FLIGHT TO LA PAZ.—The Argentine aviator Juan José Etcheberry, flew from San Fernando, Argentina, 2,977 kilometers to La Paz, to take the salutation of the Argentine nation to the sister Republic of Bolivia on the centenary of her independence. The daring aviator, whose flight was half of the time over the Andes, made landings at Lugones, Tucumán, and Jujuy in Argentina, and Oyuni, Oruro, and La Paz in Bolivia. The flight was made in a Curtiss biplane with 160 horsepower in four and a half days at an average speed of 175 kilometers per hour. The aviator was the recipient of a great popular demonstration and also of official honors upon his arrival in La Paz last August.

BOLIVIA

Arrival of first Argentine train to La Paz.—The first train to run over the new Atocha-Villazón section of the transcontinental railroad left Buenos Aires on August 4, arriving in La Paz on August 8. The train was composed of 12 cars, including sleepers and dining car. Among the passengers were the Argentine and Brazilian special missions to the Bolivian centennial celebration, and for this reason several extra stops were made along the route. This completes the second transcontinental railway route in South America—from Buenos Aires to Antofagasta, Arica or Mollendo.

EXPORTS OF MINERALS DURING JULY.—The exports of minerals in metric tons during the month of July last were as follows: Tin, 4,949; lead, 3,174; copper, 1,227; silver, 343; zinc, 402; antimony, 276; and bismuth, 320. (Commerce Reports, September 14, 1925.)

BRAZIL

COFFEE EXPORTS.—Brazilian coffee in the bean exported during 1924 was valued at 2,298,572 contos of reis. The chief ports of shipment were: Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Victoria, Bahia, and Recife (Pernambuco), while the chief countries of destination were the United States, France, Italy, Holland, and Germany.

Forestry Service.—Under the presidency of the Minister of Agriculture a meeting was held in the Commercial Association building in Rio de Janeiro early in September, to consider the organization of a national forestry service. Provisions for this service were made by Decree No. 4421 of December 28, 1921, published in the Diario Official of September 1, 1925.

Ports of Angra dos Reis and Nictheroy.—Concessions have been granted to the State of Rio de Janeiro by the Federal Government and approved by President Bernardes for the building and operation of the ports of Angra dos Reis and Nictheroy. The work to be done at Angra dos Reis includes the building of a 300-meter

pier for docking steamers with a draft of 8 meters, the laying of railroad lines, the building of warehouses of an area of 4.000 square meters, said warehouses to be provided with moving cranes, the linking of the Ilha dos Coqueiros with the city of Angra by a causeway, the building of railway spurs to the docks, paving, water supply, and provision of light and power.

In Nictherov the work is not to exceed a cost of 30.000 contos of reis, and includes dredging the entrance canal to the port, building 562 meters of docks for vessels of S-meter draft, four warehouses with a total area of 9.680 square meters, and railroad spurs, and supplying paving, streets, water, light, and power.

Port contracts are to run for 75 years, during which time the State is to receive certain taxes in payment of its expenditures and

investment.

Cotton textiles.—The Jornal do Brasil of August 14. 1925, published figures furnished by the Centro Industrial de Fiação e Tecelagem (Industrial Association of Spinning and Weaving) which show that Brazil has 244 mills with a capital of 626.700 contos of reis. The production of 1924 was 700.000 meters of textiles, in the manufacture of which 2.500,000 spindles and 65.700 looms were operated, and 110,000 operatives employed. Cotton manufactured in Brazil has won favorable comment in expositions and from foreign cotton experts. Due to three factors, home production of cotton, water power, and cheap labor, it is thought that Brazil can weave textiles more cheaply than other countries and that she can supply not only herself but neighboring nations.

New MINERAL.—A new mineral of the wagnerite group recently discovered in the northeastern part of the country has been named "Arrojadite" in honor of the Brazilian geologist. Miguel Arrojado Lisboa. The new mineral, which is a phosphate of iron, manganese, calcium, and soda, is found at Serra Branca. 9 kilometers south of Pedra Lavrado in the municipality of Picuhy, in Parahyba, already famous for its deposits of copper. The new mineral is found in conjunction with hematite and cassiterite. It is thought that this mineral will have a high value as an agricultural fertilizer, since it contains over 30 per cent of phosphoric acid.

CHILE

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.—In August last the Government issued a decree giving Government aid to the Electro-siderurgic and Industrial Co., of Valdivia, which proposes to utilize the hydraulic power of the southern lakes for large power and steel plants and iron foundry, the first of their nature in Chile. This company plans to construct a hydroelectric plant developing 32,000 horsepower and an electro-

metallurgic foundry with an annual production of 50,000 tons of iron and laminated steel. The capital of the above-mentioned company will be 13,000,000 pesos gold. For 9,000,000 pesos of this amount bonds will be issued, on which the State assumes the obligation of guaranteeing $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest and an annual amortization of 1 per cent.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.—In the city of Antofagasta experiments were recently made with a new explosive called "Chilita," invented by Capt. Juan L. Donner. This explosive is said to have proved more effective than dynamite, inasmuch as it does not contain any harmful elements for those handling it, can be detonated with perfect safety, does not give off poisonous gases, and is not affected by cold or sudden changes in temperature.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NITRATE INDUSTRY.—The Minister of the Treasury has issued a decree authorizing the Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corporation to establish various agencies in Chile, with the object of future development of the nitrate industry. The abovementioned company will have a capital of 90,000,000 pesos.

COLOMBIA

Puerto Wilches Railroad.—According to reports of the manager, the first 50 kilometers of the railroad from Puerto Wilches, a Magdalena River port, to Bucaramanga, were inaugurated during the latter part of July, the President of the Republic, the Minister of Public Works, and various officials attending the ceremony. The work on the rest of the road is progressing rapidly, the road bed having been leveled to kilometer 75 and other preliminary work finished to kilometer 108, that is to say within 20 kilometers of the city of Bucaramanga, capital of the Department of Santander. Up to the present time 2,050,000 pesos have been spent on the construction of this railroad, the additional cost of completing the road up to Bucaramanga being estimated at about 2,520,000 pesos more. Once this railroad is completed it will be an important factor in the development of the Department of Santander, which is a great coffee and agricultural center.

COSTA RICA

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS.—The first agricultural cooperative society was organized recently in Nicoya for the purpose of providing financial assistance to small farmers. At present this cooperative society is composed of 100 members, each member paying a monthly quota. The funds thus accumulated are available to members for loans at a low rate of interest, and in this way farmers can keep from having to sell their crops at too low a figure or from obtaining loans at a very high interest rate.

Parcel-post statistics.—During the first six months of the present year 39,597 packages were received in the parcel-post division of the San José post office, of which 14,943 came from the United States; 9,044 from England; 7,926 from Germany and the rest from various other countries. The customs revenues received from this service amounted to 490,021.70 colones, which is a considerable increase over the figures for the first six months of 1924, when the number of parcels received was 29,568, and the revenues collected therefrom 333,474.70 colones, showing an increase of 156,547 colones in favor of 1925.

CUBA

Postal AIR Service.—Several foreign airplane companies have made offers to the Cuban Government for establishing an air-mail service in the Republic, under very favorable conditions. Among the offers is one from a French, and another from a German concern. The airplanes suggested for this service are similar to those used on the London to Paris route, with a carrying capacity of six passengers, besides the pilot and a mechanic and 2,000 pounds of mail. Three different mail routes will be established, one along the northern coast of the island, another along the southern coast and the third traversing the center of the Republic. The postage rate per letter will be 5 cents.

HIGHWAY REPAIRS.—The Secretary of Public Works has under consideration a plan for the immediate repair of the main highways of the island and also for repaying the streets of Habana and its suburbs. It is expected to have this work completed by the end of the year, when the tourist season begins in full force.

Interesting invention.—A recent invention patented by two young Cubans for lowering or lifting the top of touring cars, which is adapted for any car, will be of interest to motorists, particularly in sections where open cars are used. By means of this apparatus, the mechanism of which is worked by a lever placed near the emergency brake and gear shift, it is said that the top of a touring car may be lifted or lowered by the chauffeur in a space of time less than a minute, without stopping the machine or molesting the passengers.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROTECTION AGAINST PLANT DISEASES.—In order to protect native agriculture against plant diseases from abroad a decree, which appears in the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 8, forbids the introduction into the Republic of any kind of bags that have previously contained fruits or vegetables, or the material from such bags. Bags that have been imported in contradiction to this order must be reexported by

the owner or burnt within seven days from the time that they were received.

Tobacco seeds.—The Department of Agriculture has received a quantity of yellow tobacco seeds which will be distributed to planters by the Chamber of Commerce, the fruit inspectors, and agricultural inspectors, for the next planting.

ECUADOR

Cultivation of tobacco.—Due to the fact that the management of the tobacco monoply has not proved to the best advantage of that industry, the Provisional Government issued a decree on July 31 tending to improve conditions relating to the cultivation of tobacco. According to this decree all restrictions regarding the planting and cultivation of tobacco cease from the date of the decree. Planters are obliged to advise the authorities of their district of the location of their plantations within 30 days after setting out the plants. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture will determine means for controlling the production of tobacco and the expenses thereof. The Government will purchase the next crop at a price fixed in accordance with suggestions made by a committee appointed by the growers of each district. The Government will also import tobacco seeds from abroad and will distribute them free among the planters.

Salt monopoly.—By a decree of the Provisional Government dated July 29, 1925, the General Administration of the Salt Monop

oly located in the city of Guayaquil has been abolished.

RECEIPTS OF CACAO AT THE PORT OF GUAYAQUIL.—During the first six months of the present year—1925—the amount of cacao received at the port of Guayaquil reached a higher figure than during the same period of the five previous years, as the following table shows:

,	
	Quintals of
	100 pounds
1001	207 202
1921	. 397, 803
1922	-487,570
1923	278 010
1000	_ 313, 010
1924	107 000
1924	435, 830
	,
1925	496 882

GUATEMALA

International Railroad service.—The press reports that the International Railroads of Central America plan to establish a motor-car service between San José, Guatemala, on the Pacific coast, and Puerto Barrios, on the Atlantic coast, to connect with the hydro-airplane service which is to be established from Colón, Panama, with intermediate stops to San José, Guatemala. In con-

nection with an air route it is interesting to note that two hydroplanes from Colombia recently visited Guatemala in their trial flight over Central America.

Twenty-five new passenger cars, of which four are parlor cars, are being shipped from a factory in Philadelphia for the International Railroads of Central America.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The Agricultural Association of Lavarreda celebrated its second anniversary on September 15, 1925, with the award of prizes to the most successful farmers and to the most brilliant students in the local schools. Part of the program was the opening to the public of the new highway from Menocal to La Montanita.

CHEMICAL AGRICULTURAL LABORATORY.—The equipment has been ordered from Germany for the Chemical Agricultural Laboratory to be located in the building of the School of Natural Sciences and Pharmacy in Guatemala City. The laboratory is to analyze seeds, plants, and make other similar tests, and also to analyze food products sold to the public.

HONDURAS

Sugar.—The steamer *Tegucigalpa* on August 16, 1925, sailed from the Atlantic port of La Ceiba for New Orleans with a shipment of 21,660 sacks of sugar, weighing 64,800 quintales, consigned from the Montecristo sugar central to England.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE LINE.—The 175-mile telephone line from Tegucigalpa to San Pedro Sula, which runs along the eastern shore of Lake Yojoa, was to be put into service on September 15, 1925. Another line is planned from Tegucigalpa to Yoro, with branches to La Ceiba, Olanchito, Trujillo, and other towns.

MEXICO

Foreign trade for first half of 1925.—Mexico's imports during the first six months of 1925 amounted to 201,115,230 pesos, and her exports during the same period to 363,829,253 pesos, the favorable trade balance therefore being 162,714,023 pesos. The following totals show the foreign trade from January to June, inclusive, 1925, compared with the corresponding periods of 1923 and 1924:

	1923	. 1924	1925
Imports	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
	150, 665, 339	140, 573, 774	201, 115, 230
	291, 477, 758	297, 243, 692	363, 829, 253

The percentage of this trade with the United States was as follows:

·	1923	1924	1925
Imports from the United States	74. 71	72. 58	70, 69
	75. 08	80. 24	82, 98

Petroleum.—From July 1, 1924, to May 31, 1925, 288 oil wells began flowing, yielding 169,522 cubic meters, while on the latter date Mexico possessed in all 1,193 oil-producing wells which yielded 1,936,024 barrels daily. The amount of money invested in the petroleum industry is 779,011,125 gold pesos, of which 23 per cent was invested prior to the constitution of 1917. Oil lands under exploitation by companies have an approximate value of 386,388,000 gold pesos, and the profits of the industry amount to more than double the investment. (President's Message, Sept. 1, 1925.)

DIVISION OF LAND.—In the President's message of September 1, 1925, it was stated that the National Agrarian Commission has rendered 476 decisions, of which 359 have been carried out, thereby giving possession of 579,708 hectares of land to 360,718 persons in the Republic.

AID FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY AND PLANTERS.—Authorization has been given by the Government to Frank Y. McLaughlin to invest 12,000,000 pesos in the refinancing of the planters of Morelos and the reestablishment of the sugar industry of that State by means of sugar-mill construction. (President's message, Sept. 1, 1925.)

NICARAGUA

Breakwaters for Corinto.—The President recently discussed with two of his cabinet ministers and a foreign engineer a project for the building of a series of breakwaters at regular intervals in the bay at Corinto to protect the port from the encroachment of the sea. The work if undertaken will cost about 5,000 córdobas.

León Railway station.—On August 20, 1925, officials of the Pacific Railway arrived in the city of León to prepare plans for the new railway station to be built on the Calle de San Juan. The station will consist of a reinforced concrete building 150 yards long and two stories high, with an arch to admit five railway tracks. The second floor is to be used for the housing of the employees. Construction was to be begun the week following the officials' visit.

PANAMA

Banana industry.—The banana growers of the Gatún Lake region have formed an association for marketing their fruit on the cooperative plan. Each member is to contribute 50 cents per hectare

of banana land to a fund for the association. Mr. S. M. Perkins was elected president.

From Cristóbal, the Canal Zone Atlantic port, a total of 157,223 stems of bananas was shipped during the month of August, which is a gain of 86,904 bunches over the total shipment of August, 1924, though less than the record total shipped in May, 1925.

The San Blas Development Company expected to ship 50,000

stems during the month of September.

Sponge industry.—Members of the Greek colony in Panama have formed a company to develop the sponge industry in Panaman waters. Off Bocas del Toro the company has already taken 1,000 pounds of sponge, of which it has sent samples to buyers in other countries. The company plans to fish for sponge along both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, going from one point to another to allow new sponge to grow after each cutting.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN AGUADULCE AND POCRI.—By the middle of April the towns of Aguadulce and Pocri are to be supplied with electric light and an ice factory, according to the terms of a contract

between the Government and Señor José Antonio Sosa J.

CHIEF OF BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.—Recent legislation provided for the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture as a section of the National Department of Agriculture and Public Works. The President has appointed Sr. Antonio Díaz G. chief of this bureau, as he is a graduate agronomist with many years practical experience.

PARAGUAY

Patent office.—According to the press, a patent office is to be established in Asunción as a branch of the Government service.

ELECTRIC PLANTS.—The towns of Villeta and Caacupé are to have electric plants, for which the projects are now being considered by the assembly.

Paraguayan motion picture.—The first Paraguayan motion picture, "Alma Paraguaya," prepared by Señor Hipólito Carrón, had its première at the Teatro Granados in Asunción on August 11, 1925. The film contains interesting pictures of the popular, religious, and patriotic activities of the Paraguayan people, with beautiful views of the mountains and picturesque country.

Radio broadcasting.—On August 30, 1925, the communications section of the Military School in Asunción held a trial radio program, broadcast from the San Bernardino station and received in the

Military School.

PERU

Study of Petroleum resources.—The Minister of the Interior was authorized by an Executive order of July 24 last to engage the

services of a competent geologist to study the petroleum resources of the Departments of Piura and Lambayeque, and of the Province of Tumbes, all on the northern coast of Peru. To cover the expense of this investigation 5,000 Peruvian pounds have been allotted for the purpose in the present budget.

New ROAD.—On August 2 last the highway from Huarás, capital of the Department of Ancash, to the city of Carhuas was inaugurated. This road, which is 40 kilometers long, traverses the length of the Callejón de Huaylas, opening up to view a panorama of wonderful beauty along the Huaylas River between two mountain ranges.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION.—By an Executive decree of July 8, the *Compañía Administradora del Guano* was authorized to charge 5 centavos extra on every bag of guano sold, the funds thus collected to be used by the National Agricultural Society for establishing an agricultural experiment station for investigating and studying plant diseases.

LAND SURVEY IN INDIAN COMMUNITIES.—See page 1273.

SALVADOR

Street paving.—On August 11, 1925, a visit of inspection was made by the Nicaraguan delegation to the fourth centenary of San Salvador's foundation to the paving under construction in the capital city of Salvador. The work was explained in detail as the visitors passed sections in all stages of construction from preparation to the laying of the asphalt. The streets already paved were turned over to the municipality on August 6 as part of the Fourth Centenary of Foundation ceremonies.

Correction.—In the September issue of the Bulletin it was erroneously stated that the government printing office was inaugurated in San Salvador on April 29, 1925. The printing office opened on that date was that of the Ministry of Public Instruction, the government printing office having been in existence since 1823.

SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.—See page 1274.

URUGUAY

New customhouse.—The press reports that the new customhouse of Montevideo, on which construction was begun in September, will be completed in three years.

URUGUAYAN LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION.—On August 14, 1925, the Twentieth Exposition of Livestock Champions was opened near Montevideo under the auspices of the Asociación Rural del Uruguay with the President of the Republic, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Minister of Industry, and many other officials and distinguished persons as guests.

Dr. Domingo Bordaberry, president of the Asociación Rural, in making his opening address referred to the influence of England on the livestock industry of Uruguay. The Prince of Wales and other guests, on inspecting the exhibits of fine blooded animals, expressed their admiration of Uruguay's progress in livestock raising.

VENEZUELA

CENSUS TO BE TAKEN.—An Executive decree of August 17, 1925, authorizes the taking of a national census on January 31 and February 1, 2, and 3, 1926. An additional credit of 580,000 bolívares has been made in the budget of the Department of Public Works to cover the expense of making the census.

EXPORTS OF VENEZUELAN COFFEE TO THE UNITED STATES.—During the fiscal year 1924–25 Venezuela exported to the United States 57,392,861 pounds of coffee, valued at \$12,771,387. These figures represent 4.5 and 4.8 per cent, respectively, of the total quantity and value of the imports of this commodity to the United States during that period. (Commerce Reports, September 21, 1925.)

NEW HIGHWAY.—The Governor of the State of Guárico issued a decree on August 10 last authorizing the opening of a new road connecting the town of Altagracia de Orituce with the important coffee center of San Francisco de Macaira.



BRAZIL

Congress of Popular and Agricultural Credit.—The Popular Banks, Rural Banks, and the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Federal District met in Rio de Janeiro in August to consider standardization for the methods of operation of popular banks, rural banks, and cooperative credit associations. The Central Credit Bank of Louvain was adopted as a model for the credit banks, and the cooperative credit associations proposed to join in a federation with the Bank of the Federal District as main member, gradually converting it into the Federal Bank of Popular and Rural Credit of Brazil.

CHILE

CENTRAL BANK OF CHILE.—The plan prepared by the financial mission headed by Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, of Princeton University,

for establishing in Chile a sole bank of emission with participation of the Government, other banks, and individuals was approved by the Chief Executive on August 22, 1925, and thus became a law.

Some of the more important provisions of the law are as follows:

There shall be founded a bank called the Central Bank of Chile, whose chief operations shall be emission and rediscount and whose powers and obligations shall be determined by the present law.

The bank is founded for a term of 50 years, which may be extended on petition of the bank.

The new institution shall have its legal domicile in Santiago and may establish branches in other cities of the Republic and foreign countries. Its authorized capital shall be 150,000,000 pesos, which may be increased to a maximum of 200,000,000 pesos at the instance of eight directors and with the approval of the President of the Republic.

The capital shall be divided into 150,000 shares of a par value of 1,000 pesos each. All the shares shall be registered, and 40 per cent of the par value shall be paid at latest the day when the Government approves the bank's statutes, the balance to be paid in two equal parts, the first half six months and the second half one year after approval of the statutes.

The shares shall be divided into four classes, to be called A, B, C, and D. Shares of series A shall be issued to the amount of 20,000,000 pesos and shall be entirely subscribed by the Government; those of series B shall be subscribed by Chilean banks carrying on banking operations in Chile; those of series C may be subscribed by foreign banks operating in Chile, and those of series D may be subscribed by any person or legally formed entity.

The bank shall be administered by a board of directors of 10 members, 3 to be appointed by the President of the Republic, 2 to be elected by the shareholders of class B, 1 each by the shareholders of classes C and D, 1 elected jointly by the National Society of Agriculture and the Society for Industrial Promotion, 1 by the Association of Nitrate Producers of Chile and the Central Chamber of Commerce of Chile, and 1 by the directors of the Labor Federation. Members of Congress and directors and salaried employees of joint-stock banks are ineligible to election as directors.

The board of directors shall elect a president, vice president, and general manager of the bank, the first two of whom may or may not be members of the board. Members of Congress, salaried public employees, and directors and salaried employees of other banks are ineligible to election as president or vice president.

The bank is authorized to buy or sell telegraphic drafts; to buy or sell gold coin or bars; to buy, sell, or discount bank drafts on foreign cities and foreign bills of exchange covering import or export operations, their term not to exceed 90 days; to buy, sell, or discount bills of exchange or bills accepted by joint-stock banks given and payable in Chile, their term not to exceed 90 days, based on commercial transactions; to receive sight deposits without interest; to buy, sell, and accept as guarantees, under the restrictions of this law, bonds or other obligations of the Government, municipalities, State railways, and other Government divisions or agencies.

The bank shall be the principal depository of the funds of the Government of Chile and shall act as its fiscal agent.

The Central Bank of Chile shall have the monopoly of the emission of paper money during the 50 years of its legal existence.

Said bank notes shall be received at par and without any limit as to amount in payment of taxes and any other obligations, whether public or private, pro-

vided, however, that in private contracts it may be stipulated that payment shall be in any other coin.

The bank is under obligation to exchange and immediately cancel or retire from circulation all the Government paper money and treasury "vales" or notes.

In compensation for the aforementioned obligation, the following funds will be transferred to the Central Bank: The nitrate pledges, deposits in the Banco Español de Chile, and gold deposits established in conformity with law No. 2654 of 1912 and law No. 3360 of 1918. The balance to cover such obligations shall be transferred to the bank in gold coin, bars, or gold credits by the Minister of Finance.

The bank shall maintain a gold reserve equivalent to 50 per cent of the total of its paper money in circulation and of its deposits.

The organizing committee of the bank shall be composed of the Minister of Finance, two Chilean bankers, one foreign banker, and two other persons, all to be appointed by the President of the Republic. As soon as it is appointed the organizing committee shall proceed to organize the bank, ceasing its functions upon election and organization of the board of directors.

COLOMBIA

Bank of the Republic.—Some interesting data regarding the operations of this institution were given in the financial section of the President's Message to Congress. According to these figures the eash deposits and payments during the year ending June 30, 1925, were 460,944,680.64 pesos, while in the preceding year they totaled 186,820,263.54 pesos. During 1924–1925 loans and discounts amounted to 25,909,451.01 pesos, as against 12,053,038.91 pesos in the previous year. The deposits received amounted to 461,427,663.55 pesos, as against 53,623,137.65 pesos in the previous year.

PROPOSED \$50,000,000 LOAN.—The New York banking house of Blair & Co., together with the contracting firm of Fraser, Brace & Co., has submitted a proposal to the Colombian Government for a loan of \$50,000,000 and the construction of various railroads and other public works to which these funds would be applied. According to the conditions of the contract submitted the first issue of the loan would represent \$17,500,000 worth of bonds, at 7 per cent annual interest, and amortization within 30 years, at 1½ per cent a year, and 13 per cent initial discount. Subsequent bond issues would be made by the Government and taken by Blair & Co. according to the then current market prices. The loan would be guaranteed with the revenues from the State railroads already built and in operation, and with the receipts derived from the railroads to be constructed with the funds provided by this loan. The plans and drawings for the railroads would be made by Fraser, Brace & Co. with the cooperation of Colombian engineers.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT REVENUES.—Customs receipts for July of the present year were \$430,000, as compared with \$410,000 in the same month of 1924. Internal revenues for July were \$666,000, as against \$500,000

for July, 1924. The total increase in Government revenue for the first seven months of the year was \$800,000 in excess of that for an equal period of 1924. (Commerce Reports, September 7, 1925.)

ME XICO

National Bank of Mexico.—In accordance with a law passed August 25, 1925, the National Bank of Mexico was established on September 1 last. The law providing for the foundation of the bank consists of five sections, as follows: The incorporation of the Bank of Mexico as a stock company, the emission of paper money, the regulation of monetary circulation and operations with the Federal Government, rediscounting and operations with associated banks, and general provisions. The corporation operating the bank is to exist for 30 years with the privilege of extension in accordance with the conditions contained in the statutes.

The law provides that the capital of the bank shall consist of 100,000,000 gold pesos in 1,000,000 registered shares with a par value of 100 pesos each, which capital may be increased in accordance with the provisions of the organization of the bank and the statutes. The shares are to be divided into two series: Series A, which shall always represent at least 51 per cent of the bank's capital and may be subscribed by the Government of the Republic only, and Series B, which may be subscribed by the Federal Government or by the public.

It is also stated in the law that the object of the bank is to issue bills; regulate the monetary circulation of the Republic, foreign exchange, and interest rates; rediscount actual commercial documents; handle the business of the Treasury of the Federal Government; and in general, within the limits of the law, effect the banking operations permitted to banks of deposit and discount.

The Bank of Mexico may issue bills for a sum not to exceed double the amount of gold reserve on hand, and may make loans to the Federal Government for amounts not over 10 per cent of the visible capital, but may not make loans to State governments nor to city governments.

The Bank of Mexico began operations with a fund of 64,000,000 gold pesos, of which 60,000,000 pesos were subscribed by the Government. The Bank of Mexico will distribute its capital throughout the States in accordance with the necessities of the States, thus extending its economic influence throughout the country.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AND ECONOMIES.—The President in his message of September 1, 1925, made the following statement on the budget of expenditures:

In 1924 the expenditures were reduced by 100,000,000 pesos and some of the revenues were increased * * *. The fiscal year of 1925 began with a deficit of 41,627,000 pesos, which forced upon the Government rigid economy in ex-

penditures to enable it to meet its internal and external obligations. The budget of expenditures for the present year—1925—was as follows: Personnel and expenditures, 207,694,004.30 pesos and public debt, 84,169,672.95 pesos, making a total of 291,863,677.25 pesos, which amount was further reduced to 216,672,-465.93 pesos, or 34,440,000 pesos less than the expenditure in 1924.

This reduction has made possible the carrying out of the Government's financial plan as follows: To found the National Bank of Mexico, to resume the payments on the public debt at an early date, and to commence construction on the necessary highway and irrigation projects. Interest has been paid when due, and the initial deficit of 41,626,969.45 pesos had been reduced on September 1, 1925, to 14,291,039.50 pesos by the payment of 26,355,929.95 pesos on overdue salaries and old debts to merchants and manufacturers, which amount, added to the 44,650,607.91 pesos in the Treasury on September 1, brought the excess of receipts over authorized expenditures to 70,986,537.86 pesos on that date. Deducting expenditures authorized but not made leaves an actual balance of 25,450,060 pesos.

Public debt.—The President in his message of September 1 also gave the figures of the public debt as follows: Debts not included in the de la Huerta-Lamont Convention of June 16, 1922, capital and interest, 171,445,085 pesos; and debts included in that convention, 982,136,775 pesos.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—The report of the Nicaraguan section of the Inter American High Commission made to the President of Nicaragua on the year 1924 gives the following facts:

The monetary circulation averaged 3,498,314.34 córdobas monthly, a considable increase over the previous year.

The value of imports reached 8,806,896 córdobas and that of the exports 12,990,026 córdobas, the customs revenues therefrom being 1,988,895.89 córdobas and the internal revenue 977,601.51 córdobas.

The foreign debt at the beginning of the year consisted of the Ethelburg debt bonds of 1909 to the amount of 864,720 pounds sterling and treasury certificates, Series A of 1920, to the amount of 300,000 córdobas. The treasury certificates were entirely canceled, and through the amortization effected on the bonds of 1909 during the year 1924 that debt was reduced to 820,000 pounds sterling. The Government purchased for 300,000 córdobas the shares of the National Bank held by non-government owners, paying the same bankers an equal sum for the Overseas Trading Company.



ARGENTINA

Women's civil status.—The subcommittee of the National Congress which has had under consideration the question of the civil status of women has prepared a bill which provides the following:

Single women legally of age, divorced, or widowed may exercise the same civil rights as men; engage in any profession, trade, industry, or employment open

under the law to men legally of age; and participate in all juridic acts of civil life under the same circumstances as a man legally of age. The woman legally of age who is married, or has a legal separation of person or property from her husband, enjoys her civil rights without necessity of either marital or judicial authorization: that is, she may exercise a profession or trade; dispose of her salary, professional fees, profits from business, etc.; she may join civil or commercial associations or professional or cooperative bodies; she may exercise the right of guardianship over her children by a previous marriage; she may acquire, with her earnings or profits, personal or real property which she may administer, sell or mortgage; she may administer any property belonging to her before the marriage contract; she may administer any property received by legacy, gift, or inheritance after marriage; she may dispose of her share of the marital property upon the division thereof by divorce; she may administer the property of her children by a previous marriage without bringing such property into the new marital association; she may accept or repudiate the legitimacy which her parents may confer upon her; she may bequeath her property acquired before marriage and that acquired afterwards by legacy, donation, or inheritance or by her own labor to her relatives; and she may appear as plaintiff or defendant in civil law suits involving her person or property, or the persons or property of her minor children by a previous marriage.

During the existence of a marriage the woman may, with judicial authority, dispose of the personal property of her husband for the maintenance of herself and their minor children when the husband is deprived of his liberty in the Republic or elsewhere for more than two years, and when the woman has no other resources. The woman is not responsible for her husband's debts, nor is the husband responsible for the woman's debts. The husband or wife is responsible for obligations contracted by the other only when these are for the home, for the education of the children, or for the preservation of the common marital possessions.

Late advices state that this bill has been passed by the Senate.

CHILE

FARM CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—On August 13 last the President of the Republic and the Secretary of Agriculture signed decree law No. 474 for farm chattel mortgage contracts. This decree law has for its object to create a lien on movable property in favor of a creditor for the security of his debt, the debtor meanwhile retaining possession and use of the article pledged.

CUBA

Pan American Bureau of Cuba.—On August 14 last the Chief Executive signed the regulations governing the Pan American Bureau of the Republic of Cuba. The principal object of this Bureau is to cooperate with the other American States for their mutual interests within the principles of Pan Americanism. The Pan American Bureau of Cuba is directly responsible to the Secretary of State and has the following duties: To procure the ratification of Pan American treaties and conventions; promote the intercourse of ideas between Cuba and the other American Republics, by the interchange of publications; prepare and organize the Sixth International Conference of

American States to be held in Habana; furnish information to Cuban delegates attending any Pan American congress or conference; and also to establish a library provided with books, magazines, and other material relating to Pan Americanism.

The Pan American Bureau of Cuba will be administered by a director with rank of minister plenipotentiary.

ECUADOR

Commission to revise the constitution.—By virtue of a decree issued July 27, 1925, a commission was created to revise the constitution and laws of the State. The members of this commission will be appointed by the Provisional Government who will suggest the general outline for the amendments to the constitution. The commission is also charged with drafting laws and codes on various questions which have not been the subject of previous legislation.

HONDURAS

REGULATIONS FOR MOTION-PICTURE CENSORSHIP.—The Gaceta Oficial of August 26, 1925, publishes the regulations for the censorship of motion pictures in Honduras, which went into effect upon their publication.

Interior regulations.—The regulations for the holding of sessions of the National Congress and all matters connected therewith were published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 6, 1925, becoming effective upon that date.

REGULATIONS FOR VENEREAL PROPHYLAXIS.—The regulations for the venereal prophylaxis section of the General Bureau of Health were published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 10, 1925, upon which date they became effective.

PANAMA

Boundary commission.—President Chiari has appointed Señores Tomás Guardia, Leopoldo Arosemena, and Rodolfo Herbruger, the latter two of whom are engineers, as the Panaman members of the mixed commission which is to determine the boundaries between the Republics of Colombia and Panama.

PERU

Land survey in Indian communities.—In accordance with the decree of July 24, 1925, the Minister of the Interior will send engineers to the various Indian communities to survey the lands of these communities and also to take the census of population in these districts. Once the land has been surveyed, the property will be divided and marked and, subject to approval by the Govern-

ment, the title to lands will be turned over to the communities not now possessing legal titles. The Minister of the Interior will, furthermore, establish a property registration office. The full text of this decree appears in the official paper, El Peruano, of August 3, 1925.

SALVADOR

SIMPLIFICATION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The President issued a decree on August 12, 1925, effective from September 1, simplifying customs duties and surtaxes. This type of tax is to be known as the 40 per cent tax on import duties and includes the original customs duties on importation plus the surtaxes in effect. The full text of the decree is published in *El Diario de la Prensa* of San Salvador for August 14, 1925.

VENEZUELA

NEW LAWS PROMULGATED.—The Venezuelan Congress recently passed three important laws on the following subjects: Mining, the status of foreigners, and uncultivated and public lands. These three laws are published in the *Gaceta Oficial* in the issues of July 18 and August 15 and 18, 1925, respectively.



COSTA RICA-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

RATIFICATION OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CODE.—On June 18, 1925, the Congress of Costa Rica ratified the Pan American Sanitary Code, adopted ad referendum on November 14, 1924, by the Seventh Pan American Sanitary Conference, held in the city of Habana, Cuba. (La Gaceta, July 11, 1925.)

GUATEMALA-CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Convention for the preparation of projects of electoral Legislation.—This convention, signed at the closing session of the Conference on Central American Affairs on February 7, 1923, in Washington, was approved by the National Assembly of Guatemala on May 14, 1925, and signed and published by the President on July 18, 1925. The decree of publication appears in the Guatemalteco of July 31, 1925.

VENEZUELA-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

RATIFICATION OF TREATY TO PREVENT CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN STATES.—By a decree of June 6, 1925, the Venezuelan Congress approved, without reservations, the treaty to avoid or prevent conflicts between the American States signed on May 3, 1923, at the Fifth International Pan American Conference at Santiago, Chile. (Gaceta Oficial, September 7, 1925.)



ARGENTINA

Agricultural school's anniversary.—On August 6, 1925, the Agricultural and Livestock School of the University of La Plata in Llavollol, under the auspices of the National Society of Agricultural Experts and the Society of Veterinary Medicine, celebrated with a luncheon the forty-second anniversary of its foundation. This school, says La Prensa, was the first established in South America for the teaching of the theory and practice of agricultural and animal industry. Among the distinguished guests were the Ministers of Agriculture and Public Instruction, the president of La Plata University, the deans of the Schools of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine of Buenos Aires University and of the Universities of La Plata and Corrientes, and the president of the Sociedad Rural Argentina, Sr. Ingeniero Pagés, one of the first three agricultural experts graduated by the school in question. An athletic meet was held before the luncheon and a reception afterwards.

NEW RURAL SCHOOLS.—In accordance with a resolution of the National Council of Education passed June 22, 1925, the inspector general of territorial schools has ordered the opening of 14 primary rural schools, in which approximately 1,000 children will receive instruction.

BOLIVIA

AVIATION SCHOOL.—With the purpose of developing the military aviation school by improving the equipment and providing good instructors, the Government has engaged the services of a Swiss flight instructor and a mechanic, who have already arrived in La Paz. A number of Fokker airplanes purchased by the Government for the school have also arrived at the aerodrome at La Paz.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF STUDENTS.—The first National Congress of Students will meet shortly in the city of Sucre. The congress will be divided into four sections covering educational subjects,

political questions, economic questions, and general topics.

ARGENTINE STUDENTS VISIT BOLIVIA.—A group of 75 Argentine students arrived in La Paz in August, 1925, to attend the celebration of the First Centenary of Bolivian Independence. Of the 75 students, 15 came from Buenos Aires, 25 from Jujuy and Tucumán, and 35 from Salta, each group being accompanied by teachers. Their transportation to the border was paid by the Argentine Government and from that point on was paid by the Bolivian Government. While in La Paz the students were the guests of the Universitaria Nacional Independente, an organization of University and secondary school students of Bolivia. Among the plans discussed were those for the increased intellectual exchange between the student population of the two countries; exchange of teachers, scholarships, and periodicals; and the centralization of the departments of the University of Bolivia with the medical and dental schools in La Paz; law, letters, and theology in Sucre; agriculture in Cochabamba; and engineering in Oruro and Potosí.

BRAZIL

Education Day.—A Dia do Estudo, or Education Day, was celebrated in Rio de Janeiro on August 11, 1925, commemorating the centenary of the establishment of the law schools of Brazil. The celebration, which was held in the Itamaraty Palace, was attended by Government officials, including the cabinet ministers, the diplomatic corps, educators, and students. Addresses were made by the rector of the University of Rio de Janeiro, the delegate of the students of São Paulo where one of the first law schools was opened, and the delegate of the students of Pernambuco where, in Recife, another law school was established in 1827. The students of higher education gave a message to the Minister of Foreign Relations for transmission to the League of Nations.

CHILE

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE PEDAGOGIC INSTITUTE.—Don Dario Castro has been appointed to the office of "rector," or president, of the Pedagogic Institute of Chile.

Educational reforms.—In a report on educational reform presented by the Commission on the Reform of Public Instruction, under the chairmanship of Señora Sara Guerin de Elgueta, to the Minister of Public Instruction, one of the most important suggestions made was that of creating a supervisory bureau of public instruction. Under this bureau would come the boards of higher, secondary, and

primary education, as well as those of commercial, industrial, and agricultural education. This important report has been submitted to the Board of Public Instruction for consideration.

NEW BUILDING FOR PHARMACY SCHOOL.—The Government has appropriated 500,000 pesos for constructing a new building for the Pharmacy School of the University of Chile.

SCHOOL OF AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS.—A school has been established in Santiago, Chile, for the special purpose of giving instruction in the care of automobiles and intelligent driving, to reduce the number of accidents which are a daily result of ignorance and carelessness.

COLOMBIA

EDUCATIONAL EXPERTS.—About the middle of last August four Belgian and Swiss professors engaged abroad to teach in the Modern High School of Bogotá arrived in that city. A number of teachers from schools in the various departments have been sent to Bogotá by the respective governors of the departments and directors of public instruction to attend lectures which will be given by these foreign professors on various subjects.

Public scientific and literary lectures.—By virtue of an order issued by the Minister of Public Instruction scientific societies, academies, and other institutions of public instruction supported by the State or receiving financial benefits therefrom, shall organize public lectures to be given once a month on subjects in keeping with the character of the institution and of general interest and importance.

VISIT OF BELGIAN PROFESSOR.—The eminent Belgian professor, Dr. Ovide Decroly, who arrived recently in Bogotá, is visiting Colombia on his own responsibility, receiving no recompense whatsoever either from the Government or any organization, with the altruistic purpose of studying the youth of the country and making suggestions for improving the present system of education. Professor Decroly has made a special study of educating degenerate and defective children, studying the personality of each child and the subjects most suitable for his development.

The Colombian Senate in a message of welcome to this distinguished visitor manifested the satisfaction of the Government in having Professor Decroly undertake this most beneficial work in behalf of the children of the nation.

Instruction and Public Health has submitted a bill to Congress for consideration authorizing the Government to establish in Bogotá an institute for the deaf, dumb, and blind, and to engage the services of foreign experts for the administration of the establishment.

COSTA RICA

School revenues.—In the official paper La Gaceta of July 15 last a table is published giving the distribution of revenues and funds for public instruction during the first three months of the present year. This table shows a total of 61,057.57 colones devoted to educational purposes. The school registration during this same period was 108,829 pupils.

ECUADOR

Plan for recordanizing the system of secondary instruction.—At a recent meeting of professors in the Mejía Institute of Quito the following questions were discussed with a view to improving secondary instruction: Establishment of a course for teachers, establishment of courses in mechanics and agriculture, exchange of professors between the various colleges of the American Republics, and the placing of the age for retirement of teachers at 50 years after 15 years of service.

GUATEMALA

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—The Justo Rufino Barrios library and reading room in Jacaltenango was opened on June 30, 1925, as the happy result of a number of gifts of money and books made to the committee in charge of its organization.

HAITI

NORMAL SCHOOL.—This school, located in Port-au-Prince, is especially intended for training young women from the country districts to become teachers or governesses. In July last 11 young women successfully passed their examinations at this school.

School statistics.—According to the report submitted to the President by the Secretary of Public Instruction, the number of schools in session during the past school year was 944, and the number of enrolled students, 74,496. The rural schools have been much improved, and at the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce of Haiti a school of commerce has been established.

HONDURAS

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHY.—A circular letter has recently been sent out to the directors of Departmental Public Education asking that they require the teachers in their territory to furnish monographs from the local records on the foundation, limits, physical, minerological, hydrographic, and climatic aspects, flora, fauna, and population of each locality. The departmental education directors are to prepare a monograph on the department to be submitted to the

National Council of Education for consideration in the compilation of a national geography.

LIBRARIES.—The president of the Central Academy for Teachers, through the press, is making acknowledgments of gifts of books for the formation of the teachers' library in Tegucigalpa.

The Department of Public Education of Mexico recently sent more than 40 works of different authors to the library of the School

of Arts and Trades of Tegucigalpa.

The director of the National Library of Honduras, in Tegucigalpa, reports that during the month of July, 1925, 1,176 persons made use of 1,205 books, 326 of the readers being adults and 760 minors and all but 90 Hondurans.

MEXICO

Public Education.—In his message read to Congress on September 1, 1925, the President gave the following facts on education in Mexico:

The Department of Public Education is deeply interested in the problem of educating the rural population, for which it has maintained since December 1, 1924, 2,001 rural schools and 2,300 teachers, furnishing instruction to 108,500 pupils in average daily attendance. This represents an increase of 962 schools and 1,214 teachers over those in 1924.

University registration up to July 31, 1925, was 11,071 students.

The cultural propaganda section of the Department of Fine Arts gave 544 exhibits and 227 lectures and showed 1,936 motion pictures to a total number of 123,174 persons.

The radio broadcasting station has successfully disseminated cultural programs

to a wide audience.

The Department of Psychopedagogy and Hygiene has been organized to determine the norms of physical and mental development in Mexican children.

From December 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, the library department established 1,256 libraries in the various States and has distributed 94,432 books.

Exchange of professors with the University of Missouri have instituted an exchange of professors this year. Dr. José M. Puig Casauranc, Secretary of Public Instruction of Mexico, will give a series of lectures on journalism and Hispanic-American history at the University of Missouri, and Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, will deliver a series of lectures at the National University of Mexico.

PANAMA

Students with foreign scholarships.—On August 29, 1925, the President gave a banquet in the presidential palace to the Panaman students who were recently awarded the competitive foreign scholarships given by the Government. The students were: Antonio José Sucre, Manuel V. Patiño, Felipe Juan Escobar,

Maximiliano Arosemena, Victor Octavio A. Adames, Eligio Ocaña V., Otilia Arosemena, and Manuel F. Zarate.

PARAGUAY

ARGENTINE PILGRIMAGE TO SARMIENTO'S LAST HOME.—On September 11, 1925, a commission of Argentine educationalists, including 200 teachers, representatives of the Argentine Army and other institutions, made a journey to Asunción, the Paraguayan capital, where Sarmiento, the pioneer of Argentine public education and ex-President of that country, spent his last days. The Argentine delegation was received by representatives of the Paraguayan institutions of education, who with almost the entire population of Asunción attended the pilgrimage of the Argentines to the tomb of Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, both national groups doing homage to that great man.

Congress of History and Geography.—The preliminary meeting of the organization committee of the Second Congress of American History and Geography was held in Asunción on September 4 to plan for the congress mentioned, which is to be called in that city in 1926. Dr. Juan Silvano Godoy was elected president of the Paraguayan national commission.

TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY.—Plans are being made for a teachers' assembly to be held at the end of 1925 in Itacurubí de la Cordillera for the discussion of new plans for education and for the interchange of ideas. The Director General of Schools and other educationalists have promised to be present.

PERU

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.—The following figures for schools under his supervision were taken from the report of the Director General of Education for the year 1924:

Free Government elementary schools, 2,965, with an enrollment of 223,663 pupils, of whom 141,886 were boys and 81,777 girls, the number of teachers for these schools being 4,707. National schools charging tuition numbered 28, the registration in the primary section of these schools being 4,384 pupils—4,138 boys and 246 girls—while in the secondary section the number of pupils registered was 3,136, of whom 2,839 were boys and 298 girls. Normal schools number six in all, three superior and three elementary, with a total registration of 839. There are 12 night schools with 1,880 pupils. In the city of Lima there are 55 private schools, with a registration of 11,205 pupils; a school of engineering; and two vocational schools, created in 1924. In Callao the number of schools was given as 16, with an enrollment of 2,600 pupils.

ESTABLISHMENT OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.—The Government has decided to establish vocational schools in the following places: Huarás, Department of Ancash; Iquitos, Department of Loreto; Cajamarca, Department of Cajamarca; Arequipa and Cotahuasi, Department of Arequipa; and in Huánuco, Department of Huánuco.

BUDGET FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—In the budget for 1925 the sum of 845,502 Peruvian pounds was allotted for public instruction.

According to a decree of July 23, section No. 408 of this educational appropriation is distributed in the following manner: For construction of school houses, improvements and repairs on Government-owned school buildings, 6,000 Peruvian pounds; for renting school buildings, 34,071 Peruvian pounds; for sanitary arrangements and lighting in the schools, 3,577 Peruvian pounds; subsidies to private schools, 4,473 Peruvian pounds; subsidies for the primary grades in the national high schools, 3,442 Peruvian pounds; subsidies for normal schools, 1,212 Peruvian pounds; for teachers' institutes and textbooks, 1,000 Peruvian pounds; and for extraordinary expenses, 686 Peruvian pounds, making a total of 54,466 Peruvian pounds.

URUGUAY

AMERICAN CULTURAL UNION.—The first meeting of the American Cultural Union, which is a branch of the Latin American Union of Buenos Aires, was held in Montevideo, June 18, 1925. The by-laws of this organization, which have recently been published, are in part as follows:

The object is to stimulate the interchange of spiritual and intellectual culture between the American nations (a) through the interchange of books and periodicals, (b) through the interchange of professors, (c) through the publication and interchange of a bulletin by each section, (d) by the creation of scholarships in each country for the students of the other countries, (e) by publicity as to the progress of the different countries, (f) by stimulating commercial and economic interchange between them, (g) by the establishment of a branch of this institution in all the respective museums and libraries, (h) by the holding of various expositions and congresses in each country, and (i) by contributing funds for the establishment of the "House of America" in Paris proposed by Dr. López Lomba.

Each branch shall be headed by an honorary council and an executive committee, the honorary council to be composed as follows:

President, the President of the Republic.

Honorary vice president, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Trustees, the Latin American Diplomatic Corps.

The executive committee shall in each case be composed of the organizers, or other advocates of the principles embodied in the Union, together with representatives of the press, arts, and sciences.

FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Early in August the Industrial School of Florida opened its classes. It is housed in a commodious building given to it by the departmental council of administration. The school has an enrollment of 300 boys and girls.

VENEZUELA

FEDERAL SCHOOL OF GUANARE CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL.—In the city of Guanare, capital of the State of Portuguesa, an interesting ceremony was held on May 15 last, celebrating the founding of the Federal School of that city. This institution was the first of its kind to be established in Venezuela.



ARGENTINA

PROPOSED UPPER COUNCIL OF LABOR.—A bill for the formation of an Upper Council of Labor, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by Dr. Leopoldo Bard, has been sent by that chamber to its committee on labor legislation for consideration. The project for the Upper Council of Labor provides that it be composed of three National Senators, three National Deputies, the Chiefs of the National Bureaus of Labor and Hygiene, the heads of the departments of hygiene and labor legislation of the University of Buenos Aires, four delegates from labor organization, and four delegates from employers' organizations. Women would be eligible for membership in this council.

BOLIVIA

Congress of Commercial Employees.—The director of the Commercial Employees' League of La Paz sent a notice to similar organizations in other parts of the Republic convoking the First National Congress of Commercial Employees to meet in that city during August. The subjects proposed for discussion at this Congress were the following:

- (a) Plan for pensioning commercial employees;
- (b) Regulation of Sunday rest for employees;
- (c) Plan for obtaining building sites in the cities for league offices;
- (d) Creation of night schools for special commercial instruction of league members;
- (e) Designation of a central committee to represent all the leagues in questions to be taken up with the Government or Congress;
- (f) Association of the national leagues with similar organizations abroad; and
- (g) Protection of women and children in industry.

According to the regulations for this congress delegates were required to be Bolivian citizens employed in banking, commercial, or industrial enterprises, and might be either men or women.

CUBA

LABOR EXCHANGE.—The mayor of Habana is planning for the construction in that city of a new, up-to-date building for the Labor Exchange. This building will include an assembly hall, library, classrooms for laborers, and one where instruction will be given to immigrants arriving in Habana. In order to be of still further assistance to laborers and facilitate their obtaining work, an employ-

ment bureau will be organized, where men out of work may register and be brought in contact with concerns seeking workmen.

GUATEMALA

SYNDICATE OF EMPLOYEES OF GUATEMALA.—The Syndicate of Employees of Guatamala has recently been formed for organized action, mutual aid, and mediation when labor difficulties arise. The association has submitted its statutes to the Government for approval and for incorporation.

MEXICO

LABOR MOVEMENTS AND ACCIDENTS.—According to the President's message of September 1, 1925, strikes and lockouts during the year prior to that date amounted to 158, affecting 51,000 workmen. In an effort to promote industrial peace the Government is arranging several joint conventions of employers and employees of various industries, the first of which was to be of textile operators and workers. Industrial accidents have a monthly average of 1,715 and deaths therefrom slightly over 1 a day.

PARAGUAY

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.—On August 24, 1925, a bill for the provision of compensation in industrial accidents was presented to the Chamber of Deputies. This project of legislation would provide that the employer always pay the compensation which is fixed by the law according to the nature of the disability and the wage received.

SALVADOR

Labor Union Music School.—The Union de Obreros of Santa Ana is establishing a school of music in that city for which the National Government, upon request, has granted them musical instruments. The school was opened on August 1, 1925.



ARGENTINA

Cheap housing.—On August 23, 1925, a group of workmen's houses, constructed with funds collected by the Unión Popular Católica, was dedicated and opened for distribution. These houses are located on Rawson, Pirovano, and Paraná Streets in the city of Martínez.

On August 7, 1925, in the office of the accountant general of the municipality of Buenos Aires the cheap houses crected in the Liniers district were distributed by lot. Over 130 persons were favored by drawing quarters in the new buildings.

ARGENTINA RETAINS SOUTH AMERICAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.—By defeating Chile on October 12, three matches out of five, Argentina retains the Mitre tennis challenge cup. Uruguay and Peru were eliminated early in the series of matches.

CIVIL STATUS OF WOMEN.—See page 1271.

BRAZIL

LIBRARY FOR TUBERCULAR PATIENTS.—A library of 300 volumes, including instructive, religious, and recreative reading, has been installed in the Seventh Tubercular Infirmary located in the São Sebastião Hospital, Rio de Janeiro, where, during the four months since its foundation in April, it has given new trends of thought and brought happiness and hope to patients whose outlook on life was prejudicial to their recovery.

CHILDREN'S COURT.—The Children's Court, under the direction of Dr. Mello Mattos, is dealing successfully with the problem of abandoned or orphaned children. In addition to the aid of a committee of women who founded the Casa Maternal, the assistance of Dr. Beatriz Sofia Mineiro is contributing to the effectiveness of the institution. Doctor Mineiro acts as counsel for delinquent minors, bringing to this work her wide culture and study of social problems and her modern outlook as a feminist. She is the author of a book entitled "Assistance and Protection for Abandoned and Delinquent Minors," in which she discusses noted authorities from foreign countries on the subject.

Boy Scouts.—As will be recalled, the Bulletin gave an account of the walking trip made by the Brazilian scout, Alvaro Silva, from Rio de Janeiro to Santiago, Chile, carrying friendly messages from Brazilian scouts to their fellow scouts of Chile. In the middle of August two Chilean scouts, Alberto Lopes and Eduardo Sonain, arrived in the Brazilian city of São Paulo from Santiago, Chile, which they left on December 19, 1924, to return the visit of the Brazilian scout. They continued their walking trip to Rio de Janeiro, where they were most cordially received by the scouts and the city officials. The press speaks of the growth of greater fraternal relations between Chile and Brazil as a result of the scouts' journeys on foot over hundreds of miles of wild country.

CHILE

HEALTH PROVISIONS FOR RAILWAY SERVICE.—The Minister of Public Works has issued a decree approving the new sanitary regu-

lations for the State railways, which provide for the following: Medical and dental assistance for railway employees, also hospital treatment and pharmacy service; first-aid treatment for passengers and the public in general in case of accidents occurring on trains, at stations, or on other railway property; and the strict observance of sanitary measures for the protection of railway personnel, travelers, and animals in transportation.

Houses for workingmen.—The Government has authorized the expropriation of certain lands in the town of San Rosendo, on which 300 houses will immediately be built for railway employees. This new town will be attractively laid out with gardens and parks and provided with good drinking water, a sewer system, and light.

Social Welfare work.—The Chilean Electric Co. (Ltd.), founded in 1921, has organized an excellent welfare service for its employees. During the first year of the institution's existence 24,000 patients were registered at the various dispensaries, and it is estimated that during 1925 the number will reach 35,000. Among the specialists included on the medical staff are one on urinology, two on internal medicine, two pediatricians, and a gynecologist, in addition to four internes, a pharmacist and two assistants, two dentists, and 11 midwives. The dispensary is provided with a well-equipped ambulance and a car for the use of the attending physician when called on outcases. There is an accident and life insurance division for the personnel of the company. Other advantages offered the employees are educational and social benefits; also the service of two large stores where articles may be purchased at the lowest price.

COLOMBIA

LUNCH ROOMS FOR WORKING GIRLS.—Excellent results are being obtained from the first restaurant for working girls established in Bogotá through the efforts of a group of society women of that city.

COSTA RICA

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1924.—According to estimates the present population of Costa Rica is approximately 507,000 inhabitants. Vital statistics for 1924 in the various provinces give the number of births as 19,672, of which 10,126 were boys and 9,546 girls, while deaths were 11,344, of which number 5,982 were males and 5,362 females, births having therefore been 8,328 in excess of deaths. The number of deaths among children under 5 years of age was 6,668.

CUBA

NATIONAL PENITENTIARY.—The new national penitentiary to be erected on the Isle of Pines will be a fan-shaped structure consisting of six sections, each having five stories, and accommodating a total of 800 prisoners. In order to carry out the program of reforms in-

stituted in the prisons, workshops will be installed in the building where carpentry, shoemaking and similar trades will be taught the inmates. A starch factory will also be established in connection with the prison and a small farm where the prisoners will be taught farming.

The marble used in the construction of this building will be taken

from the quarries of Nueva Gerona.

Public Health experts.—A representative from the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País has proposed that through the Secretary of Public Health and Charities a suggestion be made to the President of the Republic regarding the advantages of organizing a corps of sanitary experts, making public health a special career to be followed by physicians specializing in preventive medicine.

HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.—The Secretary of Public Health has notified the mayor of the city of Habana that the sanitary regulations regarding the height of buildings in that city must be complied with. Therefore, in accordance with these regulations, building permits issued hereafter will require that the height of the structure to be erected shall not exceed the width and half again of the street on which it is to be built.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Public Institutions in Santiago.—The director of San Rafael Hospital in Santiago has been authorized to have the Bureau of Public Works commence the immediate construction of a new ward for that hospital. Plans have also been approved by the Bureau of Public Works for building the San Vicente de Paul home for the aged in the same city, and work will commence very shortly. The Municipality of Santiago has advised the Government of the necessity of opening a maternity center and a first-aid ward in that city, to be supported by charity funds.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST HOOKWORM.—The campaign against hookworm carried on by the Health Department is producing very good results. In the Cibao region this disease is most prevalent in the central zones of Cotui, Cevicas, and Bonao, and in the northern part of the Republic in Moca, Santiago, Tamboril, and Amaceyes. The approximate cost of curing a patient varies from 35 to 40 cents, and the number of cases is estimated at about 100,000 in the entire Republic, which means an outlay of about \$80,000 to carry on an effective campaign during the first year, after which preventive measures only need be taken.

ECUADOR

PROHIBITION MEASURES.—The Intendant General of the Province of Guayas has issued several decrees tending to combat the excessive

use of alcoholic beverages. One of the most important measures is the decree by which all establishments dedicated exclusively to the sale of liquor are obliged to close on Saturdays at 11 a. m. until the following Monday at 11 a. m. Proprietors failing to comply with this order will be punished for the first offense with a fine of 100 sucres, for the second offense 200 sucres, and in the event of a third offense by the closing of their establishments. It is also forbidden, between the hours of 11 a. m. on Saturdays and 11 a. m. Mondays, for persons to transport through the streets of Guayaquil bottles or other vessels containing alcoholic beverages; liquor thus transported will be subject to confiscation by the police, who shall take note of the person committing the offense, and in the event of a repetition impose a fine of 30 sucres.

By another decree of August 18 proprietors or persons in charge of establishments selling alcoholic beverages are forbidden to sell drinks to a person nearing a state of intoxication. Failure to comply with this order will be punished by a fine of 50 sucres, besides the cost of providing transportation for the intoxicated person to his home, or to the police station in the event of any disturbance having been caused. A person already intoxicated entering a saloon shall be expelled by the proprietor, who, furthermore, shall immediately advise the police.

HAITI

Water Supply.—Nearly all water used in Haiti comes from springs or rivers; an exception to this, however, is the well recently sunk at Léogane by the Department of Public Works and giving an artesian flow of 300 gallons per hour. The bacteriological examination shows that the water from this well is far superior to ordinary waters in Haiti. It shows the presence of only 5 parts per million of chlorine and no trace of nitrites.

Another water source of marked purity is the Nicolas Grook's springs just outside of Petit-Goâve. The water samples from these springs showed practical absence of all members of the colon group

of bacteria, the criterion for pollution.

RURAL CLINICAL SERVICE.—The Rural Clinical Service proved itself very popular during the month of July last. In the Port au Prince district 39 clinics were held, 8,961 patients attending; Cape Haitien district, 17 clinics and 1,699 patients; Port de Paix district, 8 clinics, 381 patients; Gonaives district, 10 clinics, 880 patients; Saint Marc district, 25 clinics, 2,250 patients; Petit-Goâve district, 5 clinics, 128 patients; Les Cayes district, 12 clinics, 880 patients; Jérémie district, 5 clinics, 226 patients; Hinche district, 16 clinics, 362 patients; and in Jacmel district, 11 clinics and 11,230 patients.

In the districts of Port au Prince and Cape Haitien the transportation to the various clinics is carried on entirely by automobile,

which accounts for the great number of clinics held. In addition, the medical personnel is greater in those districts, making it possible to detail more men for this service.

HONDURAS

D'Antoni Hospital, La Ceiba.—The D'Antoni Hospital in La Ceiba was opened on February 4, 1924, by the Vaccaro Bros. Co., in memory of Sr. Vicente D'Antoni. In this modern charity hospital from February 4, 1924, to July 31, 1925, 1,625 patients have been admitted, 19,526 out-patients treated, 12,849 free prescriptions furnished, 277 serious surgical operations performed, 79 births have taken place, and 74 deaths occurred, 24 of the latter being of persons who reached the hospital with serious injuries. For patients not in the charity class the charges are moderate.

MEXICO

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—The President, in his message to Congress of September 1, 1925, gave the following facts on the activities of the Department of Public Health since his accession to office December 1, 1924:

Obligatory vaccination has been imposed throughout the country, 2,990,685 doses of vaccine against smallpox having been distributed and 475,647 persons having been vaccinated. Plans are under consideration for the amendment of the Sanitary Code.

The obligatory sanitary measures established in Guerrero and Morelos against cerebrospinal meningitis were successful, the epidemic being limited to 83 cases,

38 patients recovering.

The School of Public Health was opened to the public for specialized courses in different branches of sanitary work. Two Mexican physicians will be sent

abroad every two years to specialize in public health.

In order to combat typhus fever, 1,073 typhus patients and their associates were deloused. The public baths were used by 43,000 persons. Periodical fumigation is carried on in public gathering places, such as churches and motion-picture theaters. The disinfection branch has approved the regulations now in effect for baths and barber shops.

In relation to tropical diseases the number of mosquito-breeding places has been reduced as well as the illness and deaths resulting from malaria, and not a

single case of yellow fever has been discovered since 1922.

The campaign against hookworm is being carried on with an appropriation of

40,000 pesos in 1925 in conjunction with the Rockefeller Institute.

The campaign against traffic in narcotic drugs has been interesfied with the result that in the country the following drugs have been confiscated: Cocaine, 1,854 grams; heroin, 3,895 grams; morphine, 368 grams; opium, 1,455 grams; and marihuana, 36,333 grams.

NICARAGUA

FREE WIRELESS MEDICAL ADVICE.—The United Fruit Co. has recently issued an announcement that its free medical advice by wireless sent from its hospitals in Central American countries to the

vessels of its lines is now available to all vessels on the high seas through the transmitting stations of the Tropical Radio Co. Such medical service by wireless is for the benefit of those ships without ships' doctors. The stations in Nicaragua sending such medical advice will be those of Managua and Bluefields.

School hygiene.—Dr. José Arce, in charge of the office of school health of Managua, began his duties in this new service by examining the pupils of one of the schools in the Candelaria section of the city.

HEALTH MEASURES.—Under the guidance of General Bernabé Rosales, head of the fourth public-health section established by the recent law, and the local public-health physician, Dr. Rafael Reyes, a venereal prophylaxis service has been opened in Chinandega in the same building where the antihookworm office is to be located. The prophylaxis service has 10 beds for women patients.

Lectures are being given on hygiene and parasites in various parts of the city of Chinandega by an official of the antihookworm office. As a result of these popular lectures many patients are coming daily

to the antihookworm office for treatments.

PARAGUAY

RED CROSS COMBATS INFANT MORTALITY.—On September 5, 1925, the Paraguayan Red Cross held an entertainment in Asunción for the raising of funds to extend its child-welfare service in the campaign against infant mortality, which is now a serious problem.

OPENING OF ATHLETIC STADIUM.—The new stadium of the Liga Paraguaya de Football near Asunción was opened with athletic events

and games on August 14, 15, and 16.

SUNDAY CLOSING LAW.—The Sunday closing law which, though in effect for some time, had not been strictly enforced in regard to saloons and other places dealing in intoxicating liquors, is now being carried out in Asunción with much benefit to the poorer classes, the good results being reflected in letters of grateful wives of workmen to the press and in smaller numbers of arrests for drunkenness.

PERU

Appropriation for public health office.—In the budget for the present year—1925—an allotment of 101,735 Peruvian pounds

was made for the Public Health Office.

LECTURE ON FEMINISM.—On July 18 last the Minister of Colombia in Peru, Dr. Fabio Lozano T., delivered a very interesting lecture in the building of the *Sociedad Entre Nous* in Lima on "The Ability and Rights of Latin American Women." The lecture covered the social evolution of women in the Spanish American countries and the heroic part taken by them in the struggle for independence.

ARGENTINE-PERUVIAN FEMINIST COMMITTEE OF BUENOS AIRES.—Señora Adela di Carlo, president of this committee, in a letter to Señora Zoila Aurora de Cáceres, president of the Feminist Society of Peru, stated that this committee, the purpose of which is to bring about closer relations and a better understanding between the women of Argentina and those of Peru, is to be named after the distinguished Peruvian authoress, Clorinda Matto de Turner.

SALVADOR

FREE DISPENSARY IN AHUACHAPAN.—The city of Ahuachapan has recently opened a free dispensary and office for medical consultation

for the poor which is maintained by funds from the National Government. The departmental authorities have issued sanitary regulations

to curb the spread of disease.

RED CROSS SURGICAL EQUIPMENT.—The surgical equipment ordered by the National Government from Berlin for the Salvadorean Red Cross has been received and will soon be installed for use.

URUGUAY

URUGUAYAN ALLIANCE OF WOMEN.—On August 1, 1925, the Uruguayan Alliance of Women held an entertainment in the Young Women's Christian Association building of Montevideo to celebrate the first "Day of Women's Institutions," which the Alliance will hereafter observe each year in commemoration of women's organizations in Uruguay and of the Uruguayan women pioneers in feministic activities, charity, and general welfare. The program of the entertainment includes a lecture by Doctor Sofía Álvarez Vignoli de Demichelli, an address by Doctor Rosa Mauthone Falco, secretary of the association, recitations by Señorita Julieta Daglio, and other interesting features.

VENEZUELA

Ready-built houses.—An interesting attempt to meet the problem of housing laborers is being made in Venezuela, with the approval by Congress of a contract made by the Government for the introduction into that country of ready-built frame houses. These houses will be put up in different towns and country sections to form special districts for workers. The contractor, according to the agreement made with the Government, is obliged to construct a chapel and a school, at his own expense, in districts where 100 or more of these houses are built. The above-mentioned contract is valid for six years, dating from July 22, 1925, the date on which the text was published in the Gaceta Oficial.

Sanitary measures.—An order issued by the Health Department on August 22 requires that all houses and buildings constructed henceforth shall be made proof against rats and other vermin by having the walls constructed or covered, for at least one meter from the ground, with some material through which such vermin can not penetrate. Buildings constructed before this order was issued must be remodeled to comply with these regulations; in the case of dwellings two years is allowed for this work and in other buildings six

months.



BRAZIL

CENTENARY OF FIRST BRAZILIAN ASSEMBLY.—The Chamber of Deputies has proposed an appropriation of 2,000 contos of reis for the celebration of the centenary of the First Brazilian Legislative Assembly which is to be held in May, 1926. This assembly was held

in colonial times in the city of Pernambuco under the government of Mauricio de Nassau, who constructed a building for it on the site of the present palace of the Government in Recife. Fifty-five eminent Portuguese subjects were the members of what is said to be the first assembly of its kind in South America.

COLOMBIA

Bust of Pasteur unveiled.—On August 8 last the bust of Pasteur, presented by the French Academy of Medicine to the National School of Medicine of Bogotá, was unveiled with appro-

priate ceremony in the patio of that school.

EXPOSITION OF HISTORIC RELICS.—Several months ago an exposition of historic objects and relics was held in Bogotá, under the patronage of the National Academy of History, the Bolivarian Society, and the Fine Arts Society. A number of interesting prints and pictures depicting scenes from the war of Independence were shown, also colonial furniture, coats of arms, and weapons belonging to that period.

CUBA

NATIONAL CAPITOL.—The engineers of the Department of Public Works have submitted to the Secretary of that department their report relating to the work yet required for completing the new National Capitol building in Habana. According to the proposed plan this building will cost two and a half million pesos and will be completed shortly. The Secretary of Public Works expects to have the new Capitol ready for occupancy in 1928.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

LISTIN DIARIO.—On the first of August last the *Listin Diario*, published in the city of Santo Domingo, one of the oldest newspapers in the Republic, celebrated the thirty-seventh anniversary of its founding.

HAITI

DEATH OF M. GEORGES SYLVAIN.—On August 3 last the death of M. Georges Sylvain occurred in Port au Prince. M. Sylvain, a lawyer, prominent in the public affairs of his country, was formerly Minister to France and the Holy See.

HONDURAS

RURAL POLICE.—The Ministry of Government has recently been making appointments to the Corps of Rural Police which is to act for the preservation of order along the frontiers and in outlying districts where smugglers and other disturbers of the public peace have previously escaped the hands of the law.

NICARAGUA

AMERICAN MINISTER RECEIVED.—Mr. Charles Eberhardt, the new American minister to Nicaragua, presented his credentials to President Solórzano on August 7, 1925, voicing in his speech of presentation cordial expressions of good will toward Nicaragua on behalf of the President and people of the United States. The President of Nicaragua replied with words of welcome to Mr. Eberhardt, who was in Nicaragua earlier in his career.

PANAMA

BUSTS OF LEADERS OF INDEPENDENCE.—Señor Raul Amador, Panaman Consul in Paris, has been commissioned to arrange for the sculpture of busts of the leaders of the independence movement of Panama: José Agustín Arango, Federico Boyd, Manuel Espinosa B., and Manuel Amador Guerrero, which busts are to be placed in the Plaza de la Independencia of Panama City.

PARAGUAY

Anniversary of founding of Asunción.—On August 14. 1925, the three hundred and eighty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the city of Asunción was celebrated with various events. The illumination of the city on the night of the 14th, the oath to the flag by the school children on the same day, the decoration of the city with flags, the opening of the stadium of the Liga Paraguaya de Football, special theater performances, processions and entertainments in clubs and associations marked the passing of the city's anniversary.

SALVADOR

FOURTH CENTENARY STAMP ISSUE.—Forty thousand postage stamps bearing the dates 1525–1925 were issued during August 1 to 6, the dates of the celebration of the Fourth Centenary of the Founding of San Salvador.

FOURTH CENTENARY OF FOUNDING OF SAN SALVADOR.—The program of festivities carried out in San Salvador in honor of the fourth centenary of the city's foundation included events on each day from August 1 to 6, inclusive. On August 2 clothes furnished by the Red Cross were distributed to poor children, on August 4 military maneuvers took place, on August 5 religious services were held, and on the 6th salvos of artillery at dawn were followed by high mass at 8 a. m., after which there was a parade of automobiles and other vehicles. Next the paved streets were turned over to the municipality, and in the evening a carnival was held.

URUGUAY

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—On August 14, 1925, the Prince of Wales arrived in Montevideo where he made a short visit. No official or social entertainment that could be offered was lacking in the program of festivities in honor of the royal guest who enjoyed his visit. The Prince, in an address in response to one by the President, said he felt that there were close bonds of friendship and trade between Uruguay and Great Britain, and that he hoped these would increase with the passage of the years.

Honor to Dr. Juan Dighiero.—On July 19, 1925, in Montevideo

Honor to Dr. Juan Dighiero.—On July 19, 1925, in Montevideo a marble bust of the late Dr. Juan Carlos Dighiero was unveiled. Doctor Dighiero was one of the most brilliant physicians ever belonging to the modified one of H.

longing to the medical corps of Uruguay.



REPORTS RECEIVED TO OCTOBER 15, 1925

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
Argentine hide situation during July, 1925	Aug. 14	Henry H. Morgan, consul general
Successful cotton raising in Province of Catamarca Proposed Refrigerating plant for Santa Fe New Italian-Rosario steamship line	Aug. 21 do Aug. 24	at Buenos Aires. Robert Harnden, consul at Rosario. Do. Do.
BOLIVIA		
July report on commerce and industries	July 31	Stewart E. McMillin, consul at
A Government decree for the encouragement of cotton	Aug. 21	La Paz. Do.
growing in Boliva. Completion of the railway line between Atocha and Vil-	Aug. 24	Do.
lazon. Water transportation in Bolivia	Aug. 28	Do.
BRAZIL		
The City of Pará grants a 20-year concession for bus line	Aug. 10	
The establishment of a daily basic export tax price on	Aug. 19	Pará. Gaston A. Cournoyer, vice consul
products of Manaos. The tobacco industry in the State of Rio Grande do Sul	do	at Manaos. E. Kitchel Farrand, vice consul at
The production and consumption of herva mate in Brazil.	Aug. 21	Porto Alegre. A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
The market for paints and varnishes. Tonnage movement at Brazilian ports during 1924. Shipments from Parahyba do Norte, year 1924.	do	Do. Do. Fred C. Eastin, jr., vice consul at
Cotton crop of Sergipe, crop year 1924-25, and estimated	Aug. 26	Pernambuco. Homer Brett, Consul at Bahia.
erop for 1925-26. Gold mining in Brazil during 1924 Rio de Janeiro financial and commercial market during July, 1925.	Aug. 27	A. Gaulin. Do.
Coal mining notes. Imports of automobiles into Brazil covering 1924. Cotton shipments and crop prospects quarter ended June 30, 1925.	Aug. 28 Aug. 31	Do. Do. Fred C. Eastin, jr.
Regulations governing docking of vessels at Natal Zircon and zirconia in Brazil. Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States	Sept. 2 Sept. 5 Sept. 8	Do. A. Gaulin. Do.
during August, 1925. Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro, June and July Production and exports of manganese during August, 1925_	Sept. 14 Sept. 15	Do. Do.
CHILE		
Highway between Valparaiso and Santiago	Sept 7	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Nitrate industry of northern Chile	Sept. 16	
COLONBIA		
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., in conjunction with the Holland American Line, have inaugurated a new service to Puerto Colombia.	Sept. 17	Alfred Theo. Burri, consul at Barranquilla.
COSTA RICA		
New telephone contract	Aug. 28	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San José.
The metric system in Costa Rica	Sept. 10 Sept. 11 Sept. 19	Do. Do. Do.
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Exports received to October 15, 1925—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
CUBA		
Sanitation of the Port of Habana	Sept. 5	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul at
Ebb and flow of immigration to Cuba, fiscal years 1924-25, comparison with 1923-24 Grapefruit shipments from Cuba, and an estimate of the	Sept. 13 Sept. 16	Habana. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. James V. Whitfield, consul at Matanzas.
orange crop. The shoe manufacturing industry of Matanzas		
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Registration and imports of motor vehicles, 1921 to 1924	Aug. 22	Charles Bridgham Hosmer, consul at Santo Domingo.
GUATAMALA		
The registration of motor vehicles.	Aug. 14	Philip Holland, consul general at
August review of commerce and industries	Sept. 8	Guatemala City. Do.
HAITI		
Motor bus operation in Haiti	Sept. 3	Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince. Wintrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien.
Market for American cheese	Sept. 11	
PANAMA		
August report on commerce and industries	Sept. 19	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.
PARAGUAY		
Sugar an economic factor in Paraguay	Aug. 17	Digby A. Willson, consul at Asuncion. Do. Do.
New customs tariff effective Sept. 1, 1925	Aug. 21 Aug. 31	
URUGUAY		
British capital in Uruguay	Aug. 15	O. Gaylord Marsh, consul at Montevideo. Do.
Additional vessels for Uruguayan and Argentine river service.	Aug. 18	
Imports and exports of Uruguay, by articles for first half of 1925.	Sept. 1	Do.
Uruguayan wool market in August, 1925.	Sept. 4	Do.
Uruguay's public debt on July 31, 1925	Sept. 5 Sept. 7	Montevideo. Do. Do.
Foreign trade of Uruguay by countries, first half of 1925 Fluctuation in foreign exchange during August New fishing enterprise in Uruguay	Sept. 8	Do. Do. Do.
VENEZUELA		
Cotton situation in Venezuela.	Sept. 2	Daniel J. Driscoll, vice consul at
Electrification of La Guaira-Caracas railwayCoffee report for the district of Maracaibo, for August, 1925	Sept. 4 Sept. 12	La Guaira. Do. Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.









